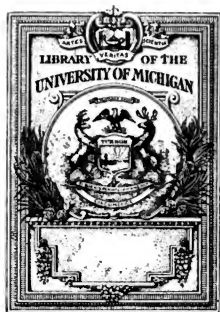


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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 1.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1901.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Books and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press. Literary Communications should be sent to him at All Souls College.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began Oct. 14. Full Term ends Dec. 7.]

WEDNESDAY, October 16.

- 2.15 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Professor of Assyriology, on "Recent Discoveries at Shushan the Palace," in the Schools.
- 3 and 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's Mysteries.
- 3 and 8 p.m.—Corn Exchange: Messrs. West's Entertainment, *Our Navy*.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Charles Sugden and Company, *Wheels within Wheels*.

THURSDAY, October 17.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. Freshmen's Match.
- 3 and 8 p.m.—Corn Exchange: Messrs. West's Entertainment, *Our Navy*.
- 8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That the traditions of the Liberal Party demand that its members should abstain from dealing with Imperialist questions and confine themselves to social and domestic reform." (Mover: Mr. B. K. Long, Brasenose.)
- 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's Mysteries.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet and Company, *The School for Scandal*.

FRIDAY, October 18.

- 4 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Lecturer on Dante, Introductory to the Study of the *Paradiso*, at the Taylor Institution.
- 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's Mysteries.
- 8 p.m.—Corn Exchange: Messrs. West's Entertainment, *Our Navy*.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet and Company, *Henry V.*

SATURDAY, October 19.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. London Scottish, on the New Ground.
- O.U.A.F.C. Freshmen's Match.
- O.U.H.C. "A Team" v. Kidbrooke I.
- 2 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *Henry V.*
- 3 and 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's Mysteries.
- 8 p.m.—Corn Exchange: Messrs. West's Entertainment, *Our Navy*.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *Money*.

SUNDAY, October 20. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
- 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. Dr. Biggs, Christ Church.
- 5.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Rev. W. J. Knox Little, Canon of Worcester.

MONDAY, October 21.

- 10 a.m.—Examination for the Burdett-Coutts Scholarship.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwardes' Company, *The Messenger Boy*.

TUESDAY, October 22.

- 2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwardes' Company, *The Messenger Boy*.

WEDNESDAY, October 23.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. R.I.E.C. (Cooper's Hill).
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwardes' Company, *The Messenger Boy*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

October.		ATHLETICS.										EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &C.										THEATRE AND MUSIC.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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NOTES AND NEWS.

MUCH has happened since we published our last number: and it would be quite beyond our power to notice all the events of the last three months which for one reason or another might interest our readers. A few only can be mentioned. Under the head of athletics, we must call attention to the cricket match, which ended as matches are too apt to end in these days of perfect wickets and slow scoring; to the cricket-tour which, if costliness be a test of importance, should attract far more attention than is generally the case; to the Henley week, in which the river-gods were exceptionally propitious to our oarsmen; to the ill-fortune experienced by the Oxford and Cambridge athletic team in their contest with Yale and Harvard; and to the comparatively tame adventures of Mr. Bosanquet's cricket eleven. Of scholastic events, the most exciting, to fourth-year men at least, were the lists of the Final Honour Schools. We shall have something more to say of the sudden epidemic of genius which one of these lists disclosed in an unsuspected quarter. The list of the Civil Service Commissioners is remarkable from the Oxford point of view, since the first place in it was taken by an Oxford man who scored what we believe to be an unprecedented number of marks. In the official world of the University there have been two important changes. We begin the academic year with a new Vice-Chancellor, for whom we were prepared, and a new Junior Proctor, whose advent we had not expected, though we do not doubt that he will be to the full as popular as his predecessor, whom ill-health has unfortunately compelled to retire in the middle of the usual term of office. Finally, while several Colleges have strengthened themselves by the election of new Fellows in the course of the Vacation, there is one to which our sympathy is due for heavy losses. The deaths of Mr. John Farmer and Mr. Evelyn Abbott have robbed Balliol of two of the chief links which bound her to the traditions of the Jowett period, and the University of two striking, though widely dissimilar, personalities. In Mr. Abbott, Balliol laments one who was both the mainstay and the ornament of her tutorial staff; a ripe scholar, an acute and learned historian, an accomplished writer, but above all a man whose character was as sympathetic and attractive as it was strong and self-restrained. Our readers will find a biographical notice of Mr. Abbott in another part of this number.

By the death of Mr. John Farmer, after an illness of over eighteen months, Oxford and the English musical world in general are the poorer for the loss of a single-minded, warm-hearted enthusiast of a rare type. Behind his quaint and sometimes exaggerated talk there were, as his intimate friends knew well, a deeply earnest belief in the ethical influence of music for good and for evil, and a cardinal conviction that, at any stage whatever of musical education, any lowering of the complete musician's highest standard was not only unnecessary but pernicious. His judgement of both good and bad music was marvellously unerring, and he had as intense an appreciation of the former in all its shapes, whether simple or complex, as he had a contempt for the latter, however great the names of its exponents. He conceived himself to be called, in a definitely missionary fighting spirit, to the popularization of good, and only good, music among both the musical and the unmusical, but especially the latter; and as long as he could win his way with children and young men, he cared singularly little whether his fellow musicians understood him or not. He had, no doubt—as every one has—his special weaknesses and limitations, and, with his extreme openness and unreserve, they were less hidden than they are with most men; but in all his many fields of

activity he spent himself royally and with absolute self-sacrifice in the service of good music, and though an artistic democrat to the core, never for a moment compromised with his high ideal.

Oxford has lost a promising student of Natural Science in Alfred Hartridge, B.A. and B.Sc. of Exeter College, who died at Tenerife on September 30. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and thus became eligible to an endowment on the Foundation of King Charles the First. Exeter College awarded a Scholarship in Natural Science to him on this foundation after an examination held in 1894. He obtained a brilliant First Class in Chemistry at the end of his third year, and shortly after began to work for the B.Sc. This degree was conferred on him in the Summer Term of 1900 for original work on Carvenol, a derivative of camphor, and on several new compounds, which was certified by the examiners to have reached a high standard of merit. He had been appointed to a lectureship at Exeter College, and a bright prospect in Oxford seemed to lie before him, when he was attacked by the disease to which he finally succumbed. His loss will be mourned by the Junior Scientific Club, of which he was an active member, and by all who are interested in the advancement of science at Oxford. It will be still more deeply felt by the members of his own College, and by his other personal friends, to whom his bright intelligence and sympathetic nature, and the courage with which he bore his trying illness, had much endeared him.

There are two moments when a Vice-Chancellor can properly be congratulated—the first when he assumes, the second when he lays down, the insignia and authority of office. We can assuredly congratulate, and must certainly thank, the outgoing Vice-Chancellor. We have not forgotten the cheery courage and promptitude with which, literally at five minutes' notice, he undertook the heavy responsibilities of the post. We can see even more clearly now, looking back, than we could at the time what a debt he laid us under and what a difficulty he got us out of. And what he undertook with so much public spirit he has carried through with courtesy, hospitality, and dignity. In particular, he has never "despaired of the republic," nor spoken hastily or hardly of any man in the University, old or young, but has deserved well of it, because he has always believed well of it. To say more would be unnecessary, perhaps impertinent. We congratulate him on being restored to comparatively private life, though he will still be a busy man, and to the service of his distinguished College, and hope that, having passed the chair, he may have many years in which to look back on a very successful and happy tenure of the highest resident office in the University.

By an appropriate coincidence with the reign of King Edward VII, the "pokers" pass to the College of King Edward II, and that after an interval of 160 years, for it was in 1741 that Dr. Walter Hodges, Provost of Oriel, became Vice-Chancellor, and no subsequent Provost has accepted the office, if he had the clause—as Dr. Hawkins must certainly have had between 1828 and 1882—until the present moment. We congratulate Mr. Monro, and we congratulate ourselves. A scholar, one of the best in Oxford or England or Europe, and recognized as such; a mathematician, a lawyer, a man of equally wide and deep culture, the Provost is also a man of tried and proven converse with affairs, and long ago acquired an acquaintance with many, indeed with almost all, of the most important parts of the University business, and will bring to the service of the University strong memory, sound sense, discriminating judgement, and that long-headed sagacity found in its perfection perhaps in those who hail from north of the Tweed.

The last public appearance of the outgoing and the first of the incoming Vice-Chancellor have both been significant. Dr. Fowler encouraged the lawyers in his last speech, the Provost welcomed the doctors in his first. The visit and gathering of the Incorporated Law Society was a great success. Their business was excellent, and so was their pleasure, and both were admirably managed. The first perhaps reflects more credit on themselves, the last more on their hosts, notably on the Local Committee. They were of course very happy in their President, Sir Henry Fowler. No one could at any time have done better for them; at this moment probably no one could have done so well. Sir Henry's opening address was all that could be desired. His namesake, the Vice-Chancellor, received the gathering in very happy and sensible terms. But the Oxford speech of the meeting was that of the Public Orator, Dr. Merry, at the banquet at Balliol, equally felicitous in its chaff and wit and in its literary allusions, particularly the introduction of the quotation from *Isabel Carnaby*, "a work which I need hardly ask if your President has read." The "Reception" at the Schools on the Wednesday was a brilliant and most pleasant affair, the music excellent, and the decoration such as to show that the hard-headed, and, as some think, hard-hearted, profession of the solicitor is not incompatible with the possession of artistic sense and taste.

In speaking of the Vice-Chancellor's speech to the Incorporated Law Society, on October 9, the *Times* made an amusing misprint. "We have now a searching examination for the B.C.L. Degree," said the Vice-Chancellor; but the report spoke of a "searching examination for the D.C.L. Degree." This suggests possibilities. Could not "F.C.G." draw us a picture of Lord Kitchener and the Chancellor of Birmingham University, with perhaps one of our Royal Doctors in the background, "cranning" hard for their "searching examination"?

The objection is often brought against the seven years' Prize Fellowship, that it leads to nothing and may leave a good man stranded with nothing to do at the end of his time. It is therefore all the more satisfactory to hear that Mr. B. W. Henderson, of Merton, whose tenure of his Fellowship has just terminated, has been elected to a Tutorial Fellowship in Ancient History at Exeter. Mr. Henderson will not be moving to quite unfamiliar ground, as he has for some years been doing tutorial work at Exeter, and lecturing in Ancient History at that College. We beg to offer our congratulations to him and to his new College.

Within the last few years we have recorded the election of several senior resident members of the University to Research Fellowships: we feel sure that the election of Dr. John Haldane as Fellow of New College will meet with most hearty approval, both in Oxford and elsewhere. Dr. Haldane has worked in Oxford since the Physiological Laboratory was opened, and has published in the course of that time a long series of papers, dealing mainly with the chemistry of respiration, which are not only of great scientific interest, but of much practical importance in relation to the prevention of loss of life in coal-mines. The value of this work has been recognized outside Oxford by Dr. Haldane's election to the Royal Society. We are very glad that New College has given expression, in the most appropriate manner, to the feelings of those in Oxford who have seen the importance of Dr. Haldane's work, and have wished to see him brought into closer relation with the University.

We are very sorry to learn that Mr. H. D. Leigh, of Corpus, has found it necessary to resign the Junior Proctor-

ship and go abroad to Egypt for his health. Mr. Leigh has been ill for some months, and unfortunately the Long Vacation has not restored his health as his friends had hoped it might. His many friends in Oxford and elsewhere will join us in wishing him a good journey and a speedy and complete restoration. We would also offer our good wishes to another young and active Tutor, Mr. Joseph, of New College, who is taking a rest, under doctor's orders, from his many duties in Oxford. We have no doubt that he will be much missed both in College and at the Board of Guardians, but we trust that travel in India, and perhaps still further, will send him back with new youth and vigour for his many occupations.

There has been quite recently in the University an epidemic more fatal, as a distinguished person has worded it, than the small-pox. It is a subject over which, perhaps, we may draw, as one of our own poets has suggested, a white veil.

To this epidemic editors and ex-editors of this paper, possibly from their necessary familiarity with the "Furthest North" of Oxford, have been especially liable, but the infection has now spread to our staff, and since the last number of the paper appeared no less than two have solved the problem of $x+y=1$. And now a recent Senior Proctor (we have the *Times* itself to our witness) is about to follow their example, to be himself followed by the sincerest flattery of one of his own Pro-Proctors. To all of them we extend our good wishes and congratulations. Ever since the days of the late-lamented Agamemnon there have been brave men.

In the editorial notes of *The Referee* for last Sunday we see that some remarks of the Cambridge Athletic President come in for heavy condemnation. Mr. Workman, in the course of a letter to the *Sportsman*, complained that at the Sports at New York, owing to the track being imperfectly concealed from outside gazers, a number of people were able to see the sports "without paying a single sou." *The Referee* considers, and not without some justification, that this is hardly a view of athletic sports from the purely amateur standpoint. Taking this as a text *The Referee* proceeds to discourse, again we think with some considerable justification, upon the question of the amateur's "expenses," criticizes the system in vogue at the Universities, and expresses a desire to be informed of the "financial results" of the recent athletic venture, which it calls (though we confess we do not know on what particular grounds) an "ill-managed tour." Now if there is one point in which *The Magazine* has not moved with the times, this is the very point. We have before now incurred considerable censure because of the attitude we have taken up, and which, if the Universities are to set the standard of amateur sport to the country, we consider to be the only true attitude. We have carried on the crusade at intervals for a good many years, and we hope to continue it. That the crusade is not unnecessary is patent when the remarks of *The Referee* are taken into consideration.

There is no physical compulsion to run or row or, e.g., play golf. If one does these things one must expect to pay for the pleasure, just as much as if one's hobby lies in the collection of first editions or curious stamps.

If a football or athletic team has to make a journey, or a crew to reside for five or six weeks at Putney, it is not unreasonable to pay the fares or the rent of the house. But when we come to the question of food, and still more of drink, then we begin to join issue with the supporters of the modern system: and our objection becomes intensified when a variety of items—even "tips"—are solemnly entered in club accounts as reasonable "out of pocket" expenses.

The objector will of course retort that you will not get the

best men if you do not pay expenses. We attach little importance to the retort, for the position resolves itself into a dilemma. Either the man is attempting to do something for which he cannot afford to pay the natural cost, or else, while capable of paying, he is reserving his spare cash for other purposes. In either case the dividing line between the amateur and professional tends to vanish. There are many of us doubtless who would make good cross-country riders or polo players if we were provided with hunters and ponies. Why should the athlete, in addition to the adulation which is his prerogative, have special financial privileges?

These remarks have been drawn from us partly, as we have said, by the reflections of *The Referee* on the bona fides of the amateur spirit at the Universities, partly again by the comments which appeared in some American papers on Bosanquet's Eleven (mainly University men), who have been playing some cricket matches in the States. These criticisms have, indeed, been disowned by the "Associated Clubs" of Philadelphia, who express themselves satisfied with the team as sent. But the remarks, which have been copied into many papers, were sufficient to give qualms to the least squeamish of modern amateurs. When we say that their general tenor was that the Americans, having guaranteed the expenses, were not getting their money's worth; that the Englishmen's team was merely got up for the purpose of enjoying a "cheap holiday" and seeing the Yacht Race and the Athletic Sports, we think we have said enough to support our contention that at the present time in amateur sport it is beyond all things essential that the University Clubs and University men should be above suspicion.

At the beginning of another academic year, the Class Lists of last July are already ancient history; but we cannot but congratulate those gentlemen who satisfied themselves, and condescended to those—probably the majority—who had hoped that the results might be otherwise. In "Greats" the examiners were rather less liberal with their First Classes than in 1900: only 26 were given out of 144 candidates, as compared to 33 out of 156 last year. Of these, Balliol claimed five, Corpus four, and Christ Church and New College three each. The Second Class still remained the largest, as fifty-four were placed in it (compared to fifty-eight last year). In Modern History, on the other hand, either the candidates were unusually brilliant, or the examiners were unusually generous; we hope the former was the case, but rumour affirms the latter; certainly the number of First Classes, fourteen, is a record in this School: of these, Balliol and New College claimed three each. Last, but not least, one woman student was placed in the First Class in "Greats" and one in Modern History: in each case the fair and successful candidate came from Lady Margaret Hall.

The I.C.S. List this time presents a novel feature in the fact that Cambridge, for the first time, is said to have won successful candidates than Oxford. We shall not proceed from this to deduce our own decadence, or try to explain it away; we shall only congratulate the two Universities, and the nation as a whole, that fully five-sevenths of the successful candidates are Oxford and Cambridge men. The good tradition is being maintained that, for a man of ability, a University career is at once the safest and the pleasantest way into the Civil Service. Whether it be desirable to supplement this with six weeks or six months at a coach is a question on which the full details of the List (to be published in the *Magazine* as soon as possible) will throw some light. Meanwhile, all the public whose opinion really matters know what amount of value must be attached to a coach's statement—quite true in itself—when he claims that

more than half of the successful candidates had read with him.

We must add a word of special congratulation to the two Oxford men who head the List, Mr. Keith, of Balliol, and Mr. Stewart, of Magdalen. The latter, we believe, has almost beaten the previous record—made by Mr. Norwood, of St. John's, in 1899; but he is more than 1,000 marks behind Mr. Keith, whose total is to that of all the other competitors what the throw of Ulysses was in Phæacia. We believe that the curious in statistics calculate that Mr. Keith has made enough marks to get three men places, with something to spare.

The Bach Choir and the Choral and Philharmonic Society are working in co-operation, under Dr. Allen's direction, with a view to a performance of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* next Lent. The former Society meets for practice on Monday, the latter on Tuesday, evenings; Dr. Allen will be glad to welcome new members for either.

Messrs. Sydney Acott, Harris & Co. announce several concerts for the coming Term. There will be two Public Classical Concerts, the first on October 24, when the Kruse String Quartet and Miss Füllinger will be the performers; and the second, with Messrs. Borwick, Hallir, Hugo Becker, and Hobday, on November 28. There will also be appearances of Messrs. Borwick and Plunkett Greene on October 24; M. de Pachmann on November 14; and Madame Clara Butt, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and others, on November 25. Mr. Slocombe's String Orchestra will give a concert on December 2; and the list also includes visits from Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke during all the present week, and from Mr. Alfred Capper on October 30. The Musical Union Invitation Concert will take place on November 18; and the Balliol concerts will be resumed next Sunday, beginning at a quarter-past nine throughout the Term.

Though Dr. Ernest Walker has been responsible for the last year for all Mr. Farmer's work in Balliol, it would be wrong for us to pass over in silence his formal appointment to the post of organist. Dr. Walker has been increasingly a prominent figure in Oxford music ever since he began, on taking his B.A. degree in 1891, to assist Mr. Farmer at Balliol. He has been President of the Musical Club, and has often taken part in its Public Classical Concerts; and in the Balliol concerts has taken a larger share than any other performer. Musical Oxford has had ample opportunity to judge of Dr. Walker's piano playing, and is proud to own one of the best accompanists in England, and a soloist who combines with the feeling of a musician the taste of an educated man. We congratulate Dr. Walker on his succession to a post which we hope will secure to Oxford for a long time to come the pleasure of hearing him, and the interest of welcoming his compositions.

The new Pathological Laboratory was formally opened on Saturday afternoon in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Church, Bart. (President of the Royal College of Physicians, London), Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson, Bart., Dr. E. Sims Woodhead (Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge), and a numerous company, which included many distinguished members of the medical profession. After a few remarks from the Vice-Chancellor on the increasing importance of the study of science in Oxford, and the endeavours of the University to provide adequately for its needs, Dr. James Ritchie (Reader in Pathology) spoke of the objects of the Laboratory and the circumstances under which it had come into existence. He referred especially to

the generosity of Mr. E. R. Frazer, of Balliol, who had supplemented the University grant of £10,000 by his generous gift of £5,000. Sir William Church discussed the growth of scientific research in Oxford, and was followed by Professor Woodhead, who congratulated the University on the possession of a Laboratory so admirably planned and constructed in every way. After the proposal of a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor by Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson, and a reply from the Rector of Lincoln and the Vice-Chancellor, the proceedings terminated by an inspection of the new building.

We are informed by the secretaries of the Hunter Memorial Fund that at Cunmorr Church, on October 26, an East Window, which has been put up in memory of Sir William Hunter, will be unveiled at half-past eleven. At one o'clock a bronze bust of Sir William Hunter will be unveiled at the Indian Institute by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. The window is by Mr. Kempe, the bust by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft. Subscribers to the fund who desire further information as to the arrangements may obtain them from Mr. J. A. R. Marriott of New College.

The Long Vacation Lectures (popularly known as the "Summer Meeting") have now become an integral and established part of the work of the University Extension Delegacy. The tenth of the series was held in August, and, judging by all accounts, was eminently successful. For several weeks the Examination Schools were thronged with eager students of both sexes and from many climes. Of the 1100 persons who regularly attended the lectures nearly 300, it is interesting to note, came from abroad. Over 100, we learn, came from Germany, and considerable numbers from Scandinavia, the U. S. A., Holland, France, and other countries. A party of ten—mostly University Professors—came from Canada, and other parts of Greater Britain were represented.

Mr. Asquith's Inaugural Address was admirable both in form and substance; marked by all the enthusiasm proper to a pioneer in the work of "University Extension" and the reticence which becomes a scholar and a statesman. After this stimulating *hors d'œuvre* came the solid fare: the historical section—dealing with the early period of English and European History—being especially elaborate in its organization. The Bishop of Ripon not only preached one of the special sermons at St. Mary's, but gave an eloquent lecture on the Divine Comedy, and Theology was further represented by Canon Gore, the Dean of Christ Church, the Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Professor Sayce. Cambridge was brilliantly represented in the scientific section by the Master of Downing and Sir Robert Ball; while among Oxford residents who lent material aid were the Warden of All Souls, Sir Frederick Pollock, the President of Magdalen, the Principal of Jesus, Professor York Powell, Mr. Haverfield, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Warde Fowler, Mr. Sidgwick, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Rashall, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Madan, and Mr. Arthur Evans. In the economic section Mr. Edward Bond, M.P., of Queen's, and Mr. C. S. Loch, presided over valuable conferences, and Mr. Sadler gave an address on the Economic Aspect of Education, which deservedly attracted a good deal of attention in the Press. The labour involved in organizing such a gathering must be enormous, and the Delegacy upon whom it falls is to be warmly congratulated on the success attained.

On August 23 a Conference of Teachers assembled in Oxford, under the presidency of the Senior Burgess of the University, to discuss the formidable subject of "The Correlation and Co-ordination of Educational Agencies"; which apparently means, in plain English, the improvement and

extension of the existing ladder of scholarships. As usual, the conference seems to have been divided between two opinions; some holding that we do not take sufficient pains to discover and develop penniless ability, while others, and notably Miss Pearson of Lady Margaret Hall, expressed a conviction that the number of those who are now entering the Universities is far in excess of the demand for university-trained men and women. The truth we take to be that there is always an opening for first-rate ability; but when this has been sifted out it is likely to go hard with the residuum. The problem seems to be, not how to narrow the area of selection, but how to make the selection at the earliest possible moment, before those who are to be rejected have been absolutely unfitted for the less learned occupations.

The British Association this year indulged in a new section which ought to be of special interest to us in Oxford; for however much our friends or foes wish to "reform" us, they always admit at any rate that we are an "educational" body. In this section, the discussion in which the Bishop of Hereford took the leading part is the one which had most to do with Oxford; and as the distribution of College Scholarships—a subject with which he dealt faithfully—is one of never-failing interest here, it is to be hoped that some Oxford authority may give us an estimate of the value of Dr. Percival's suggestions on this much-debated point. As might be expected, they certainly were bold enough.

The Board of Education desires that we should call the attention of Oxford art-students to the handsome collection of "New Art" furniture which Mr. George Donaldson has generously presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The collection is intended to represent the best work of Continental and American craftsmen in glass, porcelain, marqueterie, tapestry, and so forth. English artists do not appear to be represented. We gather that the primary object of the collection is to bring them face to face with the new ideas and methods of their rivals. The name of Mr. Donaldson is a sufficient guarantee of the artistic merit of the collection. It may be remembered that in 1889 he was elected Vice-President of the Jury of Awards for furniture at the Paris Exhibition. We are glad to think that the race of benefactors to great institutions is not yet extinct; and if Mr. Donaldson's benefaction inspires any English craftsman to improve upon the insipidity of the furniture misnamed artistic in this country, his name will be deserving of everlasting remembrance.

The Alfred Celebration at Winchester was a great success, thanks to the arrangements made by the Mayor and Mr. Alfred Barker. The statue by Mr. Thornycroft is pronounced by competent critics to be a really impressive work of art; and the contractors are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to place it in position by the appointed time. A swarm of bees appeared on the scene at a critical moment of the preparations, and did their homage to the good king with so much ardour that the workmen were temporarily driven from the scene; but this unexpected contretemps was not allowed to delay the work materially. The oratorical honours of the festival are, by common consent, to be divided between Mr. Frederic Harrison, whose address reached a high standard of eloquence, and Lord Rosebery, who was wonderfully good, considering that he spoke at short notice.

À propos of King Alfred, we observe that years have not dulled the taste of Mr. Goldwin Smith for paradox. There

are not many men, even among the alumni of University College, who profess to trace the existence of Oxford as a home of learning back to the days of the West Saxon King. But the learned Professor does not shrink from publicly avowing a pious belief which is generally reserved for the privacy of a College Gaudy. Quite recently he has presented the University of Toronto with a handsome sum of money "as a tribute to King Alfred, the founder of his old University." We wonder if the statement is accepted in Toronto.

It is to be hoped that some good and representative candidates from Oxford may offer themselves for the post of Principal of the South Wales College at Cardiff, which is being advertised at present. As every one knows, the vacancy is caused by the premature death of a distinguished Oxford man, and the work left undone by Mr. Viriamu Jones is one which gives full scope for a man of ideas and of administrative ability. The rapid development of these local Colleges is perhaps the most marked feature at present in higher education in the United Kingdom.

In the current number of the *Oxford House Chronicle*, Mr. Woolcombe has to announce that, owing to the death of helpers, the House is contracting the range of its activities. It is found more and more difficult to collect and keep together a staff of residents with leisure on their hands; and Mr. Woolcombe appeals, very justly, to the University from which the House derives its name for men of this type. We hope that the appeal may produce a fitting response. All who have the slightest acquaintance with the working of the House, and the institutions which are more or less dependent on it, must acknowledge that they have done and are doing in Bethnal Green a work which is well worth some self-sacrifice to forward. Mr. Woolcombe has especial claims upon our sympathy, inasmuch as this difficulty has come upon him at the very outset of his career as Head of the House.

We are asked to draw attention to the meeting which is to be held on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, with the object of interesting the University and City in the work of the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-minded. It is hoped, if sufficient local interest can be aroused, to open a small home in or near Oxford. The meeting will be presided over by the Mayor, and will be addressed by Miss Townsend, the Hon. Sec. of the National Association, and by Mr. Phelps.

The Annual General Meeting for the Ladies' Branch of the Oxford House will be held at the Examination Schools on Monday, November 28, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. H. Thompson, Vicar of St. Mary's, will preside; the meeting will be addressed by the Bishop of London and Lady Sophia Palmer.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PRACHER.—*Sunday*, October 20, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Bigg, Christ Church. At St. Mary's.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

Oct. 20. The Rev. W. J. Knox Little, Canon of Worcester.

Oct. 27. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

Nov. 3. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney.

Nov. 10. The Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt, Canon of St. Paul's.
Nov. 17. The Rev. H. L. Paget, Vicar of St. Pancras.
Nov. 24. The Rev. C. Gore, Canon of Westminster.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, Oct. 17.
Thursday, Nov. 14.

Thursday, Dec. 5.
Tuesday, Dec. 17.

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION.—October 22. Appointment of Lecturer in Comparative Anatomy. October 29. Scheme for Squire Scholarships. October 31. Election of Member of Heldomadal Council. November 1. Election of two University Members of City Council.

University and College Notices.

FORD'S LECTURER IN ENGLISH HISTORY: REV. C. PLUMMER, M.A. The Lecturer will lecture on the Life and Times of Alfred the Great. The Lectures will be given at the Schools on Wednesdays, October 16, 23, 30, and November 6, 13, 20, at 5 p.m.

GRAVEN FELLOWSHIP, 1901.—Candidates are requested to send their names to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, at the Clarendon Buildings, on or before Saturday, October 19.

BURDETT-COUTTS SCHOLARSHIP, 1901.—An Examination will be held at the Museum on Monday, October 21, and three following days, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of electing a Scholar on this foundation.

FORD LECTURESHIP, 1902.—An election will be made in Hilary Term, 1902. Candidates are asked to send in their names, together with the subjects of their Lectures, to the Registrar, at the Clarendon Buildings, not later than December 2.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE. FELLOWSHIPS.—Candidates for the Fellowships are requested to call on the Warden between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., on Friday, October 25, and to bring with them (1) a certificate of birth or other evidence of age, (2) testimonials of good character from their College or Hall, (3) evidence of having passed the Examinations required for the Degree of B.A.

The Examination will commence on Saturday, October 26, in the College Hall.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—

Died, on Tuesday, September 3, at Malvern, E. Abbott, M.A., Fellow, Tutor, and Jowett Lecturer of the College. Aged 58.

MERTON COLLEGE.—

Killed in action, at Wildfontein, South Africa, on Wednesday, July 17, C. D. Kimber, M.A. of the College, Lieutenant in the 48th Company of Imperial Yeomanry. Aged 37.

Died, on Tuesday, August 20, C. J. B. Marsham, M.A., eldest son of the late Warden.

ELECTIONS TO FELLOWSHIPS.—On Monday, October 7, H. W. Garrod, B.A., Exhibitor of Balliol College, was elected to a Classical Fellowship, and E. I. Carlyle, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, was elected to a Modern History Fellowship.

EXETER COLLEGE.—

Died, on Monday, September 30, at the Hospital, Güimar, Tenerife, A. Hartridge, B.A. and B.Sc., formerly Scholar and sometime Lecturer at the College. Aged 26.

ELECTION TO TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP.—B. W. Henderson, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, has been elected to a Tutorial Fellowship.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—

Died, at Eversley Rectory, on Saturday, July 6, the Rev. R. W. Gallop, M.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, and for twenty-two years Head Master of Christ's College, Finchley. Aged 57.

JESUS COLLEGE.—

Died, at Geneva, on Sunday, June 2, J. V. Jones, M.A., Fellow of the College 1898-99, Principal of the University College of South Wales, Cardiff. Aged 45.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—

Accidentally drowned off St. David's Head on Monday, August 26, J. D. Smith, Scholar of the College. Aged 22.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

- December 3.—Balliol College.
- December 3.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.
- December 10.—University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges and Christ Church.
- December 10.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.
- December 16.—Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges.
- January 7, 1902.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.
- January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

- December 3.—University, Merton, Exeter, New, and Hertford Colleges.
- December 3.—Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus Christi Colleges.
- January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
- March 4, 1902.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Pembroke and Worcester Colleges.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

- December 3.—Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College.
- December 10.—Magdalen College.
- January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

IV. HISTORY.

- December 3.—Balliol College and New College.
- January 6, 1902.—Magdalen College.
- January 10, 1902.—Merton and Brasenose Colleges.
- January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

V. HEBREW.

March 4, 1902.—Wadham College.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—The Lectures and Classes in Classics, Modern Languages, English Language and Literature, and History, will be held as usual this Term in the Lecture Rooms, Alfred Street, St. Giles'. Ladies wishing for information as to these Lectures, and as to the conditions on which lectures given in the University are open to Women Students, are requested to apply to the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, any day between 12.30 and 1 p.m.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

- Wednesday, October 16.
Evening—"Come ye blessed of my Father." Barnby.
- Thursday, October 17.
Morning—"How glorious is the home above." Graun.
Evening—"Awake, awake, put on thy strength." Wise.
- Friday, October 18. *St. Luke*.
Evening—"How beautiful are the feet" (Duet). Handel.
- Saturday, October 19. *St. Fridewild*.
Evening—"When the east heard her." Handel.
- Sunday, October 20. *Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Hospital Sunday*.
Evening—"Ye now are sorrowful." Brahms.

IN MEMORIAM.

EVELYN ABBOTT.

THE last academic year has brought many losses to Balliol College. Before Christmas it lost Sir John Conroy, who for ten years had directed its physical and chemical studies, and whose pure and generous character endeared him to all who knew him. At the end of Trinity Term it lost its organist, John Farmer, whose musical taste and energetic spirit had for many years given life to its Sunday concerts. And it is little more than a month since it has had to suffer the loss of Evelyn Abbott, who, as Tutor, has been intimately associated with the life of the College for nearly thirty years.

Evelyn Abbott was born at Epperstone in Nottinghamshire on April 10, 1843. He received his earliest training in Lincoln Grammar School, and subsequently read with a clergyman named Irving at Stanmore, Westmoreland, where he formed more than one warm friendship which lasted to the end of his life. He always took the keenest interest in the northern country, and in his undergraduate days his ambition pointed to a Fellowship in Queen's College, because of its connexion with Westmoreland and Cumberland. After this he spent some time at Somerset College, Bath, under the Rev. Hay S. Escott, afterwards Vicar of Kilve. In October, 1862, he came into residence at Oxford as an Exhibitioner of Balliol College. He was then a very vigorous man, both in body and mind, and perhaps inclined to overstrain both. He was a good cricketer, and thought nothing of playing a whole day, and then reading for ten or eleven hours the next day to make up for lost time. Notwithstanding narrow means, which made it necessary for him to think twice about any expense, he took his full part in all the amusements of the College, being very temperate, but living a jovial and hearty life, and seeming to exult almost boisterously in the strength and pride of his youth. He was greatly liked and trusted, but the finer qualities of his intellect were then undeveloped, or, at any rate, were not visible to his contemporaries. In particular, that gift of sympathy and tenderness, with which he was so largely endowed in later years, seems to have come to him with suffering. If any one had cast his horoscope in those days, the prophecy would probably have pointed to the life of

a very energetic and successful schoolmaster, who would have knocked his boys into shape by rough and ready but effective measures. One with whom he read at the time remembers him as "a vigorous, level-headed young man, of singularly attractive appearance, with whom no one would have associated the idea of ill health."

In 1864 he took a First Class in Moderations, and gained the Gaisford Prize for Greek Verse; and in 1866 he was placed in the First Class in the Final School of Literæ Humaniores.

The great change in his life was probably due to a fall in a hurdle race during the Easter Vacation of 1866. At a later date he acknowledged that after that fall he was never free from pain in the back; but at the time he took little notice of such pains or aches, and it never occurred to him or his friends that his powerful frame would be seriously affected. The only ill he spoke of was what he called "rheumatism in the legs," which made it necessary for him to have some one to run for him at cricket, though he could but as well as ever. In the summer of 1866 he went with some pupils to the Lakes, but while there he rapidly became worse, and when he returned home he was put under vigorous medical treatment, and remained in bed for nine months. At the end of that time it became evident that the spinal cord was injured, and the lower limbs hopelessly paralyzed; yet at the same time that the disease was arrested, and that there was no symptom of its spreading to the upper part of the body. This, indeed, was the case to the end of his life; the power of movement in the arms was never impaired; and heart, lungs, and above all, brain, were untouched. His illness had spoiled his prospects of an Open Fellowship, but he had a temporary provision in the Jenkins Exhibition of Balliol College, to which he had been elected in February, 1866. Except for this, he was obliged to depend upon his own efforts for a living; and encouraged by Jowett, who was his College Tutor, he began to receive pupils who lived with him at Filey or in Sherwood Forest. It now became evident that he was a born teacher, and in these years his scholarship was maturing, and his literary work commencing. In 1870 he was invited by the present Bishop of Hereford, then Head Master of Clifton College, to be his assistant and sixth form tutor. In 1873 he returned to Oxford, which henceforward became his home. He lived at first in Balliol with Jowett, who had become Master in 1871; then in College rooms, afterwards in a cottage on Headington Hill, and finally in St. Cross Road. He was elected a Fellow and Lecturer in Balliol in 1874, and appointed Tutor in the following year; and he held this office till his death, though it had been arranged that he should retire at the end of the Long Vacation. Thirty-five years of illness had worn him out, and he recognized that henceforth lecturing was impossible to him; and though he still looked forward to more work, it was in the way of writing, and not of teaching. The end came to him unexpectedly, with a sudden collapse of strength, at midday on Tuesday, September 3. After that he was not fully conscious, and died before 6 o'clock.

His life was a triumph over difficulties, which to most men would have been overpowering. From the first he resolved, as has been said, that his ailments "should make no difference"; and though unable even to sit up, and obliged to do all his work in a reclining position, he was always as little of an invalid as possible. For the first twenty years or more he not only took long railway journeys, but would go over rough mountain roads and ford streams in his pony-chair. He was skilful at topography, and liked to study the country he was visiting in the Ordnance Map. He had a keen delight in mountain scenery, and Westmoreland, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Teviotdale, and Wensleydale were all familiar to him. Later, he was obliged to consider the smoothness of the roads

as limiting his drives. In College he did a full Tutor's work, and never expected any of the privileges of an invalid. He must often have been subjected to much discomfort, even when he did not suffer positive pain; but he very seldom, even to his intimate friends, alluded to the hardships of his lot. If he ever felt any bitterness of rebellion at it—and it is hardly possible that he should not—he had entirely overcome such a feeling; and what most impressed those who were in daily intercourse with him was the unvarying serenity and cheerfulness which lighted up his face as if from some sunlight within.

Of his literary work it is not necessary at this time to speak in detail. But it will be generally acknowledged that he had made himself master of the principles of historical criticism, and that in his Greek History he showed a remarkable power of estimating the value of evidence, of looking sympathetically yet critically at the characters with which he had to deal, and of tracing out through the complication of events the general movement of a national life. And it will also be acknowledged that the Biography of Jowett (of which he was the general editor, and to which he contributed the second volume) is a clear, full, and well-drawn picture of a man of great individuality of character.

In spite of his own difficulties, Abbott was one of the most helpful of men. Uncomplaining himself, he was ever ready to sympathize with the difficulties and anxieties of others. His colleagues regarded him as the wisest of counsellors in any practical difficulty. His advice was so calm, considerate, and free from any trace of passion or prejudice, that it often prevailed even with those who were biased against the course he recommended. He had great influence over young men, and especially over his pupils, and his estimate of them was at once penetrating and charitable. Many of them have testified how much they owed to his ripe scholarship and wide knowledge, and still more to the sympathy and consideration which he showed for their individual characters and aims. One of them writes: "His influence was one of those silent, penetrating influences which many of us felt, I know, very strongly, and about which we felt more than we said. The quiet evenings when we read to him in the study of his house are among the happiest recollections I have of my Oxford life." Another writes: "I had hoped some day to have a chance of telling him how much I owed him, not merely in my work for the Schools, but, if I may say so, in the habits of mind he taught me. I had the deepest respect and affection for him, not only gratitude for all he had done for me, but admiration for his noble life and character."

It is difficult to estimate how much we have lost in such a mind and character; but all Balliol men who knew him, and many others in the University and elsewhere, will cherish his memory as that of one of the bravest and most brotherly of men, who gave his best energies to the service of his College, and whose life was a remarkable proof that it is possible for a human soul to win a complete victory over the most untoward circumstances.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

OCTOBER 9, 1901.

THE outgoing Vice-Chancellor delivered the usual Latin Speech on the events of the past academical year. After briefly alluding to the death of the late Queen Victoria, "*cuius laudes et virtutes notiores sunt quam ut vobis saltem, academici, opus sit eas recensere*"; to the accession of the new King, under the truly English name of Edward, to whom

the best wish he could offer was that, alike in administering the affairs of state, in ordering his domestic life, and in conciliating the affections of his people, he might follow in the steps of his wise and good mother; and to the unexpected continuance of the South African war during the past year and possibly into the future, he proceeded to topics more immediately proper to the University.

The only new Statute of any importance that had been enacted during the past year was that on University Sermons, which involved the abolition of the Sunday Afternoon Sermon. This question had been a long-standing matter of dispute, and was, according to his opinion, now wisely settled. Owing to various causes, the attendance at these Sermons had, for many years, been gradually diminishing, till at last it rarely exceeded twenty, even including the officers and servants of the University whose duty it was to be present. Under such circumstances, it would surely have been ridiculous to perpetuate them.

The Commemoration of the past academical year, like that of the preceding year, had been shorn of its attractions, and held in the Divinity School, instead of the Sheldonian Theatre—last year, on account of the death of Queen Victoria; in the preceding year, on account of the continuance of the South African war. The new Radcliffe Library, erected through the munificence of the Drapers' Company, was, however, opened on the day before the Commemoration with due formalities, and in the presence of a goodly assembly of the Company and of members of the University.

The past academical year, like the year preceding it, had been specially fatal to eminent members of the University. The death-roll included Sir H. W. Acland, Bart., who for thirty-eight years had the office of Regius Professor of Medicine, "vir vere Oxoniensis, qui longe maximam vitæ partem apud nos degisset, idem in omni humanitate versatus, amicis gravis, omnibus suavis, in medicina atque in artibus elegantioribus atque perite, omnimodæ autem scientiæ, etiam non peritus, saltem amantissimus"; the Right Hon. Friedrich Max Müller, who had for forty-six years been a Professor of the University, "totius orbis literati decus atque ornamentum," skilled in all learning, but specially in the languages, the manners, the religions, and the histories of the East. Nor was it for his learning only that his loss was lamented. "Erat moribus humanus, sermone facundus, amicitia constans. Itaque fratrem nostrum, morte abreptum, ut sodalem lugemus, ut magistrum desideramus atque veneramus"; Sir John Conroy, Bart., who for many years had acted as Tutor in Natural Science at Balliol and other Colleges, "tutor diligens et habilis, amicus carus et constans, æqualem ac iuniorum pariter delicæ"; Dr. William Bright, late Professor of Ecclesiastical History, "vir singulari modestia, pietate et doctrina æque eximius, scriptor doctus, lector et concionator facundus"; Sir John Stainer, late Professor of Music, "musicus eximius nec in hac arte ulli secundus, in quotidiana consuetudine vir semper suavis, modestus, benignus, liberalis"; Dr. William Stubbs, late Bishop of Oxford, by common consent one of the first historians of his age, "vir multum et a multis amatus, episcopus fidelis et veneratus, scriptor doctissimus et clarissimus. . . . Erat memoria tenacissima, iudicio firmo et sapiente, ingenio vario et copioso, doctrina multiplici et exacta præditus, neque in sermone deærant sales atque lepores. Episcopus erat consilio sapiens, iudiciis æquissimus, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ potius quam ullius partis intra eam fautor. Profecto decessu eius academia, litteræ, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ maximo præsidio et ornamento sunt privatæ"; and, lastly, Mr. Evelyn Abbott, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, well known as a classical scholar, a diligent tutor, and a copious author, who, notwithstanding his physical infirmities, never relaxed either his own studies or his attention to his pupils.

To this long list of resident members of the University might be added the names of two distinguished alumni, who, though they had long ceased to reside amongst us, might still be claimed as belonging to us (nostrates). One of these was Prince Christian Victor, grandson of Queen Victoria, who was carried off by an attack of enteric fever at Pretoria, and, by his own desire, buried among his comrades. "Erat eximia spæ adolescens, sodalibus et in lulo literario et in academia graus et carus, postea in rebus militibus bene versatus, qui multa stipendia magna cum laude fecisset." The other was Mandell Creighton, late Bishop of London, who died only a few days before the late Queen. "Erat vir ingenio acri et polito, orator lucidus et facundus, episcopus æquus nec partium studiis addictus, in officiis fungendis indefessus, nec sibi unquam parens dum vita exstabat."

Of those members of the University who had received promotion during the past year, the Vice-Chancellor specially mentioned Dr. Winnington Ingram, who had succeeded to the See of London, "vir singulari suavitate, facilitate, et gratia, orator in rebus sacris paucis secundus, neque negotiorum imperitus, de cuius episcopatu optima auguramur;" Dr. Francis Paget, who had succeeded to the See of Oxford, "cuius laudes supervacuum esset in hoc coetu enumerare. Quod autem est luro diocesis damno est academice et civitatis Oxoniensis. Episcopo igitur et dioecesi gratulamur atque omnia fausta et beata exoptamus; decanum et collegam desideramus et requirimus"; Mr. T. B. Strong, appointed Dean of Christ Church, who had for many years filled the offices of Tutor and Censor "modo æque alumnis et collegis grato"; Dr. Charles Bigg, appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Canon of Christ Church, "vir sapiens et gravis, scriptor luculentus et facundus, non solum theologia et historia ecclesiastica, sed etiam philosophia cæterisque artibus humanioribus, eruditus"; lastly, Mr. Joseph Wright, who had succeeded Professor Max Müller in the Chair of Comparative Philology, a famous philologist and editor of a Dictionary of English Dialects now passing through the Press.

The University Press had, as usual, issued many valuable works in the course of the year, amongst which might be specially noticed the fifth volume of the *New English Dictionary*, bringing it down to the end of the letter K.

The Vice-Chancellor, on laying down his office, concluded by wishing all prosperity, during the coming academical year, to the University and its individual members, specially to his successor in the chair.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

FAVoured as it was by the most brilliant weather, Henley of 1901 was undoubtedly the best of recent years, regarded both as a society function and as an exhibition of good rowing. Though larger entries have been known, there has seldom been better racing, and there is no doubt—whatever may be the opinion of rowing men—that the presence of two foreign crews was an additional source of interest. The event which excited most keenness this year was, as may be supposed, the Grand Challenge Cup, although the only really close race in this event was that between Leander and Pennsylvania in the final heat. Leander, who had found no difficulty in disposing of New College in a previous heat, were somewhat rushed by the American crew at the start, but had the race in hand by the time they had reached the White House. New College, the only College crew which entered, had the misfortune to draw the winners in the first round, and were beaten from the very start. They were a disappointing crew, and lost in the last half of the training what they had gained in the first. The Ladies' Plate was again

brought home to Oxford—this year by University, who were a class above the other crews in for this event. Worcester were probably the next best, as Eton were thoroughly disappointing. Worcester, indeed, would have won the Thames Cup in any ordinary year, and might have run Trinity Hall very close if they had not also entered for the Ladies'. They were a smart crew, but too light to stand the strain of two races in one day. Exeter were a hard-working crew, though rather rough, and had very hard luck in being knocked out in the preliminary heat. In the Visitors' Cup Balliol were easy winners, having two most hollow races to contest. New College, had they not met with an accident, might have given them a race, but would have been at a great disadvantage owing to the almost perfect steering of Warre, who also filled stroke's thwart with excellent results. Trinity, Oxford, had to change their order at the last moment, and were thus heavily handicapped in both the Visitors and Wyfolds. The Balliol pair, Hale (*bow*) and Warre (*str.*), had no trouble with the Belgians, though the latter, with their curious "hang" forward, stuck to their work gamely. Oxford can also claim the winner of the Diamonds in C. V. Fox, who, although he sculled under Guards' Brigade Colours, was in residence at the beginning of this year for the Torpids. Oxford thus comes out with four winners—University, who won the Ladies' Plate, Balliol, who won the Visitors' Cup and the Nickalls' Goblets, and C. V. Fox, who won the Diamond Sculls; while Cambridge claims three only, with Trinity Trinity, who won the Stewards, and Trinity Hall, who won both the Thames and Wyfolds. So there is no reason to look forward with anything but confidence to the Boat Race of 1902.

THE CRICKET MATCH, 1901.

Once again the University match has ended in a draw, even though once more the "closure" was adopted. It may at once be confessed that of the draw Cambridge had distinctly the better, and had they, in their second innings, played a rather more dashing game against the Oxford bowlers, and declared rather sooner, a definite result would almost certainly have been reached. Up to a point on the third day the match was strikingly equal. Oxford, after a good struggle, had just led Cambridge by 11 runs on the first innings. In the second innings, Cambridge, owing to a splendid stand for the second wicket, recovered their advantage, but after that wickets fell at moderately frequent intervals, and with seven down for 255, it looked as if Oxford might yet have a chance of making the runs. Dowson altered all that by a refreshing display of free cricket, and over eighty runs had been added for one more wicket when the Light Blue captain declared, leaving Oxford with the task of getting considerably over 300 runs in three hours. This would not have been impossible for a side with several hard hitters, and apparently Knox decided to risk the experiment, even after Dillon had lost his wicket cheaply. However, the two hitters, More and Kelly (the latter for the second time), failed, and we seemed well on the way to defeat. That we escaped was due, in the first case, to the best innings Marsham has ever played, and to the support he received from Williams and afterwards from Hollins. The latter was appealed against for a catch at slip by Wilson, but neither umpire could give an opinion, and the batsman escaped, whether rightly or wrongly we do not know.

Marsham's innings was a full answer to those critics who have doubted his abilities, and, apart from a difficult chance to point, was free from fault.

On the whole, the batting on both sides, if correct, was rather tame when the wicket and the bowling are taken into

consideration. On E. R. Wilson has fallen the mantle of patience worn for so many years by his brother, and, while we congratulate him on his fine score, we could wish it had been obtained by less wearisome methods. Of the other Cambridge batsmen, Harper played beautiful cricket of a steady type in the second innings, Longman made a promising first appearance, and Dowson in the second innings and Blaker in the first showed more vigour than their colleagues. On the Oxford side, omitting Marsham, most praise is due to Knox, More, and Williams. The first two, in the first innings, made a splendid stand of 118 runs for the fifth wicket, and in the latter part of their innings quite awoke the somewhat sleepy spectators by some bold and confident hitting. More was unfortunate in being bowled by that modern curiosity, "the shooter." Williams, in both innings, did very well, and amply justified his selection. Of the bowlers on the Cambridge side, Wilson was the most successful; Dowson was distinctly expensive, and came in for some severe treatment from Knox and More. The latter was the most useful bowler on our side: it may be noticed as a curiosity that Munn, who was played for bowling alone, only sent down seventeen overs in the whole match. Either his selection was a mistake or he should have been tried more.

The Oxford fielding was very good, and in some cases, especially Hollins, really brilliant. Cambridge, taken all round, were inferior to us in this department, and this is all the more remarkable as in several of the trial matches here our eleven had been sadly to seek.

OXFORD.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
C. H. B. Marsham, c Robertson, b Wilson	...	...	...	14	not out	...	...
E. W. Dillon, c Fergus, b Wilson	...	...	...	30	c Blaker, b Wilson	...	...
F. H. Hollins, b Dowson	...	...	...	11	not out	...	...
H. J. Wyld, b Wilson	...	...	...	21	c Wilson, b Johnson	...	...
F. E. Knox, c Day, b Fergus	...	...	...	81	c Wilson, b Johnson	...	...
R. E. More, b Wilson	...	...	...	76	b Dowson	...	...
J. W. Crawford, c Daniell, b Fergus	...	...	...	6	1-b-w, b Johnson	...	...
R. A. Williams, c Daniell, b Dowson	...	...	...	57	c Johnson, b Dowson	...	...
G. W. P. Kelly, c Harper, b Wilson	...	...	...	7	c Daniell, b Wilson	...	...
W. Findlay, c Hind, b Johnson	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
J. S. Munn, not out	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Extras	...	...	...	18	Extras	...	...
Total	...	...	...	336	Total (for 7 wks.)	...	...

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
E. R. Wilson, b Williams	...	...	...	118	c Wyld, b Knox	...	...
H. K. Longman, b Williams	...	...	...	27	b Knox	...	...
S. H. Day, b Munn	...	...	...	8	c Knox, b More	...	...
L. V. Harper, b More	...	...	...	15	b More	...	...
W. P. Robertson, b More	...	...	...	18	c Williams, b Knox	...	...
E. M. Dowson, c Day, b Williams	...	...	...	38	c Williams, b More	...	...
J. Daniell, c Findlay, b Dillon	...	...	...	18	c Hollins, b More	...	...
R. N. R. Blaker, c Wyld, b More	...	...	...	49	c More, b Knox	...	...
P. R. Johnson, b Dillon	...	...	...	10	not out	...	...
A. E. Hind, b Dillon	...	...	...	3	b Crawford	...	...
A. H. C. Fergus, not out	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Extras	...	...	...	7	Extras	...	...
Total	...	...	...	335	Total (for 8 wks.)	...	...

* Innings declared closed.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.		O.	M.	R.
Dowson	...	4.3	10	122	2	26	8
Fergus	...	17	3	51	2	8	2
Wilson	...	45	20	71	5	15	6
Hind	...	16	5	25	0	3	2
Johnson	...	7	1	23	1	18	10

	CAMBRIDGE.				Second Innings.			
	<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>7.</i>	<i>10.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>7.</i>	<i>10.</i>	<i>10.</i>
More	...	30.5	10	62	3	36	9	109
Knox	...	19	2	47	0	25	3	63
Kelly	...	12	2	48	0	5	1	12
Munn	...	11	5	23	1	6	1	13
Williams	...	25	6	68	3	20	3	62
Dillon	...	18	1	75	3	10	2	29
Crawford	8	2	27	1

Munn bowled three wiles and two no-balls; More one wide; Williams two no-balls; Crawford three no-balls.

Johnson bowled seven wiles and a no-ball; Fergus three wiles and a no-ball; Dawson two no-balls.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE v. YALE AND HARVARD.

As all those who read the papers are aware, the return match against the American Universities ended in our defeat.

The performances in Canada (where Oxford and Cambridge won easily by 8-1) had given us a fair hope of success, especially as the Cambridge contingent were in splendid form, while of our men, Garnier in the Hurdles and May in the Hammer were showing considerable improvement on their previous records.

However, an unfortunate accident to Cornish deprived our men of their first string in both the Quarter and the Long Jump, one of which we had hoped to win. Whether Cornish would have done so is open to question, as he would have had to do inside 50 sec. for the Quarter and to have jumped nearly 22 ft. 6 in.

As it was, the Americans won by six events to three, though in two events, which went to our opponents, the finishes were very close. In the Hundred an unfortunate mistake was made by which five yards was added to the distance, and there are some who think (the Cambridge President among the number) that Hind was just in front five yards from the finish. This is, perhaps, more possible than probable. In the Hurdles, Garnier was only beaten practically in the last stride by Converse in very fine time.

The performances of the Cambridge contingent were excellent, Workman standing out pre-eminently. His Half Mile, if not so fast as that in Canada, was excellent, and his Two Miles was very fair. Cockshott again ran finely in the Mile, and is undeniably, next to Lutyens, the best miler the Cantabs have had.

Of Hind we have already spoken: Barclay ran pluckily, but, as yet, fails at the finish of a punishing race: Howard-Smith disappointed those who expected him to clear well over six feet. Of our men, Cleave, who in Workman's absence could readily have won the Half both in Canada and New York, did perhaps best, and quite upheld his running at Queen's Club. May and Garnier were both good, and were only unfortunate in meeting men who were just a shade better.

The Yale and Harvard men each contributed three victories to their side, and certainly had a very fine team. We offer them our sincerest congratulations, and we have no wish to detract from the triumph by asserting—as one paper did—that Cornish's accident just made the difference. The following were the results at New York:—

Hundred Yards.—1, N. H. Hargrave (Yale); 2, A. E. Hind (Cambridge); 3, J. E. Haigh (Harvard); 4, J. Churchill (Cambridge). Won by a yard. Time, 10.7 sec. By error of starting, S. D. See, the men ran 102 yards instead of 100 yards.

Half-Mile.—1, Rev. H. W. Workman (Cambridge); 2, J. R. Cleave (Oxford); 3, E. B. Hoynton (Harvard); 4, D. W. Franchot (Yale). Won by fifteen yards. Time, 1 min. 5.5 sec.

Throwing the Hammer (16 lb.).—1, W. A. Roal (Harvard), 126 ft. 8 in.; 2, F. E. B. May (Cambridge), 128 ft. 3 in.; 3, W. F. B. Henderson (Oxford), 111 ft. 4 in. R. Sheldon (Yale), ill with malaria, threw once less than 100 feet and withdrew.

Quarter-Mile.—1, E. C. Rust (Harvard); 2, D. Boardman (Yale); 3, K. W. Barclay (Cambridge); 4, S. A. Neave (Oxford). Won by two yards. Time, 50 sec.

Half Jump.—1, J. S. Spraker (Yale), 6 ft. 11 in.; 2, R. P. Kernan (Harvard), 6 ft. 6 in.; 3, G. Howard-Smith (Cambridge), 5 ft. 10 in.; 4, W. E. B. Henderson (Oxford), 5 ft. 9 in.

One Mile.—1, F. G. Cockshott (Cambridge); 2, H. W. Gregson (Cambridge); 3, H. S. Knowles (Harvard). Also ran: H. R. Clark (Harvard), J. J. Cawthra (Cambridge), and W. D. Waldron (Yale). Won by twenty-five yards. Time, 4 min. 26 sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—1, J. H. Converse (Harvard); 2, G. R. Garnier (Oxford); 3, E. Alcock (Cambridge); 4, E. J. Clapp (Yale). Won by six inches. Time, 1.51 sec.

Broad Jump.—1, J. S. Spraker (Yale), 22 ft. 4 in.; 2, A. W. Ristine (Harvard), 21 ft. 6 in.; 3, W. E. B. Henderson (Oxford). L. J. Cornish (Oxford) made one ineffectual effort and retired.

Two Miles.—1, Rev. H. W. Workman (Cambridge); 2, E. W. Mills (Harvard); 3, C. J. Swan (Harvard); 4, E. A. Dawson (Oxford). Also ran: H. P. W. Macnaghten (Cambridge) and B. G. Teel (Yale). Won by forty yards. Time, 9 min. 50 sec.—one second better than the American intercollegiate record.

O.U.R.V.C.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of a former prominent member of the corps, Charles Dixon Kimber, who was killed in action at Wildfontein last July. A University Volunteer Corps must of necessity undergo such constant changes, even in its commissioned ranks, that few members still serving in the O.U.R.V.C. can have been personally acquainted with an officer who left us now nearly thirteen years ago. But we cannot pass over in silence the untimely end of a former brother officer who will always be a sunny memory to those who knew him, and whose death no less than his life is so great a credit to the corps whose uniform was the first he wore.

Kimber joined the corps in January, 1884, soon after he came up to Merton. He was given his first commission in March, 1885, attended a School of Instruction at Wellington Barracks in July of the same year, when he obtained his Captain's certificate, and was promoted Captain in November, 1886. He resigned his commission on leaving the University at the end of 1888.

He went out to South Africa as a Lieutenant in the 13th Imperial Yeomanry, the Duke of Cambridge's Own, in March, 1900; was one of the numerous prisoners captured in the Yeomanry reverse at Lindley in the following June, but succeeded in escaping, and joined the staff of the 1st Cavalry Brigade; he returned later to his original battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, with whom he was serving when he was killed, while most gallantly attempting to save a sergeant who had lost his horse and was therefore left at the mercy of the enemy.

The following has been received from the senior member now serving with the corps:—"It was with very deep grief that I read the notice of the death of C. D. Kimber, of whom I had heard a short time before as in the full vigour of health and strength at Maritzburg. Many and many an Oxford friend, I am certain, feels the poorer for his loss. Kimber was a man whom every one in College was bound to respect; unaffectedly modest and unassumingly religious; simple and straight, with no humbug about him; manly, sensible, and thorough. He was an effective member of the Rifle Corps the whole of his time here, and the officer in command of the College Detachment for, I think, half his time. On one occasion, the Adjutant being called away while the battalion

was in camp on Headington Hill, he was selected to perform the duties of Adjutant. He was just one of those men who, without any exceptionally showy gifts, by sheer goodness and singleness of purpose, strength of character, perseverance, and good sense, ensure that their country shall be a little greater and a little better for their having lived in it."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

[All letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

BOYS WISHING TO GO TO SEA.

DEAR SIR.—The Committee of the "Aethusa" and "Chichester" Training Ships, Greenhithe, Kent, will be grateful if you will allow me to state that there are vacancies on board these Ships for poor boys of good character who wish to go to sea. The vacancies arise because so many lads have recently been sent into the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. Mission workers, school teachers, and all others interested in the welfare of these boys, may be thankful to hear of such openings for aspiring young sailors of good character. The ages should be between fourteen and sixteen, and applications may be sent addressed to me as below, at which address also I interview candidates every morning at 11 o'clock. Forms of application and full particulars will be gladly forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. All suitable cases are admitted at once without votes.

164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.,
June 24, 1901.

Yours truly,
H. BRISTOW WALLEN,
Secretary.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, All Souls College, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BRASENOSE.

We rejoice to congratulate the following Firsts:—F. A. M. Spencer, Greys; B. K. Long and C. V. Rawlence, History; W. Kightly, Math. Mods.

The officers for the term are as follows:—
J. C. R.—President, H. A. Back.
Athletics.—President, J. D. Healdon.
Football, Rugby.—Captain, J. D. Healdon; Secretary, H. A. Henderson.
Association.—Captain, G. F. Dixon; Secretary, J. W. Hedley.
W. A. Fieldian has been elected an additional member of the Library Committee for the current year.

THE RIVER.—Freshers and others are now undergoing the process of tubing. There is progressing material.

We are all very pleased to see Mr. Wylie on the way to complete recovery.

The Chapel has been decorated, largely owing to the kindness of the Principal, and the Hall has been made accessible to the Dons through a door behind High Table.

"Have you had a good vac.?" is now equivalent to "Did you like being vaccinated?"

EXETER.

Congratulations to the Exeter detachment in Camp this year on winning the Victoria Cup, presented by Major M. B. Furze, for marching and shooting.

The following are the officers for the Term:—
Football, Rugby.—Captain, M. B. Haines; Secretary, J. R. Sandford.
Association.—Captain, J. A. Cope; Secretary, G. F. Mortimer.
Boat Club.—Captain, H. R. P. Gamon.

JESUS.

Our Freshmen number twenty-three.
There are a few with reputations—may they be maintained!
Smashes were held on Saturday.
Congratulations to Mr. Norman Jones on his First in Hebrew and Arabic, and Mr. J. C. Evans on his First in Mathematics.
Life now contains no mysteries for Mr. Lloyd!

TRINITY.

Heartiest congratulations to F. Lewisohn on his First in Greys and on his success in the I. C. S.

Congratulations to S. Wadmore on his First in Chemistry, and to C. Fletcher on his gaining a Colonial Cadetship.

Mr. W. M. Geldart has been appointed Law Tutor, and we wish him every success.

The following officers of the College Clubs were appointed last Term:—

Boat Club.—Captain, G. Christie-Miller; Secretary, J. P. W. Lovett;
Treasurer, F. Cleeve.
Football, Rugby.—Captain, A. K. Hannay; Secretary, G. S. Ebert.
Association.—Captain, J. E. Milburn; Secretary, R. C. Hobart.
Cricket.—Captain, T. R. Crawley-Boevey.
Athletics.—Secretary, A. A. Wilson.
Hockey.—Captain, W. F. Hill; Secretary, C. Gore.
Tennis.—Secretary, E. C. Radford.

WADHAM.

We were glad to be able to welcome C. A. Snow, A. C. Hamilton, and H. W. Comber back from the front.

Congratulations to C. H. B. Kendall on taking twelfth place in the Civil Service Examination.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—A squash was held in the Parks on Saturday afternoon, in which some promising Freshmen took part.

WORCESTER.

Heartiest congratulations to E. S. Liddiard and T. Couper upon their recent success.

The following is the list of officers for the year:—

Boat Club.—Captain, G. W. M. T. Jenkins; Secretary, J. Whaley.
Football, Rugby.—Captain, H. Woodham; Secretary, G. M. Hodgson.
Association.—Captain, C. T. Symons; Secretary, F. C. Stocks.
Cricket.—Captain, H. Woodham; Secretary, G. M. Swift.
Hockey.—Captain and Secretary, F. C. Stocks.
Secretary of Amalgamated Clubs, G. N. Swift.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Oct. 16:—
Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, in F, Op. 96 Dvořák.
Messrs. HAYDON WOOD, TOM MORRIS, E. TOMLINSON, and E. MASON
(of the Royal College of Music).
Duo for two Violins, in D minor, Op. 35 Sphar.
Messrs. HAYDON WOOD and TOM MORRIS.
Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, in G, Op. 64 Haydn.
No. 4.
Messrs. TOM MORRIS, HAYDON WOOD, E. TOMLINSON, and E. MASON.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Oct. 16:—
String Quartet in C major, No. 21 Haydn.
Messrs. S. G. KENDALL, J. G. CULLEN, A. F. BURGESS,
and L. T. BURRA.
Song "When in Death" arr. by A. Somervell.
Mr. R. M. GRAVES.
Novellette for Piano Solo in F minor, Op. 21, No. 8 Schumann.
Mr. J. S. CADWICK.
Songs: (a) "O leg mich nicht ins dunkle Grab" E. Walker.
(b) "The Donovan" arr. by A. A. Needham.
Mr. R. M. GRAVES.
Pianoforte Trio in Bb major, No. 8 Macart.
Messrs. A. J. F. COLLINS, R. M. BANKS, and E. S. KEMP.

Reviews.

FICTION.

Trevelyan: A Tale of the Thirties. By R. M. THOMAS.
(London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

The narrator of this story describes his work as "these reminiscences of an uneventful life." The description is accurate enough, although, being born in the troubled times of Reform, he finds himself involved to some extent in the political troubles of the period, and even assists, in an unenthusiastic way, in helping an agitator to escape arrest under a warrant of the local justices; added to which he fights a duel. Yet if devoid of much incident, the work is by no means devoid of interest; and if it be, as for aught we know it is, a first effort, the author has good reason to be satisfied with his performance. There is

that unmistakable air of truthfulness in the descriptions both of places and of people, which impresses a reader with the belief that the writer is dealing with matters within his own knowledge. The character of David Evans himself is particularly well drawn, and the scene where the self-contained, almost stolid, man wakes to a full sense of his passion for the girl, to whom he had previously proposed with indifference, only to be rejected with something of contempt, is of especial excellence. This book is a piece of good work, and should prove the forerunner of much more as good, or even better.

The White Cottage. By ZACK. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Those who have read *Life is Life* will recollect that the keynote of those stories was failure, and the general outlook one of gloom. The latest work of the author is conceived in the same spirit. It is not only that unhappiness and failure attend each and every of the leading characters, but that the reader finds it hard to sympathize fully with any one of them, and is inclined to doubt whether the author quite intended or wished him to do so. The lover thrown over at the last moment, who yet offers to make an honest woman of the girl, when his successful rival is convicted of bigamy, and lights her cottage fire nightly during the four years of her absence, seems to have every claim upon our respect and sympathy, and yet he does not get them in the fullest measure; and the same is true of Ben Lupin, and the two women who loved him. It is a dreary story, without even a gleam of light at the end. For when Luce a second time breaks her word to Mark, and disappears with Ben on his return after serving his sentence, she does so just before her first lover has found the skeleton of Ben's first wife, and so departs into the darkness without waiting to hear his final cry at her cottage door, "Luce, Luce! You be free to marry who you will." A clever story, as was to be expected, but somewhat bitter in the mouth.

Dervent's Horse. By VICTOR ROUSSEAU. (London: Methuen & Co.)

Sometimes a book is described by the author as a novel, or a story, or a sketch, or what not, and the reviewer is to that extent assisted in his task, because he knows what the work before him is intended to be. But Mr. Rousseau is more reticent. *Dervent's Horse*, he says, and adds no more. The reviewer is thus left to define the book unaided, and the result is negative rather than positive. It is not a novel, nor anything of the sort, if we assume that such things, like the Aristotelian play, must have a beginning, middle, and end. *Dervent's Horse* has, or is, part of a middle, but that is all. Briefly, we are introduced to some half-dozen troopers at revêlle in Chapter i, and leave them after a sharp skirmish in Chapter xxii, much as they were, with the exception of one who has been shot. We know little of them before we meet them, and hear nothing of what happens to them afterwards. We suspect that Mr. Rousseau has simply retouched a certain amount of his personal experience, for there is a sense of reality about the adventures of Laing and Dermot; and as his experiences have not so far worked out to any definite conclusion, so neither has his book. It may be added that his description of the fight, and of the feelings of Lowndes, is suggestive of the influence of Mr. Stephen Crane.

In Bad Company and other Stories. By ROLF BOLDREWOOD. (London: Macmillan.)

A new book by the author of *Robbery under Arms* always attracts our attention, but in this instance, we must own that we were disappointed. The work in question contains but few "stories," and a very large number of articles on Australian affairs which have apparently been reprinted from weekly or daily papers. Many of them are individually interesting enough, but taken in the mass they are a little too much alike, and were hardly worth publishing in book form. They are, as it were, the raw material of Mr. Boldrewood's stories, the local colour of bush, township, goldfield, and cattle-station, with which his readers are already familiar. The story which gives a name to the volume might fully appear as a treatise on Political Economy, since its interest turns not so much on the troubles which befall the hero as on the account given of the labour disputes which vexed Australia from 1891 to 1895, when practically all Australia was on strike, and when the guided

youth of Sydney were compelled to set to work themselves and load the drays which brought the wool down to the steamers along the quays. Viewed in this light *In Bad Company* is extremely interesting, and there is much to be said for many of the other items in the book as sketches of Australian life and scenery. Mr. Boldrewood can make one realize the flush; but those who expect another tale of moving incidents by field and flood, to be thrilled as they were by the adventures of Captain Starlight and his friends, will be disappointed.

My Lady of Orange. By H. C. BAILEY. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

My Lady of Orange is a good specimen of the class of works generically described as "Stanley Weyman and water." There are the usual ingredients—the more or less out-at-elbows, half-desperate soldier of fortune, who really is not half the blackguard the heroine takes him for; the aforesaid heroine, who begins by being scornful and disdainful, but in the end—or rather shortly before the end—relents and "lives happily ever afterwards"; the villain, who covertly makes love to the heroine and digs traps for the hero, only to be caught and confounded himself when his machinations seem to be on the verge of success; the faithful friend of the hero—in this case the lieutenant of his band of mercenaries—who, with the aid of the heroine, outwits the villain and catches him in his own toils. Still, if one feels as if one had read this sort of thing before, this particular specimen is well worth reading, and the tale is not badly told. There are some well-described skirmishes, the hero and his troopers confine their exploits to the (comparatively) probable, and no serious liberties are taken with the truth. Mr. Bailey seems to know his Motley, and the account of the refusal of Alva's mercenaries to continue the siege of Alkmaar, after the hero, in the disguise of a travelling armourer, has spread among them the news that the sluices are to be raised and the land flooded, gives a good picture of the material of which the Spanish troops were composed. Altogether *My Lady of Orange* may not be strikingly original, but it is by no means unreadable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brewulf and the Fight at Finnsburg: A Translation into Modern English Prose. By JOHN R. CLARK HALL. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

In this volume of 203 pages a quantity of valuable information on the history, characteristics, language, and authorship of *Brewulf* is furnished to the student. Mr. J. R. C. Hall has proved some time ago his capacity for treating Old English literature by his Concise Dictionary. *Brewulf* is also here translated, and another version is added to the many already in the field, chief of which are those of Thorpe, Earle, and the late Thomas Arnold. In 1899 Miss Clara Thomson published a version which was intended for the use of schools. The sections of Mr. Hall's translation are prefaced by a summary, and there are copious indexes of names and proper names. There is a map of the scene of action of the poem, and representations of the various portions of the heroes' armour. An interesting chapter is that in which the poem is considered from a literary standpoint. The story-telling is good, and the pictures of scenery are vivid. Inanimate things are freely personified, as in the names given to swords and the qualifications assigned to them. These characteristics are common to the poetry of a rude people, and also the representations of animals speaking and showing emotion, just as the horses of Achilles weep. Mr. Hall, however, does not see any moral purpose in the poem, as some editors have done. The Christian element to be found is carefully discussed, and a list of the words of Latin origin is given. So that to the reader, whether he be a mere outsider wishing to get an acquaintance with England's first epic, or a student who looks for assistance when reading the poem in its original shape, this book will be found eminently useful. The language is an early form of the West Saxon dialect. Mr. Hall, at the conclusion of his preface, sums up the views he takes of the source, date, &c., of the poem as follows. He pictures to us "a Mercian courtier—perhaps a scop—whose early life may have been spent under the heathen Fens, who changed his religion with the court, without being able to get, or perhaps even wishing to get, instruction in the new faith." In this way the colourless nature of the Christian

element of the poem is explained; the passages alluded to are from the Old Testament: the cardinal doctrines of Christianity are ignored. Mr. Hall further supposes the writer to have come in some degree under Northumbrian literary influences, and to have written the earlier part of the poem, pretty much as we have it, about A.D. 660, and the later some twenty years or so after that.

Mr. Hall is convinced that the poem was composed by one man, and disagree with Ten Brink and others. His reasons for doing so are clearly given in the introduction, but are too long to be stated here. We hope this useful book will find many readers.

The Evolution of Modern Money. By WILLIAM WARRAND CARLILE. (London: Macmillan.)

The late Professor Bonamy Price once observed that "currency has become the prey of every kind of arbitrary and ignorant assumption." It would be unjust to apply the latter epithet to the industrious research, which has led Mr. Carlile to explore the monetary facts of ancient Rome and mediæval France and England, and to bring into prominence some circumstances, which had escaped attention; but we have more than once been reminded of the former epithet in reading his book. He is subtle and he is acute, but we do not think that he has done more than advance certain assumptions, which, he admits, contradict received, and even instructed, opinion. His favourite method of reasoning may, not unfairly, be described as consisting of two stages. In the first he maintains that such and such a hypothesis should be adopted as the most probable, or plausible, explanation of the facts. In the second he declares that it is a matter of "clear evidence," or "certain knowledge," that what was assumed to be, as a matter of fact, the case. Although in his preface he asserts that he has attempted to "treat the phenomena of money, from first to last, from the historical standpoint," the process, which he adopts and explains in the Introductory Chapter, seems to us unhistorical; and the position from which he starts is, we hold, in no small degree, responsible for the defects of his treatment. "In dealing with the evolution of money," he remarks, "it might seem that the most natural line of procedure was to endeavour to pursue the course of these changes down the stream of history." "That," he adds, "would indeed be the historical order"; but "the most natural scientific order" "would be the reverse. The geologists have taught us that the best clue to the interpretation of the past is always to be found in the careful study of the present." It is in accordance with this principle that his book is conceived and written. But the monetary phenomenon from which he starts, as characteristic of the present situation, is the "yet uncompleted transition from silver to gold." To say that this is the most outstanding fact of the time may be true; but it appears to us an "arbitrary assumption" to erect it into a final cause, to the realization of which the whole previous evolution of money has been tending. Yet this is the theme of Mr. Carlile's book. It is this which leads him to give an explanation of the monetary position of Adam Smith's time, which, he confesses, "escaped the recognition of the clearest-headed contemporary observers." It is this which induces him to push back to a far earlier date the beginning of the transition from silver to gold. Silver, he maintains, was practically a "subsidiary" coinage, and gold, in effect, though not in name, or legal status, or popular recognition, was the standard. This, we confess, appears to us to be largely an "arbitrary assumption." To support his thesis he gives an interpretation of his own to the term "standard," which is somewhat elusive. He would antedate the introduction of token-money, as historically recorded. He would confine the operation of Gresham's Law, popularly, if superficially, expressed in the dictum that "bad money drives out good," to subsidiary coinages; and we are not surprised to discover that he would like, if he could, to say that the value of gold does not alter. He regards this common error with affectionate sympathy; and he shows no adequate grasp of the scientific basis of those "index-numbers" which measure the changes in the purchasing-power of gold. His criticism of these numbers appears to us to be almost trivial; and the general conclusion, to which we have been forced by a perusal of his book, is that it is subtle and ingenious indeed, but the subtlety is perverse and the ingenuity mistaken. This verdict may be wrong, but it is honest.

LIST OF FRESHMEN.

ALL SOLENS. (1.)
Rogers, R. M. D. G.

BALLIOL. (43.)

Abbott, R. S., Tonbridge.
Andrews-Uthwatt, A., Melbourne University.
Arundel, A. D. S., Charterhouse.
Balfour, H. R. C., Cheltenham.
Beal, H. E., Charterhouse.
Christien, F. E., Eton.
Dawkins, C. G. E., Glenamond.
Evelyn, F. A., Highgate.
Farmer, H. M., Eton.
Gackwar, Y. F., Private Tuition.
Gordon Walker, A. L., Clifton and Edinburgh University.
Graham, A. U., Eton.
Hallward, H., Winchester.
Herbert, Hon. M., Eton.
Hey, N. H., Liverpool.
Hogg, M., Eton.
Howard, W. W., Harrow.
Jaceja, K. S., Eton.
Jekyll, F. W., Eton.
Jenkins, S. S., Winchester.
Jones, B. M., Dulwich.
Kennedy, G., Eton.
Kylie, E. J., Toronto University.
Lamb, D. C., Glasgow University.
Mackenzie, K., Fettes.
Montagu, R. H., Rugby.
Nind, W. W., Blodell's.
Pattou, F. C., Harrow.
Pereval, F. W., Stonyhurst.
Phelps, W., Hilditch.
Pratt, A. R., Charterhouse.
Ramsbotham, E. F. S., Charterhouse.
Reynolds, L. G. S., Bradford.
Rowland, F. G., Harrow.
Sebag-Montethoux, R. M., Clifton.
Siddwick, A. H., Winchester.
Sprang-Rice, Hon. T. A., Eton.
Starkey, S. G., Harrow.
Turner, B. E. R., Dulwich.
Waddell, P. H., Glasgow Univ.
Willert, A., Eton.
Window, J. C., Eton.
Withers, G. M., Melbourne Univ.

DRASENOSE. (30.)

Canon, J. T., Manchester.
Crandall, E. R., Eastbourne.
Fudger, R. B., Toronto.
Good, C. H. B., Abingdon.
Grey, W. A. S., Winchester.
Henry, J. G., Westminster.
Hill, A. R., Manchester.
Hughes, A., Oswestry.
Lord, J. C., Marlborough.
Moseley, F. A., Perth, W. Australia.
Robertson, J. E., Toronto.
Rundell, W. O., Rugby.
Sleigh, C. H., Blair Lodge.
Smith, E., Trent College.
Towle, E., Nottingham.
Whitmore, F. J. S., Oldham.
Williams, H. H., Llandover.
Scholar.
Dearle, N. B., Bradford.
Henderson, P. C., Durham.
Hield, H. A., Leeds.
Leach, T. A., Winchester.
Manning, E., Dulwich.
Master, A., Epsom.
Quirk, J. D., Shrewsbury.
Smith, J. H., Manchester.
Sponner, G., Kingswood.
Stewart, Y. D., Manchester.
Commoner.
Besant, J. H. E., Christ's Hospital and Salisbury.
Broomton, H. A., Eastbourne.
Busell, J. G., St. Edward's School.

CORPUS CHRISTI. (19.)

Scholar.
Chettle, H. F., City of London Sch.
Heath, J. St. G., Currie, Cheltenham.
Hooper, J. S. M., Kingswood Sch., Bath.
Jones, J. E., City of London Sch.
Maxwell, R. M., Marlborough.
Page, A. J., Cheltenham.
Stocks, J. L., Rugby.
Commoners.
Addenbrooke, A., Warwick Sch.
Anderson-Morshead, J. Y., Winchester.
Binney, C. N., Rugby.
Cartwright, A. H., Rugby.
Devay, E. W., Stonyhurst.
Fox, H. S., Haileybury.
Howorth, H. N., St. Paul's.
Muir, G. B. F., Rugby.
Oliver, J. M., Manchester Gram. S.
Pope, J. A., Eton.
Prideaux, W. A., Newton Abbot College.
Simpkinson, O. L. V., Haileybury.

EXETER. (32.)

Mavrogordato, J., Eton.
Nield, A. H., Marlborough.
Moore, T., Sherborne.
Myles, C. D., Hindhead.
Pinnock, H. T., Wellington.
Priestley, A. W., Yorkshire Coll.
Pritchard, T., Beaumont College.
Reade, A. K., Lancing.
Robinson, E. R., Marlborough.
Romes, G. H., Radley.
Ross, D. W., Manchester.
Simpson, G., Charterhouse.
Stevens, G. B., Radley.
Swan, H. D., Uppingham.
Wicham, H. K., St. J. Magdalen College School.
Appleton, J. H., St. Paul's.
Ayco, C. R., Clifton.
Bailey, J. F., Harrow.
Blatchley, C. F. P., Kelly College.
Boyd, A. K., Tonbridge.
Byrne, E. Le C., Wimbledon Coll.
Clenason, J. O. C., Sedburgh.
Gathorne, E. H., Marlborough.
Helm, G. F., Bradford.
Higham, E. F. G., Clifton.
Hughes, G. R., Hartley College.
Kisch, R. S., St. Paul's.
Lawson, W. H., Winchester.
Leuchars, R., Rugby.
Lockhart, H. K., Uppingham.
McKevie, K. F. S., Norwich.
Mather, E. L., Charterhouse.

CHRIST CHURCH. (65.)

Scholars.

Bell, G. K. A., Westminster.
 Carley, W. E., Westminster.
 Charles, R. H., Canterbury.
 Fry, C. E. M., Berkhamsted.
 Gummer, C. F., Salisbury.
 Lavender, P., King Edward's Sch.,
 Stourbridge.
 Leveson-Gower, W. G. G., Eton.
 Longford, W. W., King Edward's
 School, Birmingham.
 Marmogorlat, T. M., Westminster.
 Stone, C. R., Eton.
 Trimmer, Douglas, Tonbridge.
 Wilson, K. A., Edinburgh High

Exhibitioners.

Churchyard, O. P., Durham School.
 Murray, J., Aberdeen University.

Commoners.

Argenti, L. P., Marlborough.
 Crichton-Stuart, L. N. E., Harrow.
 Cripps, K. C., Glenalmond.
 Dedwood, S. L., Radley.
 Ellis, F. B., Eton.
 Ford, R. O. C. P., Private Tuition.
 Fosbery, W. N., Harrow.
 Galloway, T. L., Uppingham.
 Giffard, T. A. W., Harrow.
 Giles, J. E., Adelaide University.
 Godby, M. H., Winchester.
 Günther, F. A., St. Paul's.
 Guy, J. W. F., Newport, Salop.
 Haines, B. J. E., Wellington.
 Harcourt, S. E. V., Repton and
 Magdalen College School.
 Handcock, P. S. F., St. Paul's.

HERTFORD. (21.)

Campton, G. F. M., Bedford.
 Chapman, E. R., De la Salle
 School, New York.
 Coe, W. W., Hopkinson School,
 Boston.
 Cooper, F. H., Lancing.
 Craig, J. D., Shrewsbury.
 Dalton, R. J., Rugby.
 Dawson, J. R., Highgate.
 Ferguson, R. D., Eton.
 Foxell, J. F., Christ's Hospital.
 Garrett, K. J. C., Dover College.

JEHS.

Davies, M. E., Llandoverly Coll.
 Davies, W. S., Beaumaris Gram. S.
 and U. C. W., Aberystwyth.
 Davys, S. D., Llandoverly College.
 Edwards, A. C. W., St. Edmund's
 School, Canterbury.
 Elliott, V. A., Brand Gram. Sch.
 Green, A. L., Llandoverly Coll.
 James, D., Ystrad Meurig Gram. S.
 James, G. W., Battersea Polytechnic
 Science Day School.
 Lewis, D. J. R., Swansea Gram. S.
 and St. David's Coll., Lampeter.
 Lockyer, S. H., Llandoverly Coll.
 Load, G. E., Denstone College,
 Staffordshire.
 Reed, J. S. B., Manchester Gram. S.

LINCOLN. (17.)

Bell, C. A., Haileybury.
 Buchanan, T. T., St. Andrews
 University and Balliol.
 Evans, C. J. M., K. S., Canterbury.
 Fairbairns, A., University Coll. Sch.
 French, J. C., Wimbledon Coll.
 Hewitt, H. F., Clifton.
 Jagger, H. W., King Edward's Sch.,
 Birmingham.
 John, R. B., Swansea Gram. Sch.
 Needham, M. H., King Edward's
 Sch., Birmingham.

Hargreaves, L. R., Eton.
 Hill, H. W., Malvern.
 Hodge, C. E. V., Oakham.
 Hodge, F. W., Charterhouse.
 Jell, H. W., Eton.
 Kenyon, J. R., Downside.
 Legg, H. G., Eton.
 Loyd, L. R. E., Eton.
 Martyn, K., Berlin Gymnasium.
 Meredith, H. C., Eton.
 Milroy, A. J. W., Marlborough.
 Moore-Bayley, J., Malvern.
 Morgan-Griffiths, C. V. F., Rugby.
 Moxon, C., Oakham.
 Nolan-Whelan, J. N., Dublin Univ.
 Orlam, J. B., Shrewsbury.
 Parker, W., Radley.
 Patten, J. M., Fettes.
 Pearson, W. H., Rugby.
 Priestley, A. G. H., Eton.
 Proulx, J. R. H., Harrow.
 Radcliffe, J. E. Y., Westminster.
 Roberts, H. A., Westminster.
 Robertson-Luxford, J. O., Eton.
 Robinson, W., Rugby.
 Sandeman, C. A. W., Eton.
 Seale, H. D., Eton.
 Sells, E. P., University School,
 Hastings.
 Senior, J. B., Private Tuition.
 Smyth, M. L., Rugby.
 Vagliano, M., Eton.
 West, C. F. M., Sherborne.
 Whitmore, J. H., Westminster.
 Wilson, H. I., Marlborough and
 Canterbury.
 Worley-Worswick, B. H., Private
 Tuition.

Griffith, R. C., Cheltenham.
 Laby, T., Clifton.
 Milner, C. D., Forest School.
 Norris, A., King Edward's S., Bath.
 Purnell, A. L., Marlborough.
 Schomburg, F. St. G., Haileybury.
 Spafford, A. O., Wellington.
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VOL. XX. No. 3.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1901.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

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We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began Oct. 14. Full Term ends Dec. 7.]

WEDNESDAY, October 30.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Moseley, on the New Ground.
O.U.G.C. Competition for the Kirkaldy Medal.
3 and 8 p.m.—Randolph Assembly Room: Mr. Alfred Capper's Entertainment.
5 p.m.—Lecture by Ford's Lecturer in English History, on "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great," at the Schools.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Hutchinson's Company, *Mrs. Danes' Defeat*.
8.15 p.m.—O. U. Architectural and Historical Society: Meeting in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. T. Ashby will give an account of recent excavations in the Roman Forum.

THURSDAY, October 31.

- O.U.B.C. Coxswainless Fours.
2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That this House applauds the action of the War Office in dismissing Sir Redvers Buller." (Mover: Mr. K. W. Livingstone, New College.)
8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Richards and Yardley's Company (including Miss Florence St. John), *English Nell*.

FRIDAY, November 1.

- O.U.B.C. Coxswainless Fours.
Convocation: Election of City Councillor.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Richards and Yardley's Company, *English Nell*.

SATURDAY, November 2.

- O.U.B.C. Coxswainless Fours.
O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Richmond, on the New Ground.

O.U.A.F.C. v. Old Etonians.

- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Richards and Yardley's Company, *English Nell*.

SUNDAY, November 3. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
10.30 a.m.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, New College.
8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney.

MONDAY, November 4.

- O.U.A.C. Freshmen's Sports.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *The Casino Girl*.

TUESDAY, November 5.

- 9.30 a.m.—Examination for Degrees in Music.
2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *The Casino Girl*.

WEDNESDAY, November 6.

- O.U.A.C. Freshmen's Sports.
O.U.A.F.C. v. Wolverhampton Wanderers, on the New Ground.
2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *The Casino Girl*.
2.15 p.m.—Terminal Lecture by the Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, on the "Present Position of the Study of the Septuagint," at Queen's College.
3 p.m.—Historical organ recital by Dr. A. P. Allen, in New College Chapel.
5 p.m.—Lecture by Ford's Lecturer in English History, on "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great," at the Schools.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

	ATHLETICS.	EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, & C.	THEATRE AND MUSIC.
November.			
Th. 7	...	Convocation. ...	Miss Kitty Loftus and Company, <i>Bibi</i> , at the Theatre.
Fri. 8	...	Names of Candidates for Examination for Diploma in Public Health to be given in. ...	" " "
Sat. 9	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Blackheath, at Blackheath. O.U.A.F.C. v. Old Malverians. O.U.B.C. v. Olton, at Olton. O.U.G.C. v. Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society.	...	" " "
Mon. 11	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Edinburgh University, on the New Ground.	Examination for the John Locke Scholarship in Mental Philosophy. Convocation. Congregation. Chrysanthemum Show in the Town Hall.	Mr. C. P. Levilly's Company, <i>La Poupée</i> , at the Theatre.
Tu. 12	...		" " "

NOTES AND NEWS.

ALMOST every week we are reminded of the fact that the *Magazine* is read with scrupulous minuteness by gentlemen who wish us very well, and take a friendly pleasure in commenting upon our (doubtless obvious) deficiencies. Their criticism is often valuable; the frankness of their reproofs is invariably refreshing; and we are as grateful to them for their corrections as we are envious of the leisure which they appear to possess. To answer them in detail through the post would be impossible. Only we take this opportunity of assuring them that if at any time the *Magazine* omits an initial or misspells a name, no insult is intended. And they might save themselves, at times, from a dangerous attack of indignation if, instead of assuming a stupendous ignorance in ourselves and the members of our staff, they would apply their minds to the emendation of an obviously corrupt passage. Last week we were politely anathematized by several persons because the accidental omission of three words made us date a well-known Balliol man as having flourished a century ago. The text should have run, "a quarter of a century ago." Even in the office of the *Magazine* the date of a scholar so distinguished as James Riddell is approximately known.

Oxford is no doubt the intellectual centre of England; but we do not generally associate it with the popular "books of the season." Hence there is the more reason to congratulate Mr. Graham Balfour, of Worcester College, on his success with the *Life of Robert Louis Stevenson*, which appeared last week, and of which the second edition is already announced.

We offer our congratulations to Dr. J. L. Williams upon the honour which he has received from the University of Yale. Dr. Williams is popularly known as "the poet of the *Mag.*," and we have his own authority for stating that this is the distinction which he prizes most. But it is well that Oxford should be reminded, though a reminder be scarcely needed, that he is a lawyer whom our transatlantic cousins have rightly judged deserving of an honorary law degree. Lincoln too may be congratulated; and not alone upon the success of Dr. Williams. We are both glad and sorry to hear that another well-known member of the Lincoln Common Room, a former editor of the *Magazine*, is leaving us to undertake important educational work elsewhere.

Mr. Reginald Carter, Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Lincoln College, has just been elected to the Rectorship of the Edinburgh Academy. Mr. Carter has our hearty congratulations on his preference to such an important post; and those who know him best will have the fullest confidence in the success of the school under his government. As an old Cliftonian Scholar, Exhibitor of Balliol, Gaisford Prize-man, and Classical Moderator, Mr. Carter carries away first-class distinctions to Edinburgh. But his absence will be keenly felt by his many friends in Oxford, and especially by his colleagues in Lincoln College, who stand in the closest and most affectionate relation towards him, and who justly appreciate his manly and straightforward character, his conscientious performance of his work, and his happy influence with his pupils. We wish him many years of health and prosperity in his new home.

Congregation this week is treated to the unusual experience of a contest for a seat among the University members of the City Council; such an event has, we believe, never occurred since the University received its right of sending representa-

tives to the local governing body. The two candidates are Dr. Mitchinson, the Master of Pembroke College, and Mr. Carter, of the Pusey House, the well-known Secretary of the Christian Social Union. Both would be excellent members, and fortunately there is no trace of politics, University or otherwise, in the contest, if we may judge from the names of the respective nominators. Meanwhile it is impossible not to refer to the fact that the vacancy is caused by the retirement of the Master of University from the Council. He has, we believe, been a member from the first, and few will be more missed, especially in the department of Technical Education, to which he has given the closest attention. Dr. Bright is retiring, we understand, on reaching his seventieth year, though it seems impossible to believe this of one who still shows so much activity and vigour. We hope that he may long continue to work for his College and for the University in other fields, though he has now decided to retire from one in which he has served so well.

Should Universities be multiplied in England? The Bishop of Hereford is of that opinion. A good many people, who have a claim to be heard with at least as much attention as the Bishop, would be equally emphatic on the other side. But the subject is a wide one, and cannot be discussed within the limits of a note. We desire rather to express our surprise at the tone which the Bishop adopted towards the older Universities in his recent address at University College, Liverpool. He expressed a hope that every important town in the United Kingdom would shake off the "suzerainty of Oxford and Cambridge." The phrase fulfilled its object. It was copied by reporters. It was applauded by the Bishop's audience. And now we should be grateful for an explanation of its meaning. So far as we can see, there are two explanations possible; but it would greatly please us to learn that there was yet a third, more consistent with the Bishop's prestige as an educational expert. For, as we understand him, he was either appealing to the spirit of municipal exclusiveness, and lending his name to the theory that towns will flourish in proportion as they cut themselves adrift from all external institutions; or else he was complaining of the educational methods to which the older Universities are pledged. We hardly think that the Bishop would carry separatism to the point which the first explanation, if correct, would necessarily imply. He dislikes Imperialism; but he is not therefore bound to embrace provincial, we might almost say parochial, views which must be repugnant to his natural inclinations. On the other hand, a man in his position should be above the use of unsubstantiated expressions of contempt when speaking of institutions with which he has been more or less identified in the past. Why does he dislike the accepted methods of Oxford and Cambridge? What does he propose to set in their place? Does he wish to begin the work of reform at the wrong end, to found Universities before he has settled the principles on which they should be worked? With regard to technical education he offered more than one piece of practical advice. Positive suggestions therefore came within the scope of his address. If he made none as to University reform the natural explanation is that he had none to make.

The strange little Latin poem, the *Aetna*, consisting of some 640 lines of obscure and often corrupt text, has found a better fate than many a better piece. Ascribed to the greatest of Latin poets, Virgil, it has enjoyed an amount of attention which, if poems had feelings, might make other minor poems very jealous. To comment on it was among the last works of the great Cambridge Latinist of the last century, Professor H. A. J. Munro. To-day we have to welcome a still more exhaustive and complete edition by his great Oxford

rival, our Corpus Professor, Mr. Robinson Ellis—not destined, we trust, to be his last work. We must not anticipate the reviewer, but we may and do congratulate the Professor. We are glad to see that his edition, like Munro's *Lucretius*, but unlike his *Acta*, includes a translation. Professor Ellis' dedication of the volume to the late Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Fowler, is very pretty, and happily expressed.

Another Oxford Latin Scholar, for many years a brother fellow of Professor Ellis, deserves, before it is quite too late to note his loss, some tribute from us. Canon North Pinder was for some ten years a leading and popular Tutor at Trinity, and after he left the College in 1860 for the living of Rotherfield Greys, near Henley, kept up his scholarship and connexion with Oxford, examining for the University both in Honour Mods. and Greats, and publishing with the Clarendon Press a volume entitled *Selections from the Less Known Latin Poets*, which enjoyed, as it deserved, considerable vogue. It is no secret that he was more than once talked of as a possible Head of his College, which, strong in many things, has always been strong in scholarship. That did not happen, and he remained a valued country parson of the best type, useful to education, useful to the Church, and much beloved by friends old and young, far and near.

A correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Thornycroft's bust of Sir William Hunter was unveiled last Saturday before a distinguished assembly of old Indian public servants and University men. Lord Dufferin may always be relied upon to discourse with peculiar distinction and charm, and certainly the little speech with which he unveiled the bust of the great Indian historian could not easily have been surpassed in its simple, appropriate, and touching diction. The Vice-Chancellor then rose, and, in the name of the University, thanked the subscribers for their gift, as well he might. Sir William Hunter has done more for the study of Indian history than any Englishman, alive or dead. He possessed the imagination of a poet, the zeal and industry of the student, and a rare capacity for organizing literary labour. Few more perfect biographies have been written in any language than the brief sketch of Lord Dalhousie's life which he contributed to the 'Rulers of India' series. It would therefore have been a thousand pities if Oxford had possessed no memorial, in bronze, marble, or canvas, of a man so notable. In the bronze bust which was unveiled on Saturday we have a fine work of art and a good likeness. The face seemed to us a little younger than the Sir William Hunter whom we had known, but it is marked by all the animation and intelligence which were characteristic of his living countenance. Among the famous Indians who collected to do honour to Sir William were Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir Charles Elliott."

Of Head Masterships there have always of late been some "in the market": of Head Masters (potential) the supply is always equal to any demand. Indeed, there must be few assistant masters who do not feel that in an educational *Utopia* they would be presiding over large and flourishing establishments. This conviction adds greatly to the labours of governors and electors, or at any rate to those of the sub-committees, who have to spend their time in the exhilarating pastime of reading testimonials.

These remarks are suggested to us by the rumour that for the coming vacancy at Christ's Hospital the field is enormous, and this despite the fact that candidates for the post must have had experience in the organization of departments and the general management of boarding-houses. The post

is a good one, if not beyond the dreams of avarice, the transference to Sussex of the school buildings will render life more pleasant, and thirdly—and this is not without importance—the conditions of the school render any anxiety about "keeping up the numbers" unnecessary.

We hear of one strong Oxford candidate from our own midst, who has had much and varied experience in many branches of teaching.

A series of four historical organ recitals will be given by Dr. A. P. Allen in the chapel of New College (by kind permission of the Warden and Fellows) on Wednesday afternoons, November 6, 13, 20, and 27, at 3 p.m. The programmes for November 6 and 13 will be devoted to the works of the forerunners of Bach; the third programme will be selected entirely from the works of Bach himself, and the fourth will contain examples of organ music from 1750 to the present time. No tickets will be required for admission to the chapel: programmes will be provided.

From Cambridge comes a cry which, unfortunately, has, ere now, been heard in Oxford. The *Cambridge Review* complains of the presence of thieves in the University Library and in the Union Society, and urges the adoption of some restrictions upon the present open access to book-shelves. It does not seem to us that any such restriction will prevent the particular form of crime to which the *Review* refers. "A volume of Examination Papers, bound as late as 1899, has already been plundered, by some cur, of two papers. . . . The medical section of Messrs. Sonnenschein's Bibliography was recently torn, whole, from its covers and carried off." Even the most scrupulous care on the part of the Library Assistants is not sufficient to guard against such outrages as these, for criminals of this description are quite capable of writing a false name on the form for calling up volumes. We should be glad to know if the problem has been entirely solved by the closed shelves in the Radcliffe. The Union Society in Oxford has had to adopt violent remedies. The constant disappearance of books from the Coffee and Smoking-room Library has been checked by the device of keeping all recent additions in the Steward's Office, and giving them out only on a member's signing a voucher. The most serious depredation during the past year occurred immediately after the death of Queen Victoria, when some thief, whom it has proved impossible to trace, stole from the file of the *Times* the portions relating to her accession. After considerable trouble and at considerable cost, the Society has been able to supply the missing numbers, and the *Times* has been placed under lock and key. The *Cambridge Review* suggests stern measures, and recalls the fact that "for stealing books from the University Library a man has been sent into penal servitude, and, within the last five years, a member of the University and of a College has been lodged in His Majesty's prison." The difficulties in the way of detection are very great, but the united wisdom of the Librarians of Oxford and Cambridge should devise some method of dealing with so serious a blot upon our fair fame.

Though the O.U.R.U.F.C. only managed to make a draw of their match against the Old Merchant Taylors, there seems no reason to depart from our view of last week that their prospects are very favourable. The forwards, as far as one can judge from the Merchant Taylors match, and from that against Cooper's Hill, are not together yet, but individually they seem quite up to last year's side, and if they can only combine as well as Mr. Swanson's pack did, ought to do well. The backs ought to be very strong, both in attack and defence; even though Cooper's Hill had none the worst of the game forward, our backs ran up a large score without much

difficulty. To-day, Moseley, a good specimen of our "provincial" clubs, ought to give us a good game, while on Saturday we shall have the pleasure of seeing Richmond, who have beaten Cambridge, and are probably the best side in London.

The Fours will be rowed next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; of the five boats which have entered, Balliol, New College, and University should provide the best racing. By the indisposition of Kelly, who narrowly escaped being unable to row, Balliol suffered once more from that bad luck of which their crews have had far more than their share during late years. They have settled down again, however, and with Graham at stroke may be depended on to make a good race. University have come on during the last week, but are still not equal to New College, who are now very fast over the course, and in the opinion of many are likely to prove the winners.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club held last Wednesday evening, Mr. H. S. Souttar (Queen's) read a paper on "The Atom: an electro-magnetic theory of matter." His theory was an extension of Lord Kelvin's Vortex Atom Theory, from which it differed in many important respects. Some of the ideas introduced were of so heretical a nature as to produce scepticism, which desired to hear the results of careful mathematical analysis by which alone such a theory must stand or fall.

The following announcement has just appeared with regard to the Burdett Coutts Scholarship, a valuable prize founded by the Baroness Burdett Coutts in 1866 for the encouragement of Geology:—

BURDETT COUTTS SCHOLARSHIP.—The examiners for the Burdett Coutts Scholarship have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that, after holding an examination in the specified subjects, they are unable to recommend the election of a Scholar. This is the second year in succession in which this Scholarship, which is designed for the promotion of the study of geology, and is of the annual value of £115, tenable for two years, has not been awarded. In fact, only one Scholar has been elected since 1895.

It is obvious that some better employment of so valuable a fund is desirable. The Professor of Geology is not handsomely paid; the collections in his department are large, and merely to handle and arrange them he requires the assistance of a Demonstrator. We believe that some plan for utilizing a portion of the fund to this end has before now been mooted, and if the benevolent Foundress could be induced to agree to such a scheme it would be much for the benefit of the study in the University.

An interesting paper on English Education appeared in the Long Vacation. Mr. Withers, of Balliol, now Professor of Education at Owens College, Manchester, was asked by the London School Board to prepare a report on the teaching of English History in their schools, and has now published it. It is a melancholy fact that this most important subject is so little taken up in elementary schools, in spite of the greater freedom allowed in recent issues of the Education Code. English History, it might have been supposed, would be the very basis of an English citizen's training.

Classical education, we are often told, is at a discount now. Yet the *Times* thinks it worth while to give large print to Mr. Garnett's parallel between Louis Boetha and Tacfarinas, which will appeal especially to men reading Tacitus for Group A. 1. And the letter leads on to a newspaper controversy as to whether there were any "pro-Brocs" at Rome in the first century of the Roman Empire. Meantime, that the Honours man may not find his subjects unrecognized,

Sir Edwin Arnold composes his epic of "Ithbaal" on themes furnished by Herodotus, and the Phœnician circumnavigation of Africa passes out of the "Greats" lecture into the realm of modern popular verse.

Radley, in spite of the *clat* produced by the performance of *The Frogs* last year, returns this year to Latin comedy. *The Aulularia*, which was first produced in 1897, will be acted on Friday, November 1, the "Old Radleian" night, and on Saturday, November 2, when the general public are admitted. The performance begins at 8 p.m., and a special train will run from Oxford at 7.30, in connexion with brakes which will drive visitors from the station to the College. We are asked to state that a small number of tickets are available for members of the University who are interested in the revival of Latin plays. Applications should be made to the Warden. The acting edition, with English translation, may be obtained of Messrs. Parker in the Broad.

Those who are interested—and their number is many—in the work of the East London Church Fund, and those who are admirers—and their number is possibly still greater—of the new Bishop of Stepney, will be glad to know that next Sunday he will be preaching in aid of the Fund, at the 10.30 a.m. service at St. Margaret's Church. The Fund now supports 350 workers both clerical and lay, in the various parishes of East and North London.

A correspondent writes:—

"It would be interesting to know why the organizers of the Sunday Evening Sermons at St. Mary's distinguish so pointedly between the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney. Dr. Lang is the last person who would mind this pruning of his titles, but when the 'Lord Bishop' is usually, by courtesy at least, conceded to a colonial bishop, it seems odd to refuse it to the most important suffragan see in England. And while we are on the question of ecclesiastical titles, is the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford a 'reverend' *ex officio*? If not, why should we now hear of 'the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor' in the Bishling Prayer?"

The Annual Prize-giving at Magdalen College School took place on Thursday, October 24. The Master (Mr. C. E. Brownrigg, one of our predecessors in the editorial chair) alluded to the fact that now for the first time he came before the friends of the School as responsible for the whole of the past year's work. The report which he had to offer was most gratifying. It showed that three boys have gained University Scholarships or Exhibitions, two have passed into Sandhurst, and eight Senior Certificates have been obtained in the Joint Board Examinations. In congratulating the Master and all concerned with the school-work, the President of Magdalen felicitously remarked upon the frequency with which well-known Oxford names occurred in the school list, and took this as a proof that the School is useful to residents in Oxford. The prizes were distributed by the Warden of All Souls, who, in some humorous and pointed words of advice to the School, suggested that even the virtue of industry might be carried to extremes.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Settlement in East London, St. Margaret's, held at the Schools on Monday, was a great success. The Vicar of St. Mary's was very good from the chair, and the Bishop of London came well up even to his own high standard of winning and witty oratory; while Lady Sophia Palmer, with excellent judgement, took quite different ground. The "T" room at the Schools can hold a large number, but it was fairly well filled with an audience

representing University, City, and County, so that altogether the ladies had good reason to be satisfied.

The Teachers' Guild are breaking new ground this Term : on Friday next (at the usual time and place, the Girls' High School, at 8 p.m.) a paper will be read on "Education in Jamaica," by Miss Marvin, who is Principal of one of the leading Colleges in that island. England is only beginning to realize the value of her West Indian possessions, and their educational, like their economic, needs have been unduly neglected. Here there is the greater interest in hearing a competent authority on the subject. The chair is to be taken by Mr. Greenidge, of Hertford College, who is himself sufficient evidence that scholars of the highest rank can be produced under any system.

We print this week a vigorous and amusing letter from a member of the University on the subject of electric trams. With much of what he says we cordially agree. It would be insufferable if the overhead system of wires were introduced in the High Street. But as a matter of fact this is not necessary, nor even, from the electrician's point of view, desirable. The overhead system is dangerous as well as unsightly, and wherever it has been introduced on a great scale there have been accidents, although these accidents are usually brushed up. We are assured by experts that in ten years' time it will be obsolete; and financially the City would make a great mistake in adopting a system which subsequently it would be necessary to improve away. The system of underground connexions is opposed on the score of costliness, and we admit that the expense of installation is heavy. But, in spite of expense, this system has been adopted by other towns which pride themselves upon their appearance, and we have yet to learn that, on the whole, and when all considerations are taken into account, they feel dissatisfaction with the result. In any case it is worth while to remind the City Council and the Tramway Company that, if they should refuse to adopt the underground connexion all over their system, a compromise is perfectly practicable. It is possible, for we have seen examples with our own eyes, to use the underground connexion in crowded thoroughfares and the overhead wires on outlying portions of the lines. The same cars can be run over both systems. This is done in Brussels, for example.

As to the charge of apathy which our correspondent makes against us, we can only say that when last week we printed the note of a correspondent on this subject we failed to notice that he contemplated the *overhead* system in all parts of the City. Electric trams as such we are not prepared to oppose. With the underground connexion they are no more unsightly than the horse cars which Oxford already tolerates. Electric trams release the tram-horse from a kind of work to which he should never have been put. They are more efficient and consequently more profitable; they are also less of a hindrance to ordinary traffic.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*Sunday*, November 3, 10.30 a.m., The Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, New College. At St. Mary's.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

- Nov. 3. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney.
- Nov. 10. The Rev. W. C. F. Newbolt, Canon of St. Paul's.
- Nov. 17. The Rev. H. L. Paget, Vicar of St. Pancras.
- Nov. 24. The Rev. C. Gore, Canon of Westminster.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, Nov. 14. Thursday, Dec. 5.
Tuesday, Dec. 17.

University Acts.

CONVOCAION.—October 29. The proposal that Convocation hereby consents to the establishment of Scholarships in Theology in accordance with a Scheme submitted by the Trustees of the Will of the late Miss Rebecca Flower Squire, and agrees to accept the proposed endowments for the same, was submitted to the House and approved on a division. Placets 65, Non-Placets 14.

University Agenda.

CONGREGATION.—October 31. Election of Member of Hebdomadal Council.

CONVOCAION.—November 1. Election of two University Members of City Council. November 12. Proposed acceptance of the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize.

University and College Notices.

FORD'S LECTURER IN ENGLISH HISTORY: Rev. C. Plummer, M.A. The Lectures will be continued at the Schools on Wednesdays, October 30, and November 6, 13, 20, at 5 p.m.

The Trustees for the Derby Scholarship have elected B. P. Moore, B.A., Balliol College, to the Scholarship for the year 1901.

GLADSTONE MEMORIAL ESSAY PRIZE.—This prize will be awarded for the first time in 1902. It consists of a book or books of the annual value of £10, and is open to all undergraduates who, in the Term in which it is awarded (Trinity Term, 1902), have not exceeded the sixteenth Term from their matriculation. The prize will be awarded for an essay on the same subject as that set for the Stanhope Prize (in 1902, *Grattan*). Candidates must send their essays, under a sealed cover, to the Registrar of the University, on or before March 1, 1902. Each author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name, and the date of his matriculation, sealed up under another cover, with the same motto inscribed upon it. The Stanhope and the Gladstone Prizes cannot be awarded to the same person in the same year; and the Gladstone Prize cannot be awarded a second time to the same person.

The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., will lecture on "Further Explorations of the Palace at Knossos," on Tuesdays, November 19 and 26, in the Ashmolean Lecture Room, at 5.30 p.m., to members of the University only. The lectures will be repeated on Thursdays, November 21 and 28, at the same hour and place, for all who like to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH.—

Died, of pneumonia, on Saturday, July 27, at Carisbrooke Vicarage, Isle of Wight, C. D. W. Milroy, Scholar of the House. Aged 21.

The Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford and sometime Dean of Christ Church, has been elected to an Honorary Studentship.

R. A. Wilson and R. E. Jack have been elected to India Civil Service Scholarships.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

- December 3.—Balliol College.
 December 3.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.
 December 10.—University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges and Christ Church.
 December 10.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.
 December 16.—Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges.
 January 7, 1902.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

- December 3.—University, Merton, Exeter, New, and Hertford Colleges.
 December 3.—Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus Christi Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
 March 4, 1902.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Pembroke and Worcester Colleges.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

- December 3.—Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College.
 December 10.—Magdalen College.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

IV. HISTORY.

- December 3.—Balliol College and New College.
 January 6, 1902.—Magdalen College.
 January 10, 1902.—Merton and Brasenose Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

V. HEBREW.

- March 4, 1902.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

- Wednesday, October 30.
Evening—"O give thanks." Elvey.
 Thursday, October 31.
Morning—"Be merciful unto me." Crotch.
Evening—"I beheld, and lo, a great multitude." Blow.
 Friday, November 1. *All Saints' Day.*
Evening—"And lo, a mighty host." Spohr.
 Saturday, November 2.
Morning—"The souls of the righteous." Elvey.
Evening—"If we believe that Jesus died." Goss.
 Sunday, November 3. *Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.*
Evening—"O how glorious is the kingdom." Harwood.

AN ANCIENT PROTEST.

"Lydia, die per omnes."

What witchcraft, Lena, lurks behind
 Those frank and laughter-loving eyes?
 What web of magic do you wind
 About your last, your greatest prize?

A year ago his straining ear
 In strenuous rhythm flashed and fell;
 He heard the thousand-throated roar
 Along the crowded river swell.

What Circe's wand is yours to sway?
 What sorcery detained a Ilue
 By Sandford, half a summer's day,
 Seeking frillaries with you?

No more for him the wickets fly,
 For him no more the batsmen go
 Pavilionward with downcast eye,
 In sullen sequence to and fro.

About his clubs the cobwebs cling,
 Rust-stains upon his putter grow;
 No more we see the perfect swing
 That wrought a Champion's overthrow.

Brassey and cleek are laid aside,
 Save when—ah pity! 'tis, 'tis true!—
 Mixed foursomes draw St. Andrew's pride
 Around the ladies' links with you.

'Twas even thus, since that far day
 When the fair sea-nymph's mighty son
 strove to escape the noisy fray
 And wind-swept plains of Ilion.

R. F. D.

"GREATS" FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

THE following figures are taken from the *University Calendar*. I have not "researched" in the *University Gazette* for the actual number of candidates who offered themselves; to do this would only help in determining one further point, viz. the number of complete failures, whose names do not appear in the *Calendar*. But my own experience as an examiner is that these latter are so few, and so often due to accidental causes, e.g. ill health at the time of the actual examination, &c., that any attempt to estimate the number of gulfs and ploughs would be misleading, as well as unnecessary in view of their fewness.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Total.	Proportion of First Classes.
1877	18	27	38	11	94	one in 5.2
1878	18	32	28	19	97	" 5.4
1879	16	49	46	17	128	" 8
1880	13	39	49	12	103	" 8
1881	15	38	37	20	110	" 7.3
1882	12	42	37	11	102	" 8.5
1883	23	42	32	18	115	" 8
1884	23	38	43	11	115	" 8
1885	23	50	48	11	132	" 4.89
1886	23	54	45	7	129	" 5.6
1887	26	51	44	14	135	" 5.1
1888	24	45	52	18	139	" 5.79
1889	29	47	44	11	131	" 4.5
1890	22	48	41	14	125	" 5.68
1891	23	57	41	15	136	" 5.9
1892	26	50	49	19	144	" 5.5
1893	20	56	44	13	133	" 6.6
1894	16	41	46	20	123	" 7.6
1895	29	45	52	24	150	" 5.1
1896	21	40	47	24	132	" 6.2
1897	28	48	52	17	145	" 5.1
1898	24	46	40	13	123	" 5.4
1899	28	48	52	14	142	" 5.07
1900	33	58	49	14	154	" 4.6
1901	26	54	50	9	139	" 5.34

(Note. The proportions of First Classes to men classed from 1872 to 1876 were 5.6, 5.1, 5.8, 5, and 4.8 respectively.)

Perhaps a few remarks may be made on the above table. The first and most important point is that the figures hardly bear out the statement often made, that the proportion of First Classes given has increased; on the contrary, it seems to remain remarkably steady; such a variation as that from 1879 to 1882 is very unusual.

(2) It will be noticed that there is on the whole a steady increase in the number of candidates classed: five times in

the last decade (1891-1900) it exceeded 140, a number never reached till 1892, while previous to 1885 the maximum was under 130.

(3) It might be argued that the standard of the Second Class was rising. Between 1880 and 1889 the seconds exceeded the thirds seven times, between 1890 and 1899 only five times, and four of these were in the first half of the decade; however, the seconds exceeded the thirds both in 1900 and 1901.

(4) It is hard to resist the conclusion that the standard for the Fourth Class varies. Last year it was one in fifteen, in 1900 one in eleven, in 1895 one in six.

EXAMINER.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE weather this week has been all that could be desired for rowing, and practice in every description of boat has been in full swing. As we are now on the eve of the Fours we may perhaps consider them first. Judging by Saturday's time tests, New College appear to be considerably the fastest crew, as they are certainly the strongest. As a crew they have improved a good deal since last week, both as regards their time and leg-drive. University seem to come next; they do not move very fast in a short row, but their steady leg-drive tells considerably over the last half of the course. Balliol have been most unfortunate in losing Kelly, their No. 2, for a couple of days, which probably accounted for their very moderate display on Saturday. By the day of the race, however, they should make a fairly fast crew. Graham is rowing very neatly and smartly, and is well supported by Hale at 3, but they are prevented from being really fast by a strong tendency to bucket whenever they row hard. Magdalen, who were neat, and, for a short distance, fast, have lost their bow man, Frank, and have put Morrell, who rowed in the Eton Eight this year, in his place. The change has not improved them, and they have very little chance of winning. Worcester are the most backward, but have been improving fast during the last few days. They were unfortunate in losing Jenkins at the end of last week, but they are rowing clean, and should race well.

Hale has been most energetic in coaching and tubbing Trial Eights this week. In the latter portion of this work he has been assisted by Long, New College, who has also been seen out sculling once or twice. Two strokes, Benyon of Pembroke and Monier-Williams of University, have been tried. The former is the more experienced oar, but has an ugly finish; while the latter, who stroked the excellent University Torpid of this year, has a tendency to bucket. They are both, however, useful men, as are J. G. and D. Milburn of Lincoln, who are worth taking a lot of trouble about. The former should develop into an excellent heavyweight. As the Eights are still in their very earliest stages, further criticism will be held over till next week.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. R.L.E.C.

This match was played in the Parks on Wednesday under favourable conditions. The team was practically the same that defeated the Scottish, the only alteration being in the forward line, where Robertson displaced Bourne. The visitors were very good in the scrum, and for a few minutes the game was confined to the forwards. Good combination, however, amongst the Oxford three-quarters gave them a

decided advantage, and Crabbie, outmanoeuvring the opposing back, scored a try, which Strand Jones converted. On resuming, Cooper's Hill pressed, but a free-kick brought relief, and good work by Osborne gained further ground. Then Raphael got away with a fine dash, but Kershaw failed to take his pass, and play settled down in neutral ground, till Eberle, getting away, made a clever pass to Kershaw who ran in, but the kick failed. The 'Varsity continued to press, and after brilliant passing in the three-quarter line Crabbie scored again. Just before half-time, Raphael broke through and handed to Osborne, who got in under the posts, Strand Jones converting. Soon after the start a pretty piece of play ensued between Crabbie and Kershaw. The former, getting away, kicked high towards the centre of the ground, and Kershaw, catching the ball brilliantly, had no difficulty in scoring an unconverted try. Cooper's Hill then pressed, and scored through Tillard. Crabbie, who a few minutes before had had a nasty fall, now scored another try after dodging cleverly, and taking the kick himself scored a goal. Result, 2 goals 4 tries to a try.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.

On Saturday the 'Varsity journeyed down to Richmond to oppose the Old Merchant Taylors. Graham (Trinity) took the place of Cartwright, who is suffering from a sprained ankle. A rather late start was made, the game not commencing till 3.30 p.m. A damp fog lay over the ground, the surface of which was very slippery, preventing good combination. It was soon seen that the struggle was to be a close one, especially as our forwards had to deal with a very smart pack. In the opening stages of the game the Old Merchant Taylors were seen to advantage, their play in the loose being very good. Crabbie made a good effort to score just before half-time, and was only brought down on the line. Ends were changed without any score, but on resuming Buck got over the line for the Old Merchant Taylors, the place-kick failing. Then a series of rushes carried the play into the home twenty-five, and from this time the 'Varsity seemed to put more dash into the game. However, there was only a quarter of an hour left for play when Raphael, securing from Walton, forced his way through the opposing backs and grounded the ball between the posts. The place-kick, which was not a difficult one, was missed, and as no further score resulted the game was left a draw.

O.U.A.F.C. v. CASUALS.

For their first match, against the Casuals at Tufnell Park, the 'Varsity were met by Comber, Darling, Morgan-Owen, and Corbett, who were all on the injured list. The Casuals, who had a pretty strong side, including two or three well-known Corinthians, won the toss and kicked off with a strong sun behind them. The 'Varsity started well, and showed good combination, but in front of goal they were weak, M'IVER sending wide on two occasions when favourably placed. Next Taylor, Smith, and Stanborough made several good runs for the Casuals, but found the defence in good form, and from now till half-time play ruled very even and very fast, with no scoring on either side. Soon after restarting Pollock-Hodson was injured, and had to retire; consequently the 'Varsity pressed considerably, but Thwaites, the Casuals' centre half, proved a great thorn in the side of the forwards, and they missed several good chances of scoring through hesitation in front of goal. Towards the end the Casuals tried hard to score, but owing to the excellent work of our halves and backs their efforts were frustrated, the final whistle sounding with the score-sheet a blank. Considering that it was the 'Varsity's initial appearance the result was

very satisfactory as regards the defence, but the forwards were not well together, and passed far too squarely instead of taking the ball on the run. Pawson, Evans, and Master were the pick of the forwards, but Evans was rather too much inclined to neglect Pawson, and was also weak in front of goal. All three half-backs played well, C. H. Wild especially, and both Freeman and Stocks were most reliable, though the former clears rather weakly at times. The teams were:—

'VARSITY.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—H. Freeman (Oriol), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs*—B. H. Willett (Christ Church), C. H. Wild (Oriol), H. F. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—A. C. Pawson (Christ Church), W. H. B. Evans (Oriol), C. McIver (Hertford), J. H. Street (Braenose), K. Master (Merion).

CASUALS.

Goal—C. E. Wilson. *Backs*—C. O. S. Hutton, P. Grestox. *Half-backs*—G. P. Pollock-Hobbs, H. Thwaites, C. T. Symons. *Forwards*—M. H. Stanborough, S. S. Taylor, G. O. Smith, C. W. Alexander, H. S. Snell.

O.U.A.F.C. v. WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS.

The 'Varsity were again unfortunate in being below full strength for this match on Monday. Comber, Corbett, and Evans were away through injuries, but Morgan-Owen was able to fill his place at centre again. The Wolves kicked off, and for the first twenty minutes made rings round the 'Varsity, scoring 3 goals, the first from a corner, the second through a very fine shot indeed by the outside right, and the third also from a good centre by the right wing. These reverses seemed to rouse the 'Varsity, whose forwards now showed a little combination, though they lacked both life and dash. However, before half-time Morgan-Owen scored a good goal. In the second half the 'Varsity forwards with the wind to help them did better, and Street scored, while one of the opposing backs put the ball through his own goal. Shortly before time the Wolves centre forward gave his side the lead with a good shot, the final result being Wolves 4, 'Varsity 3. On the whole the game was not particularly interesting, but the defence again played well, Wyld and C. H. Wild both doing a lot of good work, but Willett was rather disappointing, though he worked untiringly and had in Miller a very tricky player to tackle. Both backs were fairly safe, without being brilliant, and when they know each other's play a little more ought to make a useful pair; at present they are rather inclined to take the same man at the same time, and also to rush in among the halves too much. Of the forwards, Pawson and Morgan-Owen were the best, but the former keeps the ball rather too long before centring. Considering that several of the players had not figured against a professional team before the result was not discouraging.

'VARSITY.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—H. Freeman (Oriol), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs*—B. H. Willett (Christ Church), C. H. Wild (Oriol), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—A. C. Pawson (Christ Church), H. A. Street (Braenose), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), C. D. McIver (Hertford), K. Master (Merion).

GOLF.

Second-Class Bogey, Tuesday, Oct. 22:—

	Strokes.		
N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	10	3 down.
J. F. Stennig	...	10	4 "
Two entries.			

First-Class Bogey, Friday, Oct. 25:—

	Strokes.		
J. H. Peebles	...	5	6 up.
F. C. A. Wright	...	5	5 "
B. Norbury	...	5	4 "

P. G. M. Skene	...	5	3 "
J. Crabb Watt	...	4	2 "
A. G. Thomson	...	4	1 "
A. M. Greatbatch	...	5	1 "
I. V. E. Hudson	...	3	all square.
H. S. Pelham	...	3	1 down.
K. Burdon	...	5	1 "
B. A. Collins	...	5	1 "
N. A. Lee	...	5	1 "
G. R. Williams	...	6	1 "
W. M. Grundy	...	3	2 "
J. E. Tomkinson	...	5	2 "
W. H. Verburgh	...	5	2 "
O. W. Campbell	...	6	2 "
E. E. Rivington	...	8	2 "
R. Sanderson	...	5	3 "
C. D. H. Corbett	...	6	3 "
W. H. Lee-Warner	...	6	3 "
G. R. Girdlestone	...	9	3 "
T. M. Ronaldson	...	3	4 "
E. S. Harris	...	4	4 "

Thirty-nine entries; thirty-two returns.

TRIAL MATCH.

Played on Saturday, October 26. This game was arranged to fill the vacancy caused by the unavoidable postponement of the match against H. Janion's team; "A" team conceding their opponents 3 holes up.

"A" TEAM.

J. A. T. Bramson	...	0	J. O. Fairlie	...	1
O. T. Falk	...	3	P. G. M. Skene	...	0
H. W. Beveridge	...	0	A. G. Thomson	...	2
J. Crabb Watt	...	0	A. J. Graham	...	4
A. C. M. Croome	...	0	W. M. Grundy	...	4
I. V. E. Hudson	...	0	J. H. Peebles	...	5
H. S. Pelham	...	4	C. S. Hammy	...	0
B. Norbury	...	0	F. C. A. Wright	...	5
G. O. Glover	...	0	M. Crawley-Boevey	...	4
Total	7		Total	25	

THE THEATRE.

THOUGH we are not to have *Iris* at the Theatre this Term the other of the two most popular recent plays is with us now. *Mrs. Dane's Defence* is so well known by this time that it needs no introduction, and the chance of seeing Mr. Henry Neville in a good part ought to be a great attraction to the local playgoer. Mr. Neville was of course excellent: for polished acting and perfect elocution he has still few equals. Miss Amy Thomas as Lady Eastney and Miss Weedon as Mrs. Dane were both very good. The play was well acted, although the Lionel Carteret was rather weak.

To-morrow Miss Florence St. John comes with *English Nell*.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

It is a matter for regret that the Committee of the eleventh series of the Public Classical Concerts has not been able to feel itself financially justified in arranging for any orchestral concerts this season; but it can hardly be expected to perform its duties in a solely philanthropic spirit, and if the Oxford musical public does not afford adequate support, the responsibility for the result lies at its own door. Still, first-rate chamber concerts are as great artistic enjoyments as any one can well wish for; and Miss Füllinger and the Kruse Quartet, the performers at the first concert on Thursday evening, are old-established favourites in Oxford, and were warmly welcomed by an appreciative, if not over-large, audience. Mr. Kruse and his associates were in excellent

form, both in Beethoven's "Harp" quartet and in Schubert's too seldom played quartet in G: the performance of the former work was notably fine throughout, and the tone which Mr. Kruse produced from his splendid instrument in one special passage in the adagio was something which it will be very hard to forget. The leader's solos were the slow movement from Spohr's ninth concerto and Wieniawski's A major Polonaise: both were given with singularly artistic phrasing and brilliant technique, though the lushness of Spohr's adagio, which is somewhat cloying anyhow, might with advantage have been toned down a little. Miss Fillingner sang "Vieni torna" from Handel's *Teseo*, and two of Brahms' *Magnetenlieder*, with her usual wonderful breadth and dignity; her voice was in fine form, though she seemed to be suffering from a shortness of breath which rather hampered her phrasing in Handel's noble aria; but whether physical conditions affect her technique or not, there is always the touch of the "grand style," in the truest sense of the words, in every note she sings. The accompaniments were, as usual, played by Dr. Walker. At the next concert, on November 28, Messrs. Borwick, Hallir, Holsday, and Becker will be the performers.

Mr. Leonard Borwick and Mr. Plunket Greene gave a recital at the Town Hall on Friday evening before an enthusiastic audience. Mr. Borwick was in excellent form, though he took a little time to become warmed to his work: the opening movement of Schumann's F sharp minor Sonata was by far his least successful performance, but he played the rest of the work, especially the aria and scherzo, with rare beauty of tone and style. Later in the evening some selections of Bach, Couperin, Scarlatti, and Schubert were given with a wonderful combination of technical brilliance and artistic restraint; and in a couple of Chopin studies Mr. Borwick showed that he is quite capable of competing with the pure *virtuoso* on his own ground. There is no possible doubt that he is a very long way at the head of British pianists, and though perhaps inferior in personal magnetism to some others, is, in all the indefinable but none the less recognizable qualities which are summed up in the word "culture," one of the great performers of the world. Mr. Greene, whose fifteen songs were, as usual, highly interesting in themselves and excellently contrasted, was obviously suffering from a very severe cold which, in the first part of the programme especially, affected his intonation badly; but he sang throughout with his usual untiring spirit, and was most cordially welcomed. He has exceptional technique in the matter of breathing, and can do anything he likes with his voice in the way of increasing or diminishing its quantity; but as regards quality it is always inclined to be intractable, and the result is sometimes dramatic recitation rather than pure singing. But much may be forgiven Mr. Greene in consideration of his conceptions, which are always extraordinarily individual and vivid, both as wholes and in minute details, and, allowing for his Celtic impulse towards occasional flamboyance, artistic through and through. Whatever else Mr. Greene's singing is, it is at any rate very much alive; and most things may be pardoned for the sake of that. Mr. Liddle accompanied in a style which (but for the hurrying of the last bars of Brahms' *Wie bist du, meine Königin*) calls for nothing but the highest praise; the sympathy was perfect, and technique, phrasing, colour, were all admirable. Mr. Liddle is certainly one of the very foremost of that painfully small band of accompanists who play both like artists and like pianists—qualifications which one would naturally suppose to be primary, but which are, as a matter of fact, in their combination, exceedingly rare.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening, Miss Gabriele Wietrowetz was heard in Beethoven's last violin sonata, Tarüni's *Trille du Diable*, and solos by M. Melville and Brahms-Joachim. Miss Olive Rae gave songs of Brahms,

Massenet, and Liza Lehmann, and Dr. Walker took the piano parts throughout. Next Sunday Miss Jessie Grimson will be the first violin.

THE UNION.

On Thursday, October 24, the Union went to the fountain-head of most latter-day controversy—Mr. Chamberlain. The result was a decidedly better debate than that of the previous week, perhaps because the Union, like many similar bodies, finds it easier to discuss persons than principles.

Private Business was enlivened by a division which resulted in the rejection of one of the Librarian's books. The President was also the object of several remonstrances, on account of his anxiety to pass the minutes before the accuracy of the latter had been sufficiently established.

Mr. J. S. Fletcher (New College) moved, "That this House would regret to see Mr. Chamberlain in the position of leader of the Unionist party." He first patted Mr. Chamberlain on the back for his colonial policy, and then proceeded to show that on personal grounds no one was less fitted to be leader of the Unionists. He pointed to the friendship which had existed between previous leaders of opposing parties in Parliament, and contrasted with it the universal hatred with which Mr. Chamberlain is regarded by the Opposition. Moreover, the Unionist alliance only existed for the purpose of averting Home Rule. It was, therefore, impossible for the Conservatives to follow a man from whose principles they largely dissented. Mr. Fletcher's speech was rather thin, though admirably expressed. His style has a pleasing flavour of antiquity, which is in full accord with the somewhat obsolete Conservatism which constitutes his political creed.

Mr. E. Macfadyen (Wadham) opposed the motion as a Liberal. Mr. Chamberlain, he contended, had the touch of the heroic which makes a leader of men, and this was abundantly shown by the way in which he had commanded the whole Conservative party. The fruit by which the Government had to be judged was its policy in South Africa, and that policy was solely due to Mr. Chamberlain. There was, however, another side to Imperialism, namely, the necessity of ensuring a race fit for Empire. This problem tended to be overshadowed by the more showy achievements of the war. Mr. Macfadyen made one of the best speeches we have heard for some time at the Union. His reasoning is both original and convincing; and his style has a laconic conciseness which some of our more diffuse speakers would do well to imitate.

Mr. W. Temple (Balliol) supported the motion as a Liberal. He held that Mr. Chamberlain had been spoiled by his connexion with the Conservatives, and had done more than any one else to bring the Liberals to their present condition. If he became leader of the Unionists, the evil would only be intensified. Mr. Temple spoke pleasantly and fluently, but he should remember that the Union exists for the encouragement of debating rather than to afford its members an opportunity of reading papers.

Mr. C. Wertheimer (Balliol) made an innocuous speech against the motion. He announced that previous speakers had treated Mr. Chamberlain as a machine rather than an animate being. The animation, however, which he himself proceeded to infuse into the debate was not very noticeable. Mr. Wertheimer must also learn to depend less on his notes.

Mr. F. Zeilyn (Jesus) promised that his criticism should not be merely destructive. Mr. Chamberlain was hated on both sides of the House of Commons, and was destitute of the sublimity and magnanimity which mark a true leader.

Mr. Oppé (New College), while admitting Mr. Chamberlain's ability, deprecated unreasoning hero-worship. Men with great personalities were not necessarily the best leaders. Moreover, Mr. Chamberlain's ideal was that of the capitalist, and in home legislation and political economy he was equally unsound. The Tory democrat was, in Mr. Oppé's opinion, a much more desirable person. Mr. Oppé made an interesting speech. He does not express his ideas very systematically, but his contribution to the debate was not the least valuable of the evening.

Mr. K. A. R. Sugden (Magdalen) made a witty speech against the motion. He compared Mr. Chamberlain to a Teetotal Tinker, to Themistocles, Julius Caesar, Napoleon, Richelieu, Walpole, and Madame de Pompadour. Mr. Sugden kept the House in roars of laughter—not an easy task at so late an hour.

Mr. C. P. Blackwell (Wadham) enunciated a series of weighty propositions in support of the motion. Statesmen, he affirmed, must above all things be moral, but Mr. Chamberlain was only fit to be a bottle-washer.

Mr. G. R. Day (University) made a pleasant speech in favour of the motion, and compared Mr. Chamberlain with Warren Hastings. Mr. Day needs more experience, and we hope to hear him again.

Mr. M. H. Woods (Trinity), and Mr. H. Sacher (New College) also spoke.

On a division the motion was carried by 54 votes to 49.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

The first quarter of the Term has passed with its usual rapidity, and everything is in full swing. The new-fledged Bachelor is at home in his gown, and the Fresher is rapidly mering his individuality.

The Rugby team has not shaken together properly yet, after the loss of Daniell, Sagar, three of last year's three-quarters, and several prominent members of the pack. After narrow escapes from Guy's and the Harlequins, we scored an easy victory over St. Thomas's Hospital. The first Association match of the season, against the London Caledonians, resulted in an easy win for us, by 8 goals to nil.

The river, as far as the Pike and Eel, is a wriggling mass of tubs and College Trials, while below that point the crews for the University Fours practise in august seclusion. Third Trinity, judging from present form, should make a certainty of this event.

At the Union last week the Government suffered a grievous defeat, as a punishment for prolonging the war; this week, however, "the adequacy of Mathematics as a mental training," was evidenced by a majority of 17.

The Theatre has been filled by *The Lady of Ostend*, *Wheels within Wheels*, and *The Messenger Boy*. I also hear that the streets are up somewhere in the town.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRAMS.

SIR,—I must confess to a feeling of surprise, not unmingled with a sensation of horror, on reading in a recent issue of the *Magazine* a qualified approval of the proposed system of electric trams. "This," I read on page 22, "is a matter of taste, and no doubt we can manage to endure one vandalism the more."

That you, Sir, of all people—who you have ever pointed the finger of scorn and the metaphorical toe of contempt at the insinuating proposals

of the Philistines to ruin the beauty of Oxford, should lend the weight of your approval to an attempt to reduce the "finest street in Europe" to the aesthetic level of Shepherd's Bush, must have been a crushing blow to many of your admirers.

We have the tram-lanes, and we have the arc-lamps: but such outrages on our sensibility pale into insignificance when one contemplates the Torch of St. Mary's viewed from behind a network of overhead wires—a vision which prompts one to exclaim *Quousque patiemini?*

Let me implore you, Sir, if it be not already too late, to have the moral courage to execute a *face facit*, and condemn, with that outspoken vigour which is characteristic of the traditions of the *Oxford Magazine*, such a superfluous and sacrilegious suggestion.

I am, Sir, in the utmost suspense,

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

PAYMENT OF AMATEURS' EXPENSES.

SIR,—With reference to your remarks on the payment of expenses incurred while on tour or in training, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know that the members of the London Rowing Club who row at Henley have to bear all their personal expenses themselves. The Club only pays for boating expenses. Each member usually subscribes £10, which, as a rule, covers rent and living for about ten days. No help is ever given out of club funds now, though formerly, I believe, was the case.

Oxf. 23.

I am, &c.

L. K. C.

ANOTHER OXFORD SOLDIER.

DEAR SIR,—It is curious that S. T. S., in his interesting article on "Oxford's Soldiers," when speaking of Fell and Dollen, omits to mention the *third* of the trio of friends who appear together in the well-known picture in Christ Church Hall, i.e. Allestree, the humorous Divine, then Student of Christ Church, subsequently Canon and Regius Professor of Divinity, and, finally, Provost of Eton. Allestree was one of the first of the Oxford students to engage in the King's service, and he remained in it till the end of the war. He was present at the battle of Edgehill (the University Company being stationed close to the King), and was afterwards made prisoner for a short time at Lathom Castle, while hastening back to Oxford to prepare for the return of the King to the Deane, which had been left partly in his charge by his friend and patron, Dean Samuel Fell. Dean (and Bishop) John Fell records that Allestree did not allow his military duties to withdraw him entirely from his studies, but was to be seen "holding his market in one hand, and book in the other, making the watchings of a Soldier the incubations of a Student."

Yours faithfully,

I.

VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TRAINING.

SIR,—May I suggest one reason for a Volunteer training at the University which I know many have discovered too late? There are plenty of men up here who have experience of some kind of work among boys and young men. And there will be more, for opportunities in this way are increasing, and we have begun to find out what a real pleasure it is to be of use in this way. It is becoming an easy and a natural thing to take part in Home Missions, Boys' Clubs, Summer Camps, and so on. Any one who has done so knows the value of being able to lend a hand in drilling them. The boys delight in it, and there is nothing one can do among them that produces results so quickly. Put a carbine or a dummy rifle into a boy's hands, and a cap on the side of his head, and you can begin to do wonderful things with him. Just now everything points to a very great extension in this direction. But even before the war the immense and rapid growth of the Boys' Brigade and the Church Lads' Brigade is sufficient in itself to prove that the British boy likes being drilled, and profits by it. I am sure that it is worth while to point out that even a year or two in the O.U.V.R.C., especially if this includes, as it ought to, some experience of camp life, will fit any ordinary man to give help, continuous or occasional, in either of these Brigades or in any Camp Company.

May I commend these considerations to any of your readers who may still be doubting whether it is worth their while to join?

Queen's College.

A. A. DAVID.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their notes to the Editor of the *OXFORD MAGAZINE*, All Souls College, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BRASENOSE.

FOOTBALL.—Congratulations to J. H. A. Street on playing for the *Varsity* v. the *Casuals*.

Rugby.—We have beaten Wadhams (23-3), and Exeter (44-3).

Association.—We have beaten St. John's (1-0), and lost to Malvern (2-0). We have got successfully through the Preliminary Round of the Cupper against Trinity, who however were without three of their regular team. The margin was 4 goals to 1 in our favour.

SUTTON SOCIETY.—E. N. Trappes-Lomax is still President, and W. A. Fieldian is the new Secretary. At a meeting on Sunday Mr. Jones moved, "That the dissatisfaction of the people with the ruling class is justified," Mr. Buchan opposing. The motion was lost by 9 votes to 6.

INGLISBY ESSAY CLUB.—On Sunday week Mr. du Vallon read a paper on "Pierre Loti."

CHRIST CHURCH.

Though rather late in the day, we wish to offer our heartiest congratulations to Mr. F. B. Dugdale on winning the V.C. in South Africa, and also to Mr. A. H. Hogarth (J. Y.) on being awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

We have this Term to welcome Mr. C. D. Fisher as a Lecturer at the House.

THE RIVER.—Tabling is proceeding.

FOOTBALL.—Both the XI and the XV have met with success during the past week.

THE TWENTY CLUB.—The Club met for the first time this Term on Monday, Oct. 21, and discussed Anarchism. A slight fracas on a point of order was satisfactorily settled.

THE HEGALES met on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at Rofford, and killed after a very fine run of over an hour; on Friday the meet was at Warborough Green, and a very pleasant afternoon was the result, though towards the end the hounds rather out-distanced the field, and scored a kill entirely on their own account.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—Five boats have been put on to train for the Tub Fours.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—We defeated Exeter (45-0). The other two matches this week were scratched by our opponents.

Association.—We drew against St. John's "A," but were beaten by Merton.

FELICIAN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. A. Sidgwick read a paper on "Pope" to a large meeting in the rooms of Mr. Alexander.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—A somewhat heated debate ended in the rejection of a motion of want of confidence in the present Government.

OWLETS' CLUB.—The Club read *Cherry*, by Ibsen.

TERTERDEN ESSAY CLUB.—The Club met, but decided to postpone the paper to be read until next week.

EXETER.

FOOTBALL.—We have played Bradford and Worcester at Soccer, and Corpus, St. John's, and Brasenose at Rugby.

THE RIVER.—Tabling has been brisk, and regular practice for the Morrell Fours commenced on Monday; at least six and possibly eight Fours will compete.

JESUS.

Congratulations to Mr. Norman Jones on his Junior Kennelcott Prize, and to Mr. O. C. White on his Pusey and Ellerton Prize.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—Our team has defeated Wadhams.

Association.—We were defeated by Magdalen in the Cupper.

ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.—Master R. W. Mathew did rede a paper on "Ye degeneration of ye times"; he was verie remiscient!

J. C. R.—Mr. C. S. Woodward (Hon. Ex-Pres) was glad he was not a millionaire; Mr. R. W. Mathew (Hon. Ex-Treas.) hankered after the flesh-pots of Lypton.

THE RIVER.—Our coaches are getting insured, but the premium is very high. The accidents are few at present, but we still hope; there's many a slip 'twixt the Oet and the Barge!

KEBLE.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—We have lost to Lincoln (14-8) and to Balliol (9-8). We have beaten Wellington College (20-0).

Association.—We have beaten a weak team of Oriel (1-0), Wadhams (2-0), and drawn with St. John's (0-0).

HOCKEY.—Our "A" team has beaten the Graduates "A."

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Monday, the Junior Vice-President moved, "That the suppression of Anarchism demands strenuous measures on the part of all civilized countries." Mr. A. F. Barnes opposed. After an interesting debate, the motion was carried by 32 votes to 18.

LINCOLN.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—We have beaten Keble and Bromsgrove School.

Association.—We have beaten Oriel II and the College Scrivants, and have lost to Wadhams and Queens.

MAGDALEN.

THE RIVER.—Our chances have been lessened by the enforced absence of Frank. His place at bow has been taken by Morrell.

FOOTBALL. **Association.**—We won our Cup Tie against Jesus (8-0). We drew with New College.

HOCKEY.—We defeated Merton.

WAYNLEIGH SOCIETY.—The President read a paper on "War in Literature."

THE '07 DEBATING SOCIETY decided against curtailing the liberties of the Press.

MERTON.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—We have been extremely unfortunate in having four men disabled at the very commencement of the season. We have lost to St. John's, University, Balliol, and Hertford. Against Balliol alone did we escape a crushing defeat. Congratulations to D. G. Schreier on playing in the Seniors' Match.

Association.—Congratulations to R. Master on playing in the Seniors' Match, to A. B. Whitfield and G. B. Lee on representing us in the Freshers', to Master and Lee again on being chosen to play in the Picked Game in the Parks last Wednesday, and further to Master on playing for the Varsity. We have drawn with Keble, lost to University, and beaten New College and Corpus. We meet New College in the First Round of the "Cupper" on Nov. 8.

HOCKEY.—We have defeated Corpus, and lost to Balliol and Magdalen.

THE BODLEY CLUB held its first meeting this Term on Friday, when Mr. Aronson read a paper on *Don Juan*.

NEW COLLEGE.

GLEE CLUB.—The members have increased, and there are rumours of a concert in the distant future.

THE RIVER.—The Four are showing very good form, and should make a certainty of the races at the end of the week. Tigger Fours have begun practice.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—We were badly beaten by University on Monday, Oct. 21; drew with Oriel on Wednesday (a try each); and were just defeated by Marlborough on Saturday, 1 goal 1 try to 3 tries.

Association.—We drew with Magdalen (2-2), and lost to Balliol (3-1). We have drawn Merton in the Cup Ties.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—We lost to Worcester by 27 points to none.

Association.—We beat St. Edmund's Hall (6-1), and lost to Keble "A" (4-1).

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The House decided on Saturday night that the present Government is not *hopelessly* incompetent.

CRITICS SOCIETY.—This Society (the object of which is the reading and discussion of plays) met at the rooms of Mr. G. H. Harris. Emil Rostand's play, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, was read and highly appreciated by a select gathering.

PEMBROKE.

THE RIVER.—R. K. Beaman and R. Wedd have rowed in the Trials. We rejoice to hear there is promise among the Freshmen.

FOOTBALL. **Association.**—In the Cup Tie on Thursday we drew with Hertford (2-2), but in the replayed game next day had to acknowledge defeat by 8-2.

JOHNSON SOCIETY.—Mr. Briscoe entertained the Society on Saturday, and read an interesting paper (at last!) on "Thomas Campbell."

QUEEN'S.

Congratulations to Messrs. Burnay, Brockbank, and Stocken on their Firsts in Mathematical Mods, to Messrs. Symonds and Dean on their Firsts in Final Schools, and to Messrs. Bolster, Skinner, and Mackray on their success in the Civil Service Examinations.

FOOTBALL. **Rugby.**—E. J. Walton is Captain, and C. W. Wordsworth Secretary. An "A" team has been defeated by St. Edward's School, and we have won matches against Exeter, Worcester, and Oriel.

Association.—Captain, W. H. B. Jones; Secretary, N. E. Hope. We have beaten Abingdon School (6-4) and Lincoln (6-1).

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Christ Church, and a weakened team has beaten University "A."

EGLESFIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—The following are the officers for the present Term:—President, C. W. St. Moncrieff; Vice-President, M. G. Mitchell; Secretary, E. J. Dolu; Treasurer, C. Kitchen; Sub-Secretary, T. Brockbank. Two debates (on the subject of State-Railways and the present Government) have already occurred.

Congratulations to Mr. Gardiner on his approaching marriage.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE RIVER.—Tabling continues steadily; the Freshmen, though raw in number and light in weight, show some promise.

FOOTBALL.—We have opened the season unsuccessfully, losing to Keble "A" and St. Catharine's.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Hon. ex-President (Mr. Hird) failed to convince the House that at the termination of the present struggle the prisoners of war should be liberated from returning to South Africa. Mr. J. L. Mortimer opposed. Votes—aye, 9; noes, 11.

OCTAVIANS.—The Society met in the Bantam's rooms on Sunday, Oct. 20, when Messrs. A. L. Corbett and C. B. Gull were present as guests.

PURITANS.—The Society were entertained by Mr. Mortimer on Sunday evening, Oct. 20.

ST. JOHN'S.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—Belated congratulations to C. D. Fisher, C. H. Bentley, R. E. Young, and C. Bourne on playing in the Seniors' Match; and to K. Derham Marshall, J. Raphael, P. A. Currie, and L. Shuttleworth on playing in the Freshmen's Match; also to J. Raphael on playing for the 'Varsity. C. D. Fisher is Captain; C. H. Bentley, Secretary.

Association.—We beat Exeter (4-1); lost to Brasenose (1-0), and Magdalen (4-2). Our 'A' team drew with Corpus (0-0). The team have gone to training for the first Cup match, when we play winners of Wadham and St. Catharine's. G. Godsmark is Captain; V. Cliff, Secretary.

THE RIVER.—Quite a large number of Freshmen are to be seen at the barge. There is great keenness and some prospect. F. H. Dalston is Captain of Boats; H. Latimer, Secretary.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—President, C. M. Lloyd; Secretary, F. H. Hartly. On Monday, Oct. 21, the War Office was condemned by Mr. Chalker Pearse. E. M. Moleck supported it. Messrs. E. J. Mackean, E. C. Atkinson, J. A. Barrett, and A. F. Corbett also spoke. The motion was carried by 17 votes to 11.

We heartily welcome A. F. Corbett back from the front; he gave the Essay Society the benefit of his experiences.

TRINITY.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—Our match with Hertford was unfinished. We were leading by seven points to four when the game was stopped. We were defeated by University (18-3).

Association.—We played Brasenose in the Preliminary Round of the Cup Tie with a sadly weakened team on Friday, and were beaten (4-1). Earlier in the week we defeated Wadham (7-3), and lost to Worcester (1-0).

HOCKEY.—Our Hockey team gained a runaway victory over New College by twenty goals to nothing.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—Practice for the Junior Fours is now in full swing. A Clinker has also been out. Congratulations to G. C. Drinkwater on rowing several days in the Trials; also to M. A. Bailey, who rowed on Monday, Oct. 21.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We lost to Brasenose (22-3), Sherborne School (23-0), and Jesus (20-0).

Association.—We beat Lincoln (3-0), but lost to Kelke (2-1) and Trinity (7-5). Congratulations to F. S. H. Firmstone on playing in the Seniors' Match.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Thorp read a paper on "Charles Kingsley." The officers for this Term are:—President, C. A. Snow; Secretary, S. L. Brown.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Whitworth moved, "That this House disapproves of the Proctorial System as established in this University." Mr. Eldon opposed. The motion was lost. The officers for this Term are:—President, K. G. Joyce; Secretary, H. Thorp; Treasurer, S. L. Brown.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

ENGLISH DEBATE.—On Oct. 25 W. V. Davies moved, "That it is essential to the welfare of the Church that the laity should have greater authority than at present in the administration of Church affairs." R. Lewis opposed. News of the result has not yet reached an expectant world.

FOOTBALL.—On Oct. 23 the Freshmen beat the College School, and on Oct. 26 the Fifteen beat Aberystwyth University College by a goal to a try.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Oct. 29:—

Grand Duo for Pianoforte Duet, Op. 140 Schubert.
Messrs. D. R. Wilson and R. B. King.
Song Cycle J. F. Parkworth.
Mr. A. FOXTON FERGUSON.
Accompanist—Mr. W. H. FERGUSON.
Toccata for Pianoforte in F# minor Bach.

Songs
(a) "I prithee, sweet, to me be kind"
(b) "Sweet love, mine only treasure"
(c) "The swallow"
Mr. A. FOXTON FERGUSON.
Accompanist—Mr. W. H. FERGUSON.
Allegro in A for Pianoforte Duet Mendelssohn.
Messrs. R. B. KING and D. R. WILSON.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Oct. 30:—
Singing Quartet in A minor, Op. 29 Schubert.
Messrs. H. B. HURNE, J. G. MATTHEW, A. F. BURGESS, and J. K. CURWEN.
Songs
(a) "Damon"
(b) "Oh, had I lived in days of yore"
Mr. A. H. PARSONS.
(a) Improvisu for Pianoforte Solo in G flat major, Op. 51 Chopin.
(b) Two Studies for Pianoforte Solo (MS.):—
No. 1 in A major (in tenths) E. Walker.
No. 2 in A minor (for the left hand)
Song "Our Lady of the Snows" W. Davies.
Mr. A. H. PARSONS.
Pianoforte Trio in F major, Op. 42 Gade.
Messrs. J. N. CALDWELL, K. M. BANKS, and L. T. BURRA.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Programme for Friday, November 1:—
Pianoforte Recital by Mr. DONALD FRANCIS TUBEY.
Sonata in E♭ Haydn.
Sonata in B♭ major, Op. 106 Beethoven.
Improvisu (C minor, Op. 90, No. 1) Schubert.
(A♭, Op. 90, No. 4)
(Op. 96, No. 1 (F minor) and 4 (B♭))
Clavierstücke Op. 118, No. 7; E♭ minor Brahms.
Op. 119, No. 4; Rhapsodie, E♭

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Evening Meeting, Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8.15 p.m., in the Ashmolean Museum, by kind permission of the Keeper. At this meeting a change in the Rules will be submitted for the approval of the Society, the change having been considered by the Committee in accordance with Rule XXXII. Mr. T. Ashby will give an account of recent excavations in the Roman Forum. Exhibits will be laid on the table for inspection.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY FAHIAN SOCIETY.

Arrangements for Michaelmas Term:—
Wednesday, Oct. 30: "Municipal Public Houses." Mr. E. R. Pease.
Wednesday, Nov. 13: "Progressive Imperialism." Mr. L. Haden-Guest.
Wednesday, Nov. 27: "Trusts in Modern Industry." Mr. H. W. Macrosty.
A Public Meeting will be held on Friday, Nov. 22, when Mrs. Webb will speak on "The Policy of a National Minimum." Place and hour to be announced later.

Reviews.

CLASSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Student's Gibbon. Part II. New and revised edition. By J. G. C. ANDERSON, M.A. (London: J. Murray.)

This volume follows after no long interval Mr. Greenidge's revision of the first part of Sir William Smith's abridgement. The reviser has a more difficult task to perform in the case of the second volume, since, as is well known, the latter part of Gibbon's history suffers not only from the erroneous estimate of the Eastern Empire formed by its author, but also from defects of arrangement. These latter it is practically impossible for an editor to overcome entirely, and they will be felt by the readers of the abridgement. Mr. Anderson has, however, performed a difficult task with considerable success, and we note with satisfaction that he has made use of the results of the most recent research, inasmuch that his notes sometimes mark an advance even on those of Professor Bury. The exigencies of compression have made themselves felt at times. Thus the Patinaks are thrice mentioned in footnotes, but we get little idea of the part which they played in the history of Eastern Europe. Again, it would be difficult to derive much information from

this abridgement as to the later history of Greece and the Morea. A note on p. 266 mentions "Walter de Brienne, Duke of Athens," but the uninformed reader would be at a loss to discover how he came to hold that position. The lists of modern authorities appended to each chapter are full and serviceable, but we cannot but feel that the book would gain in value if some account, however slight, of the original sources were given. Slips and misprints are extremely rare. We note "Trojan" for "Trojan," p. 103. It is to be regretted that Mr. Anderson has not seen his way to expunge, or at least modify, the condemnation of the Iconoclast emperors, and the charge of hostility to intellectual progress which Gibbon, like many other writers, borrowed from their theological opponents (p. 162).

The Early Age of Greece. Vol. i. By WILLIAM RIDGEWAY. M.A., Disney Professor of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Some years ago the author of this book formulated an ingenious but unsound theory that the unit of barter in early times was 1 ox=135 grains of gold, and hence deduced the origin of currency, but failed to convince numismatists. He was afterwards appointed to a Professorship in the University of Cambridge, and since that time he has not ceased to evolve theories with a facility which ordinary minds can only envy: these have been communicated to the Hellenic Society and other bodies, and are now presented in the shape of a comprehensive hypothesis as to the origins of Greek history. The volume published by the Cambridge University Press, and demands therefore our serious consideration. The subjects of which it incidentally treats are, indeed, so varied that it would seem to require the "universal specialist," whom another and more distinguished Cambridge Professor recently eulogised, to deal competently with its contents: its main thesis, however, is a simple one, viz. that the "Mycenaean" civilization was the product of the Pelagii, who spoke Aeolic Greek, and that this race was largely displaced by a Celtic stock, the Homeric Achaeans, who brought with them the civilization of the Iron Age depicted in Homer, and exchanged their Celtic tongue for the speech of the earlier inhabitants. So far the present volume: we await with curiosity that which will, we suppose, unfold the author's doctrine on the Coming of the Dorian. In order to establish the truth of this view, Professor Ridgeway deals successively with the Mycenaean monuments, Greek traditions concerning the Pelagii, Achaeans, &c., the ethnology of the Balkan peninsula, the remains of the late Bronze and early Iron Ages in Europe, and the Homeric dialect. The archaeological chapters on the early Iron Age and its typical shield, brooch, &c., are relatively the fullest in the book: they are well illustrated, and are decidedly the freshest and most interesting. The first chapter (a survey of the Mycenaean civilization and its remains) is a very second-hand performance, an ill-digested compilation from books such as Furtwängler and Loeschcke's (persistently misspelt Loeschke) *Mykenische Vasen*. Professor Ridgeway even transcribes the expression "recently discovered" from works which are already of a "certain" age. But the argument really reposes on those portions of the book in which the author attempts to bring archaeological results into harmony with ancient tradition. And we are obliged to say that Professor Ridgeway does not seem to have any adequate conception of the nature and value of that tradition. This may seem a hard saying: we can do no more than refer those who may doubt its justice to pp. 149 ff., where Professor Ridgeway gravely recounts the pedigree of the Athenian kings from Cecrops downwards, and ends by saying: "There does not seem any reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the Athenian list of kings." And we cannot refrain from adding the following remark (p. 102) on the historical reality of the mythical kings of Argive legend: "Even if we have not the evidence of Homer of the existence of Proetus and Perseus, we might nevertheless place considerable confidence in the native traditions." After such examples as these have been given of Professor Ridgeway's attitude towards Greek legend, it will hardly be necessary to deal more minutely with those parts of his book which are based on "tradition." As to the archaeological side of the argument, we must distinguish between the facts alleged and the conclusions drawn therefrom. Professor Ridgeway has no difficulty in showing what others had shown before, the differ-

ences which exist between the civilization pictured in the Homeric epics and that of Mycenae. But his tendency is to exaggerate these, with the object of showing that the background of the Homeric poems is that of the Iron Age. We cannot here follow him in detail, but we may say that the more reasonable view still seems to us to be that the inconsistencies of the poems prove that the age which they describe is not that of the poet, who has failed to eliminate a certain amount of anachronism. It was not the Achaeans, but the epic writers who witnessed the introduction of Iron. On the Iron Age and its products Professor Ridgeway has much to say that is interesting, and his chapters are profusely illustrated, though from a lack of method which does not become a professed archaeologist, the illustrations often lack precise description and notes of origin. We should have expected some use to be made of works such as Soppus Müller's *Nordische Alterthums-kunde* and Hoernes' *Urgeschichte der bildenden Kunst in Europa*. But where Professor Ridgeway is not setting forth his own theories, he generally prefers to follow such unsafe guides as Dr. Montelius. However, such chapters as that on "The Brooch" are well worth reading, and, as they do not contribute directly towards the establishment of the main, and, as we believe, erroneous thesis of the book, they provoke but little desire of contradiction. Much more might be said; but it is only fair to point out that we are dealing with vol. i, and that the question which will inevitably rise to the reader's lips, "Who then were the Dorians?" may find an answer in that which is to follow. Perhaps (who knows?) Professor Ridgeway will answer it in the sense of Deloch (in von Sybel's *Historische Zeitschrift*, xxxix. 193 ff.), by identifying them with the Achaeans!

BIOGRAPHY.

Bolingbroke and his Times. Vol. i. By WALTER SICHEL. (London: J. Nisbet & Co.)

"The Age of Anne and the commanding figure of Bolingbroke will always fascinate." Without derogating from my predecessors, to some of whom I am indebted, I may say that the first has not been exhausted, nor the second as yet understood." Mr. Sichel's purpose is calmly revealed in this first sentence of his book. Far be it from us to object to either his object, his methods, or his results. No competently instructed person would deny that Bolingbroke has had hard measure from Whigs and others since 1713, or that there was ample room for a new biography of one who must always be a memorable political figure. Every epoch has and will exercise the right to review and set in a new light the statesmen of the past; every generation is rightly convinced that its interpretation of characters and events is the only correct one. If Mr. Sichel is no less confident than Macaulay, or Burke, or Chesterfield, or Walpole, or Bolingbroke himself, we can always comfortably lay the blame on the broad and enduring shoulders of the *Zeitgeist*. And in 1950 there will still be room and necessity for confidence and a new magnum opus. Mr. Sichel has provided himself with many admirable qualifications for being Bolingbroke's historian. He is as passionately interested in the spacious times of Anne as the arch-friend of historic Whigs, Macaulay, himself; he can write with vigour, picturesqueness, and plenitude of phrase; he has no lull of horror of the tyranny of the epithet; he has the true biographer's admiration for his subject, and a confidence in his own insight into the motives of the dead; and the strength, truth, and efficacy of his own principles not unlike "all our influential historians" who "have been Whigs." Not less important, he has spared no pains to exhaust the literature and historical material, printed or otherwise, bearing on Bolingbroke and his times. In particular, he has made admirable use of the sources scattered through the fifteen pretty volumes of the *Historical MSS. Commission*. Above all, he has striven to interpret Bolingbroke through Bolingbroke himself. This first volume carries us down to the accession of George I—a second volume is to give us the Bolingbroke of *The Letter to Sir William Wyndham*, of *The Idea of a Patriot King*. Mr. Sichel's biography so far is really a history of England from 1700 to 1713 focussed round Bolingbroke himself. Space unfortunately prevents us from following him over this well-worn and debatable ground. But those who have been fed on Stanhope, Macaulay, Lecky, and Wyon will do well to read Mr. Sichel. They may not agree, but a perusal will

certainly make them ponder. Mr. Sichel is both learned and refreshingly clear and trenchant, and he leaves the reader in no doubt as to what is the true view on all these terrible cruces, from the foreign policy of William III, the Partition Treaties, the conduct of the Junta down to the Treaty of Utrecht, the Commercial Treaty with France, and the dramatic political *dénouement* in which Anne's reign closed. It is particularly interesting to note that Mr. Sichel does not believe Bolingbroke meditated treachery to the Act of Settlement, and that he is still more convinced throughout of Bolingbroke's perfect sincerity. What he said or wrote he meant, and believed. For "proof" of this we can only refer the reader to Mr. Sichel's ardent pages. But it is singular that his immediate predecessor, Mr. Leslie Stephen, equally versed in the mysterious art of biographical portraiture, should, in *The Dictionary of National Biography*, have arrived at a verdict remarkably contradictory.

Mr. Sichel is about to give us another volume. We would humbly suggest to him two or three points in which he might make his researches more agreeable even to unrepentant Whigs. (1) His style is a trifle too full-blooded. He has also too great a fondness for epigrams. These do not always "come off." If he could use a blue pencil a little more freely and limit himself to one epigram every two pages, we should be grateful. (2) We have no objection to the vindication of Tory principles, but need this mean of necessity the vilification of the Whig "shibboleths"? Does the proof of the existence of a Tory party with an intelligible creed imply that all who were foolish or blind enough not to see the wisdom and greatness of their opponents were "factious," "satellites," "opportunists," and the hundred other vigorous labels with which the Whig invariably is dragged across Mr. Sichel's pages to summary execution? Is it wise, is it critical, is it scientific for the historian, the biographer aiming at truth, thus openly to flout his party flag? A party pamphlet in 600 pages may or may not be good reading; but neither it nor the advocate's brief ever will be history or biography. (3) We could wish Mr. Sichel was a trifle more tolerant to his predecessors. They were neither so ignorant nor so blind, nor so wilfully illogical, as he occasionally would lead us to suppose. Mr. Sichel has done some admirable work; he has certainly thrown fresh light on many phases of Bolingbroke's meteoric career; but his "discoveries" do not always appear so original to students of Mr. Wyon's and other standard works. For example, we read: "We may take this opportunity of exploding the fallacy (*sic*), often repeated, that 'Prime Minister' is a modern phrase dating at earliest from the time of George III" (p. 168). "Often repeated," but by whom? Who are these blind offenders who are now deservedly blown into thin air? They are not to be found in the books regarded as standard authorities. And why does Mr. Sichel use the term "fallacy" as equivalent to "error"? If a Whig had done so he would have called it "vulgar," but we refrain. (4) Is it quite critical to cite Bolingbroke as proof of Bolingbroke, no matter the date of the writing or how remote from the event under discussion? Evil-minded Whigs might say in historic words, "they liked not the security," we only ask, is it critical and scientific? And really we must protest against the clinching of an argument "by citing one of our most eminent contemporary political thinkers"—Mr. Lilly! Mr. Lilly, dubbed "eminent" for the nonce, called as a witness to the unimpeachable political orthodoxy of Bolingbroke! Yet Mr. Sichel is not without a sense of humour or capacity for judgement in political philosophy. We shall look forward to volume ii. Mr. Sichel must not forget to give it as admirable an index as volume i. Perhaps too he will give us some more portraits, for which even Whigs can be grateful. Nor do they in the least object to having their shields challenged with the naked spearhead if the challenger does not forget they too are knights.

POETRY.

The Dunbar Anthology, 1401-1508 A.D.: *The Cowper Anthology*, 1775-1800 A.D. Edited by Professor EDWARD ARBER, F.S.A. (London: H. Frowde.)

We can now record the completion of Professor Arber's "British Anthologies" by the issue of the first volume, *The Dunbar Anthology*, dealing with the poets of the fifteenth century, and of the last, *The Cowper Anthology*, ranging over the latter half of the seventeenth. Thus the whole period

covered by these volumes is one of four hundred years, and the editor has done an excellent work, not merely by bringing together well-chosen extracts from famous writers, but by collecting the rare beauties of other men less well known or often quite unknown, beauties often sought for, and found, if found at all, with difficulty. As cases in point we may cite the three versions of *Cherry Chase*, given in the first volume, and the old song, *O my love's like the red, red rose*, included in the last. Of the delightful appearance of the series, as regards printing and binding, we have already spoken.

Anni Fugaces. By R. C. LEHMANN. (London: J. Lane.)
Horace at Cambridge. By OWEN SEAMAN. (London: J. Lane.)
The Oxford Year. By JAMES WILLIAMS. (Oxford: R. H. Blackwell.)

Variety Verses, Light Blue and Dark. By H. D. C. (Cambridge: J. Hall.)

Let it be confessed at once: we may perhaps excel in some other things; but when it comes to singing the *gaudia* et *discursus* of undergraduate life, or turning a retrospective yet not morbid eye back on the days "When that my years were fewer, some twenty years ago," those "great days" (as an earlier Cambridge poet than Mr. Lehmann has sung) "in the distance enchanted, Days of fresh air in the rain and the sun," then we in Oxford cannot compete with Cambridge. Perhaps we are more critical of ourselves. Perhaps we have less *esprit de corps*. Possibly we have here fewer grown men who still really care about boyish games. Anyhow, we have our versifiers and our so-called humorists; but very little good sentiment, sentiment lightened by humour, *λαγρινή γλῶσσα*, has at any rate in the last half-century been inspired by Oxford life. We have somehow outgrown the literary expression of a whole-hearted hero-worship and an outspoken devotion to our University.

These will be found in Mr. Lehmann's *Anni Fugaces*; and when they go hand-in-hand with a gift of smooth versification, the result is as good a book of academic verse as we have seen. For the best of this volume is academic strictly—about Cambridge, its friendships and its athletic triumphs: its Broad and beefy College oarsmen with their bumpers and their bumps, Baismen too and tricky bowlers who preferred the ground in lumps, Many a slim and lively runner, many a Titan who pursued Runs in Summer, goals in Winter, football-cricket-double-bladed.

The theme is for the most part that of Calverley:—

I did, O ye undergraduates,
Much as you are doing now.

Nothing is more tiresome than this kind of thing when it lacks finish; but there is a great field for those who can do it well.

Mr. Seaman and Dr. Williams both form themselves on Horace. That wholly excellent and delightful work, *Horace at Cambridge*, is now, with certain alterations, in a new edition: it contains many of Mr. Seaman's very best verses, and is, in our opinion, superior as a collection to his better-known volumes; but being concerned altogether with University life it probably appeals less to the general public. As for Dr. Williams, it appears, as he himself tells us in a pleasing poem, that he is known, even as far off as Reading, as "The Poet of the *Mag*," and in fact much of his latest volume has appeared in the columns of the *Magazine*. This being so, extreme praise on our part would argue a spirit of indecent self-seeking. Some of Dr. Williams's descriptions of Oxfordshire and Berkshire scenery, which he knows as few Oxonians now know it, are very pretty; but we like him best as an imitator of Horace; and in his highest flights, if not quite so skilled a versifier as Mr. Lehmann—; but let us not forget that he is the "Poet of the *Mag*." It is to be hoped that he will continue to exercise that self-criticism which is only just to his own reputation.

H. D. C., the author of *Variety Verses*, has some facility in stringing rhymes. Most of them seem to be inspired by the manner of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. But they are very faint echoes of that master, and are sadly lacking in matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Natives of South Africa. Edited by the SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE RACES COMMITTEE. (London: J. Murray.)

There can be no doubt about the great utility of a book of this kind, and the excellent motives which have prompted the

publication of it. The names of the Committee are ample guarantee of the honest purpose of the book. Unfortunately it appears at a time when the attention of the white inhabitants of the country is attracted by very different objects. It seems likely that we shall have to wait some time before South Africa has got into a state peaceful enough to admit of the ordinary routine of justice and benevolence. This is a book of statistics, and like all books of statistics it is difficult to review. The matter contained is very much compressed, and falls under a great number of heads. The book opens with a clear account of the native races of South Africa, and upon this subject much ignorance prevails in England. The natives are chiefly of the Bantu race, and the series of Bantu languages have this peculiarity, that in all of them the genders and cases of nouns and adjectives are marked by the mutations, not as in Latin, for instance, of the final syllable, but of the commencing syllable of the word. The most degraded people are the Vaalpens, a black pigmy race. They live in caves and holes, and practise cannibalism. Besides the Bantu tribes, Indian coolies and Malays have been imported into the country to supply the demands of labour. Our readers will remember that some time ago a cargo of Abyssinians was brought to reinforce this element of the population. But being terrified by what they heard of the labour awaiting them some of these unfortunate people threw themselves overboard.

The account given of the native customs will naturally interest the folklorist. Some of these are pronounced by the writer to be "hoar ancient" (p. 48). The parallels quoted will strengthen, if it needed it, the position of the modern folklorist and ethnologist, who thinks that even "bloodthirsty savages" must be taken into consideration if we wish to trace the history of human beliefs.

The tribal and other customs, however, of the natives are gradually breaking up under the influence of other systems introduced by the whites. The drink evil also has spread widely (p. 49). A large part of the book is occupied with the answers of the natives when questioned as to them, on the condition of the blacks; their settlement upon the land, which has always a great attraction for them, the laws of apprenticeship, and how far education has been introduced among them with any success.

Some of our readers will remember Khama, a native chief, coming to this country. His rule extends over a part of Bechuanaland, and here the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited to natives and Europeans, except at a single refreshment-room on one station of the new railway to Bulawayo, where that railway passes through Khama's country. Even at that station, we are told, Khama strictly prohibits the sale and supply of any intoxicating liquor to natives (p. 224), and in consequence his country is more free from disorder than any other native territory in South Africa. The book concludes with a remonstrance addressed to those whites who refuse to give the natives any share in the government (p. 249), and who think that the black man must be made to labour while the white man need not. There is evidently a very large class of people who think this, and we are afraid they will not readily be silenced. One of the great consequences of the present war will be the development to a greater extent than ever of race-hatred. We can only devoutly hope that the country will come safely out of the crisis. The appendix containing the answers of the correspondents who were applied to contains much valuable matter. It occupies nearly a hundred pages, and should be carefully studied by all those who wish to understand the subject and to build upon something which will endure when this great storm of conflicting interests shall have passed over.

A Subaltern's Letters to His Wife. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This unpretentious, even prefareless, volume is one of the very best contributions to the literature of the War, and we are glad to see that it is written by an Oxford man. We will not violate the anonymity he chooses to preserve; but any one who wishes to know the author's name will find little difficulty in identifying in the *Calendar* a lieutenant in Kington's Guides who calls his captain Charles. He was educated under Dr. Warre and Mr. O. M. Edwards, having done so he may verify his conjecture by an allusion to the *Usk* on p. 4. In some ways the title is unfortunate; it does not consist of letters, and if it did they might have been written to any one. That is to

say, we imagine that the author has recorded rather fully his impressions of scenery, animal life, &c., and noted carefully at the time special incidents, e.g., "How Rimington took Brandford," and worked these up on his return to England into more or less complete sketches, together with various suggestions on army reorganization and so forth. What gives the book distinction, however, is just what makes it non-epistolary—the keen and humorous character of the author's faculty of observing and describing many forms of life, his reflective and scholarly style, and his detachment from the commoner details of personal experience in campaigning.

The chapters fall naturally into two divisions; the most successful, in the literary sense, are those which describe, for instance, the veldt and its fauna in "Children of the Veldt," or "A Buck-Hunt," or "Farming"; then there are sketches of the Boer men and women in "Ardeas Ambro," "The Boer's Life," or similar treatment of "The Eternal Kaffir." With these we should include the dissertation on "Dumb Colleagues" and the numerous pages that show the author to be a sportsman of the best sort. In many of these there is a moral as well, as where the importance of irrigation is emphasized as a necessary preliminary to any substantial development of the country (pp. 22, 140), or where the South African ponies are eulogized. "The country-bred horse of South Africa is," in the writer's opinion, "the best animal of his inches in the world. He is unworldly handy, easy in his paces, clever in his own head, and generally fast, and up to a surprising amount of weight." He is besides of excellent temper, without vice or tricks, trained to stand for hours in the same place by himself, and wonderfully good-looking. . . . The obvious duty of the Imperial Government is to form in South Africa a gigantic remount depot, whence to supply the military needs of the whole Empire" (p. 54).

The other half of the book is on military subjects; it contains some amusing ratiery of comrades in "The Family Party," a glowing appreciation of Major Kington and his remarkable Corps ("Ours and Others"), anecdotes of fighting and scouting, details and criticisms of Paardeberg, Sanna's Post, and Poplar Grove. Then there is the longish dissertation on army reorganization, and scattered suggestions on similar topics. We need not agree with all the author's ideas, e.g., his advice "to give commissions only through the ranks to men of proved capacity" (p. 64), and probably his imagination has run away with him in his scheme for turning the regulars into voluntary soldiers and the volunteers into conscripts (p. 84), though it is not without plausibility; but we hope that the suggestions of such men as he, who have independent minds and eyes, will be at least noted by our reformers. In the main he agrees with Dr. Conan Doyle, and is quite as clear that the "average British officer is supremely plucky and supremely stupid," especially at Poplar Grove (p. 61), as well as Sanna's Post (p. 58); as to the War Office, he trusts to the wisdom of "the greatest living Englishman," Lord Salisbury, and believes himself that "the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War should be one and the same person" (p. 69). Elsewhere he insists on attention to transport, both for regulars and for volunteers, and advocates a plan, such as Lord Roberts seems to be about to apply, for courts-martial on the naval system. For the settlement of South Africa the first water should be given to secondary education.

We have said enough to show that the book is full of good sense, good taste, and good humour; but we do not pretend to have illustrated all the points of interest which make it really notable.

Hymns Translated and Original. By A. S. CHAVASSE, M.A., B.C.L., Senior Fellow and late Senior Tutor of University College, Oxford. (London: H. Frowde.)

This volume contains translations, partly into classical and partly into Prudentian metres, of 128 hymns from *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, together with thirteen original English hymns for the greater festivals. The translations are ornamented with references to Horace, Virgil, Tacitus, Cicero, the Vulgate, and other Latin poets, for various words, phrases, and doubtful quantities. We cannot say that we have found any of the "classical" versions specially apt; there is nothing in the same class as Kennedy's "brightest and best." His knowledge of the subject of Latin hymns may perhaps be estimated from his own confession that he did not know that, e.g., "As now the Sun's declining rays," and "Draw nigh and take the Body of

the Lord," were only translations, and his "innocence" from the fact that he actually prints his own versions of no less than twelve of these. Compare, for instance, the genuine Latin of the verse, "Lord, on the Cross" &c.

O Christe, dum faus cruci
Expandis orbi brachia,
Amare da crucem; Tuo
Da nos in amplexu mori.

with Mr. Chavasse's

In cruce passus Brachia
Iesu, Tuos trahis;
Amare crucem nobis da,
Mori in Brachiis.

We confess that where we have examined the Prudentian or Ambrosian experiments we find them weak and insipid; we have the gravest doubts as to his ear even in English (e.g. *Prayed for us, to me give*, must be scanned as three iambs); and finally we feel that, except as an amusement for the author, the work can hardly be said to justify its existence.

A Practical Discourse on some Principles of Hymn-Singing.
By ROBERT BRIDGES. (Oxford: H. H. Blackwell.)

Mr. Bridges has been well advised in reprinting the admirable paper which he contributed a couple of years ago to the *Journal of Theological Studies*. His plea for "dignified melody" will meet with a response from all who are interested in the music of our Church services; the historical sketch with which he illustrates his position will show how much first-rate material is at the present time available for use. Mr. Bridges appends to his paper the preface and index of the *Yattendon Hymnal*. These give at least a nucleus round which a complete and satisfactory collection may be gathered, and it is much to be hoped that they will receive due consideration from the committee which is now engaged on the revision of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*.

Notes from a Diary, 1889-1891. By the Right Hon. Sir MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I. (London: J. Murray.)

These further volumes of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's diary are distinguished from those already reviewed in these columns by a comparative absence of records of travel, and an increased number of stories and jests both old and new. We do, indeed, at times meet the author engaged in finding the *Potentilla fruticosa* and the *Myrrhis odorata*, but in the main we are left with the impression that the diarist chiefly spent his time in presiding at the Geographical Society and attending breakfast and dinner clubs. We have noted certain slips, both in the spelling of names and in the citing of quotations, which might have been avoided. "Frederick Harrison" (ii. 75) is probably due to the printer, as the correct form is given on p. 205, but we are not so sure that he is to blame for "Chief Justice Jarvis" (ii. 91) or "Chief Justice Monaghan" (ii. 282), where that eminent judge is confused with a county. The quotation from Darley (i. 21) may be right, but it was not so given under the picture to which Sir Mountstuart refers. There the third line runs, "And I'm coming, and I'm coming." Again, in rebuking "a judge in Dublin" for misquoting "the famous line 'Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis,'" the critic has fallen into a double error, for the real line is "Omnia mutantur cetera," and the author was not Owen the epigrammatist, but Horonobus. As already said, the volumes contain a number of quite excellent things, such as the definition of a rerecros as "a thing that puts people's backs up," and of a good foreign waiter as "one who knows our necessities before we ask, and our ignorance in asking." Very good, too, is the story of a priest who, preaching in the streets of Naples on the fifth commandment, was heard to "quote as a warning the story of Christ's saying to His mother: 'Woman, what have I to do with thee!'" and to add the moral, "e perciò è mal finito!" Best of all, perhaps, is the example of an irregular verb, supplied by Sir Richard Follock, "I am firm, thou art obstinate, he is a pig-headed fool." These extracts illustrate the lighter side of the diarist, but, to invert the quotation, Apollo's bow was not always unstringed. Thus we read, "I had four long walks with Lord Derby, in the course of which we talked over, with much agreement, a great many subjects, amongst others the following:—Imperial Federation, The future of Australia, The future of Canada, The relations of the Native Princes of India to the British Government, Indian Securities, Henry and John Lawrence, Lord Auckland and the

Viceroyalty, Mr. Peacock, Maine, China, Competitive Examinations, The Defence of the Mersey, The State of Army and Navy, The Naval Manœuvres, The position of Gladstone if he got a majority at next Election, The views of the Radical Party as to the retention of the Irish Members in the House of Commons, Lord Kimberley, Financial Trusts, Cinchona, Frederick Peel, Edward Egerton, The Administration of a large estate, Renan, Henry Bright."

We are instinctively reminded of the comment of Mrs. Macfadyen: "It's rich feedin', nae doubt, but sair mixed."

A Commentary on "In Memoriam." By A. C. BRADLEY. (London: Macmillan.)

"It is the fashion at present," Professor Bradley says, "to ascribe the great popularity of *In Memoriam* entirely to the 'teaching' contained in it, and to declare that its peculiar position among English elegies has nothing to do with its poetic qualities." This, as the Professor of Poetry shows, is a mistake: we only wish that he condemned it more strongly. Surely the value of *In Memoriam* to the general reader does not reside in its teaching, in the enunciation of any creed. Granted that the poem is, and no doubt will be for a long time, popular because the reader sees in the poet's mind something like the counterpart of his own feelings—because it gives vague if highly poetical expression to the equally vague questionings of educated men about a future life and the relation of the dead to the living—there is a much better reason for popularity in the supreme beauty of isolated sections or stanzas, entirely apart from creed and doctrine. Many lovers of poetry, therefore, will still be content to read their *In Memoriam* piecemeal, without concerning themselves overmuch with the endeavours to trace a connected, much less a convincing, argument in the "semi-philosophic" sections which often obviously represent rather the poet's passing mood than his definite belief. Nevertheless an understanding of the coherence, when such exists, between different parts is of course valuable, and sometimes leads to a fuller appreciation of the familiar *Surprised Joy*; and this is why a commentary which attempts to show the details of a plan in what at first sight seems rather chaotic, is really desirable. We say "attempts," because while no one who reads Professor Bradley's chapters can fail to understand (if he has not already recognized it) the general purport and intention of the elegy, yet the commentator himself admits that, apart altogether from verbal "cruces," there is very great difficulty in demonstrating the connexion between certain parts of a poem, the composition of which we know to have been spread over a long period of years—while we do not know that even Tennyson himself intended a clear logical coherence throughout.

That part of the present commentary which will, we think, be read with most pleasure is the chapter entitled "The Way of the Soul," setting out as it does with admirable clearness and comprehension the process of mental change or development which *In Memoriam*, broadly considered, is intended to portray. The notes are such as we should expect from a Tennysonian scholar who is also a practical teacher of English literature and knows the needs of students. It is not every one who can annotate and explain familiar beauties of poetry (explanation of course often taking the form of a prose paraphrase) without jarring on the nerves of readers of delicate poetic sensibilities. We do not think that Professor Bradley has offended any one, however sensitive. Moreover, he has exercised a laudable restraint. His subject-matter bristles with difficulties small and great: sometimes the meaning of a familiar phrase is slurred or obscured by its very familiarity, as happens so often in the case of Virgil and still more Horace: there are many passages or words which only Tennyson could have explained (sometimes we have his own interpretation). The present commentator is to be thanked for much that he has "constructed" concisely and ingeniously; and for this as well, that he has not burdened his commentary by taking the trouble to elucidate what—if not exactly very easy—still can quite well be understood by educated and intelligent readers.

The Minor Festivals of the Anglican Calendar. By W. J. SPARROW SIMPSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Regent Park. (London: Livingtons.)

Mr. Simpson, like the compilers and improvers of the Anglican Calendar, does not seem to have set before himself any definite

principle, except a general desire that his remarks may tend to edification. Accordingly, on the very minor saints, such as Fabian, Valentine, or Eusebius (who now figures as Euvratus), or the semi-mythical George, Margaret, or Giles, he just mentions the traditions, if any, and concludes with some pious expression. He generally suppresses not only the apocryphal miracles, such as those which gather round the name of St. Francis, but also the legends, so far as they can be guessed, for the retention at all of St. Blaise or St. Faith. But when he comes to a biblical event such as the Transfiguration, he gives a homiletical dissertation of fourteen pages. He is at his best when he is dealing with the lives of real people about whom something definite is known, such as Hilary, Cyprian, Jerome, and Augustine of Hippo, where he can translate extracts from their works, or such as Augustine of Canterbury, Chad, Dunstan, and Hugh of Lincoln, where he can draw upon Bede and the chroniclers. It would have been more coherent, however, to have definitely selected those festivals which really commemorate somebody or something worth talking about, and appended a summary account of those which are of purely antiquarian interest, not forgetting the details which a preacher can use for interest though not for instruction. His English style is very slipshod.

College Histories: New College. By HASTINGS RASHDALL, M.A. (Oxon.), D.C.L. (Durham), Fellow and Tutor of New College, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and ROBERT S. RAIT, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Aberdeen), Fellow and Lecturer of New College. (London: F. E. Robinson & Co.)

That the history of one of the archetypal Colleges should have appeared so late in the Oxford series is due to Dr. Rashdall's other literary engagements; but the preface shows that the delay has brought its own compensation in associating with him one of the most promising of the young students of history, who is responsible for two whole chapters as well as for general co-operation. It is therefore the more remarkable that this volume should contain an unusually large number of minor errors. These range from misprints, such as "marbium," "te," "confirmation" and "oratories" (p. 240), to carelessness in the English style; sometimes unimportant, such as "very restricted"; sometimes producing obscurity, such as "their selection" (p. 141); sometimes involving actual inaccuracy, as when (p. 151) the account of Wykeham is stated to have been written for Adam of Orton, or (p. 19) the phrase "buzzing monks" appears to be assigned to Wycliffe. Again, the word "sapiente" on p. 144 is impossible, and *farina* is rather unlikely for *ferina*. There was no Duke of Dorset in 1607 (p. 152); Ken refused his *prebendal house at Winchester* to Nell Gwyn, not the palace of Wells, which he got in consequence of his refusal (p. 192); we cannot believe that the authorities for Cranley's gifts and legacy are the Bursar's Rolls of exactly a century later than each (p. 91); the proportion of submitters to non-submitters (p. 175) should probably be described as *lowest*, not *highest*; while on p. 76 Mr. Rait in describing the *recedos* places six of the Apostles in the third row next to Richard II!

We must turn, however, to the more pleasing task of enumerating the merits of the book, which make it a notable addition to the series. Mr. Rait's chapter on the site and buildings is most lucid, and includes an interesting account of the various unhappy "restorations" of the chapel. The illustrations, we may note, are well chosen and well produced, particularly the "Door of the Muniment Room" and "Warden Chandler's MS." Dr. Rashdall insists, with some severity, on the scarcity of eminent *alumni*; but besides a careful list and excellent appreciation of the founder as the "half educated, conservative man of the world," who "discerned, and attempted to remedy, some of the most conspicuous defects in the educational system of his day," he is able to give accounts of Grocy and Warham, and shorter notices of Spence and Sidney Smith, with the careers (if any) of the wardens, ranging from the infamous London to the reforming Shuttleworth. Among items of legal and antiquarian interest we should include the details of the appropriation of Hornchurch and Komford (p. 34), the method of selecting and employing the College officers (p. 45), the introduction of the system of College tuition (p. 49), the question of the claim to degrees without examination and its explanation (p. 153), the tassels and tippets (p. 186), and the strange proceedings in the case of Dr. John Ayliffe. Of unprinted or

unknown matter the best extracts are the story about Mr. Bohun and Mr. Bridgell (p. 12), the punishments for long hair (p. 150), and the Shaftesbury letter (p. 189). But the *pièce de résistance* of the whole book is the narrative of Bishop Horne's visitations, which occupies twenty-seven pages here, and is to be edited by our authors for the Oxford Historical Society. It reveals a most extraordinary decay of discipline, and even morality, in the College in the reign of Elizabeth—worse, on the whole, than the state of things at the visitations of Magdalen more than fifty years before. The offences are certainly not, as in the early punishment books of some other Colleges, those of boys rather than men; and the disorders at various times seem to exceed those of the other large and wealthy foundations. In the last chapter the rapid changes by which New College has transformed itself, we will not say within living memory, since New College happily possesses exceptional length in that, but within a generation, are given in outline; and the volume concludes with some (rather unequal) lists and descriptions of the plate and the College customs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Demosthenes: Speech against Meidias. With Introduction and Notes by JOHN R. KING, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This volume is, we believe, the first instance in which a part of any of the new texts has been issued with notes; and in this case it is remarkable that the part so issued is only a first instalment of Professor Butcher's text of Demosthenes. Of the merits of the critical work it would be premature to speak at length; but we may say that the text is conservative and based on S., in the matter of omissions or instances, it agrees with Weil rather than Dindorf or Blais. The critical apparatus shows that even a conservative text is very eclectic; but Professor Butcher's own *conjectural emendations* probably do not exceed half a dozen: in § 133 he follows Dindorf in bracketing *ἀπὸ τοῦ*, and is inclined to delete the next three words as well. The difficult passage in § 125 he obelizes; but it is seldom that the text is given up in this way.

Mr. King's notes are sound and lucid wherever we have tested them, and will be a great boon for school use, since this speech has not been well represented among English commentaries on Demosthenes. The brevity of the introduction makes some of the statements, e.g. about the *ἀντιβοῖα*, not quite accurate; and few scholars now place the birth of Demosthenes as early as 385. Perhaps more definite information might have been given, e.g. on Arbitrators and *Ἀποαρύτοι* in § 84; but Mr. King steers clear of the common danger of overloading his notes with references which are seldom looked up, nor does he often give needless renderings simply for the sake of saying something. He aims on the whole at being explanatory rather than illustrative, and at inculcating a clear style (cf. note on § 5) as well as grammatical accuracy; and his book is likely to be useful for both purposes.

The Prometheus Vinctus of Aeschylus. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by C. E. LAWRENCE, M.A., Second Master in Blackheath School. With twenty-eight illustrations. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Mr. Lawrence's notes, wherever we have tested them, are quite correct; they are suited to the level of a good fifth form directing attention to constructions, figures of speech, and allusions. The vocabulary is complete, and there are unrhymed versions of the Chorus. The illustrations are curiously mixed, and range from photographs of the Theatre of Dionysus, the bust of Aeschylus in the Capitoline Museum, and a Vatican Hermes, to little outline-sketches of Hercules drawing a Bow, or Hephaestus, or Argus, or Zeus hurling the Thunderbolt, from various vases, bas-reliefs, &c. Sometimes the backgrounds, e.g. that to the Io from a vase-painting, are far from plausible. Cowper's *paronomasia* on Bloomfield is a novel instance, and Marco Polo is quoted for the Tartars.

Le Blocus. By ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN Edited by A. R. ROPES. (Cambridge: University Press.)

L'édition nouvelle du "Blocus" d'Erckmann-Chatrian que M. A. Ropes vient de nous donner à la "Cambridge University

Press" se recommande tout particulièrement aux étudiants de français par le soin avec lequel elle a été préparée. Dans une brève mais substantielle introduction l'annotateur nous fait connaître les deux écrivains, leur œuvre et leur place dans la littérature, consacrant de plus à l'histoire de Phalsbourg un paragraphe qui prépare le lecteur à l'intelligence de ce qui doit suivre. Une carte et un plan de la ville permettent de contrôler les descriptions souvent inexactes des auteurs, un index assez complet et les notes qui accompagnent le texte facilitent encore la tâche. A ce propos il nous semble que l'annotateur a par trop simplifié le travail des élèves, et dans les notes toujours intéressantes mais peut-être trop nombreuses la partie historique est souvent développée au détriment de la partie grammaticale. Au reste les allusions bibliques, les termes spéciaux empruntés à la langue et au culte hébraïques, sont relevés et clairement expliqués, et l'ensemble de l'ouvrage est très satisfaisant. Il est à peine besoin d'ajouter que la "Cambridge University Press" a édité ce volume sous un format commode et avec tout le soin auquel elle nous a habitués de longue date.

Little Arthur's History of Greece. By the Rev. A. S. WALPOLE. (London: J. Murray.)

This is a quite unpretending little book, which gives clear evidence of the author's knowledge of the needs and capacities of small people. It would prove a suitable reader in the lower forms of middle schools. The illustrations are excellent and well chosen.

Geometrical Exercises from Nixon's "Euclid Revised" with Solutions. By A. LARMOR. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)
Deductions in Euclid. By T. W. EDMUNDSON. (London: W. B. Clive.)

The reports of Examiners in Euclid display a remarkable uniformity. All complain of the incapacity (or unwillingness) of the average Candidate to work the simplest rider. We think that the traditional attitude of the schoolboy towards geometrical problems is at least as responsible for the present state of affairs as the inferiority of much of the teaching provided.

Mr. Larmor and Mr. Edmundson aim at smoothing the paths of both teacher and taught. The former seems to be the more hopeful of the future, and assumes that the pupil will solve the easier questions with the aid of a few hints. Mr. Edmundson gives a minutely full solution of all the questions included in his volume, and appears to aim at anticipating the Examiner rather than at stimulating the reader to think for himself. The more advanced student will find Mr. Larmor's suggestions extremely valuable.

Both writers have accomplished their undertakings in a most satisfactory manner.

The Tutorial Algebra: Part I, Elementary Course. By R. DEAKIN. (London: W. B. Clive.)

Mr. Deakin's elementary books on Mathematics enjoy a well-merited reputation. The present volume approximately covers the ground prescribed for Pass Moderations; unfortunately it does not include a chapter on the Theory of Quadratic Equa-

tions. But for this omission we should have been inclined to recommend it unreservedly to Candidates offering Mathematics at that Examination. It is an excellent introduction to Algebra.

Elegiac Selections from Ovid. Edited by F. COVERLEY SMITH. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

The Bacchae of Euripides. Edited by G. M. WYNTER. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

The Georgics of Virgil. Bk. ii. Edited by S. E. WINBOLT. (London: Blackie & Son.)

The Aeneid of Virgil. Bk. vi. Edited by H. B. COTTERILL. (London: Blackie & Son.)

Bell's Latin Course for the First Year: Part ii. By E. C. MARCHANT and J. G. SPENCER. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

These five volumes are all continuations, and their predecessors have received favourable notice in these columns. The characteristics of the respective series are maintained. We think that the editions of Virgil will prove the most useful to the schoolboy, especially that prepared by Mr. Winbolt. On the whole the illustrations are helpful.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Mr. GEORGE ALLEN:—
The Celtic Temperament and other Essays. F. GRIERSON. 3s. 6d.

From Messrs. G. BELL & SONS:—
A Sermon on the Child Jesus. Desiderius ERASMUS. Edited by Rev. J. H. Lupton. 2s. 6d.

From Messrs. W. BLACKWOOD & SONS:—
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From the CLARENDON PRESS:—
Rulers of India: Atoka. V. A. SMITH. 3s. 6d.
The Oxford History of Music: The Polyphonic Period. Part I, Method of Musical Art. Vol. 1. H. E. WOOLDRIDGE. 15s.

From Mr. W. B. CLIVE:—
The English Language: Its History and Structure. W. H. LOW. 3s. 6d.
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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 4.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1901.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.

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We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began Oct. 14. Full Term ends Dec. 7.]

WEDNESDAY, November 6.

- O.U.A.C. Freshmen's Sports (second day).
- O.U.A.F.C. v. Wolverhampton Wanderers, on the New Ground.
- 2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *The Casino Girl*.
- 2.15 p.m.—Terminal Lecture by the Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, on the "Present Position of the Study of the Septuagint," at Queen's College.
- 3 p.m.—Historical organ recital by Dr. A. P. Allen, in New College Chapel.
- 5 p.m.—Lecture by Ford's Lecturer in English History, on "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great," at the Schools.

THURSDAY, November 7.

- 2 p.m.—Convocation.
- 2.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Visit to Worcester College.
- 8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That a University career is not the best preparation for practical life." (Mover: Mr. J. R. S. Holborn, Merton.)
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Kitty Loftus and Company, *Bêth*.

FRIDAY, November 8.

- 10.30 a.m.—Names of Candidates for Diploma in Public Health to be given in.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Kitty Loftus and Company, *Bêth*.
- 8.15 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Exhibition of Lantern Slides of old buildings in Oxford now destroyed, by Mr. H. Minn, at the Ashmolean.

SATURDAY, November 9.

- O.U.A.F.C. v. Old Malvernians, on the New Ground.
- O.U.G.C. v. Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society.

- 5 p.m.—Public Lecture by Mr. Markheim, on "Action in French Classical Tragedy, with special reference to Corneille's *Cid*, Act v. Sc. v," at the Taylor Institution.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Kitty Loftus and Company, *Bêth*.

SUNDAY, November 10. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
- 10.30 a.m.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
- 8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Rev. W. C. F. Newbolt, Canon of St. Paul's.

MONDAY, November 11.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Edinburgh University, on the New Ground.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. C. P. Levilly's Company, *La Poupée*.

TUESDAY, November 12.

- Examination for the John Locke Scholarship in Mental Philosophy.
- 2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
- Town Hall: Grand Show of Chrysanthemums, Fruit, &c.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. C. P. Levilly's Company, *La Poupée*.

WEDNESDAY, November 13.

- 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.—Sale of Work in the Randolph Assembly Room for the Rev. M. Rosenthal's Mission to the Jews.
- 2.30 p.m.—Lecture by the Professor of Music, on "The differentiation of Style in Music," at the Sheldonian.
- 5 p.m.—Lecture by Ford's Lecturer in English History, on "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great," at the Schools.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. C. P. Levilly's Company, *La Poupée*.
- 8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Evening Meeting in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. E. W. Allfrey will read a Paper on "Church Architecture in Auvergne."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.			EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &C.			THEATRE AND MUSIC.		
<i>November.</i>								
Th.	14	O.U.H.C. v. Oxford Graduates ...	Congregation: Degrees	...	...	Mr. C. P. Levilly's Company, <i>La Poupée</i> , at the Theatre.		
						Grand Piano-forte Recital by M. Vladimir de Pachmann, at the Assembly Room, City Buildings.		
						Oxford College Servants' Annual Concert, in the Schools.		
Fri.	15	... ..	Lecture by the Professor of Poetry, on Shakespeare's Tragedies, with special reference to <i>Hamlet</i> , at the Schools.	...	...	Mr. C. P. Levilly's Company, <i>La Poupée</i> , at the Theatre.		
Sat.	16	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Harlequins ...	...	...	...	"	"	"
		O.U.A.F.C. v. London Caledonians, at Tufnell Park.						
		O.U.H.C. v. Edgbaston, at Edgbaston.						
		O.U.G.C. v. Warwickshire, at Warwick.						

NOTES AND NEWS.

At the beginning of the Long Vacation the Vicar of St. Mary's appealed for help towards the carrying out of some much needed repairs at the University Church, and though funds are still lacking to complete what is necessary, it is worth while to notice what has been done within the chancel during the summer months. The oak panelling and stalls, dating from the latter part of the fifteenth century, have been cleaned of the many coats of paint which clogged the surface, and the delicate carving of the fronts has been once more revealed, while the removal of an ugly seat which was affixed to them along their whole length has disclosed their true proportions and beauty. The panelling was found to be in many parts worm-eaten, and some new panels have replaced those which were in an exceptionally decayed state. A richly carved and pierced cresting has taken the place of a poor deal cornice which dated from the seventeenth century, and the floors have been entirely renewed. The chancel is now lighted by electricity, though the fittings are only temporary. The cedar altar railing, the gift of Dr. Bathurst during his Vice-Chancellorship (1673-5), has been repaired and set on the top of the step against which it lately rested, and the gate has been replaced. The work has been of a thoroughly conservative character, as befits so historic a building, and the chancel is now exceedingly well adapted to the many special services for which it is used, and is worth a visit from those who are passing the church. We hope that the sum necessary to complete the restoration may be forthcoming at no distant period. The gratitude of the University is due to the Vicar of St. Mary's for what his energy and enthusiasm have already effected, and this gratitude could not be shown in a more practical way than that of subscribing towards the work which he has begun.

Fortunately, the service of motor-cars which ran last Term has been discontinued: but even so, we want a new Juvenal to do justice to the dangers of Oxford streets. It was the privilege of some of the staff of this paper the other day to witness an illustration of the perils which attend the path of the cyclist and the pedestrian. An undergraduate, apparently guiltless, was riding a bicycle very slowly down the centre of the High. Upon him from behind there descended a large and heavy motor, going at about 13 or 14 miles an hour, whereby the unhappy man was swept from his machine (itself left a prey for dogs and birds in the roadway) and dragged for some yards by the wheels of the Juggernautic vehicle, which presently slewed round at right angles in the attempt to stop, upset on the pavement, and distributed its occupants and its victim *passim* on the stones. Curiously, no one seems to have been much hurt: but by all the laws of probability there should have been bloodshed, if not slaughter. Had the motorists been severely damaged, no one could have complained: but it was Sunday, and Justice was taking a rest. We hope the ruffian or idiot who drove the car has suffered somehow. An undergraduate on a bicycle is after all a fellow creature; and no one, however humble, ought to be run down from behind.

The burning question of the hour in City circles is still that of electric trams. No definite decision has been made by the City authorities, but we are glad to find that the opinions which we expressed last week are supported by our contemporary, the *Oxford Chronicle*, and by a considerable weight of public opinion. It seems clear that, whatever happens, overhead wires will not be tolerated in the High Street. We suppose that before long the denizens of other thoroughfares, with smaller but still appreciable claims to

consideration, will make their voices heard in the controversy. Broad Street, fortunately, has no tram-lines, and is not likely to be invaded. Christ Church and Pembroke will naturally demand that the appearance of St. Aldate's should be respected. The width of St. Giles' is such that poles and wires might fail to spoil its appearance completely; but even from St. Giles' we imagine that protests against the overhead connexion will be loud.

A correspondent writes:—

"We hear that a new terror is to be added to life by electric tram-cars, possibly, and only too probably—thanks to the aesthetic instincts of our City Council—with overhead wires, which are not only unspeakably hideous but also dangerous. If we are to have electricity—for which there is certainly something to be said, as the present system of overcrowding the cars, tolerated and even encouraged by the management, is simply brutal to the unfortunate horses—it is to be hoped that there may be stringent limitations as to pace. Parts of the High Street and St. Aldate's are quite unsuited to tramway traffic, even under the present conditions, when cars are repeatedly beaten in the race to the Station by a well-girt pedestrian: but if the dangerous defiles about Carfax or the Christ Church stables are to be traversed by vehicles that move with swiftness and comparative silence, the march of Science is likely to be attended by an alarming increase of mortality. Cyclists and pedestrians will have to be excluded from certain streets by law. As to the overhead wires, not only Oxford, but England in general—and even America—should make a public protest."

An Oxford resident writes:—

"I wonder if a few words in the *Oxford Magazine* would persuade the 'Oxford Chronicle Company' to improve their little penny *Railway Guide*. Many of us use it in Oxford: we sometimes find its merits uneven. Let me take two examples which recently occurred to me. The Great Central has lately started an excellent service which enables one to leave York at 2.47 p.m. and reach Oxford at 6.56. Last month, when this train would have been specially useful, the *Oxford Railway Guide* omitted it. Again, the Great Western conveys passengers from Oxford at 12.9 and delivers them in Weymouth at 4.15 p.m. This service is still unknown to the *Oxford Railway Guide*. The Guide tells you to leave Oxford at 11.30 a.m. and reach Weymouth at 5.10 p.m.—though, as far as I can make out, passengers by the 11.30 a.m. would not reach Weymouth till 7.40 p.m. The Guide also tells us that, leaving Oxford at 2.25 p.m., one reaches Weymouth at 7.40. But the real time of arrival is 9.35 p.m. and for that it is sufficient to start at 4.20. The publishers would do well to revise their tables."

The promised treat to Congregation, of which we spoke last week, was taken away at the last moment. The Heads and Bursars, meeting on Friday morning, elected the Master of Pembroke to a seat in the City Council, and so prevented a contest in the afternoon. It seems a pity that, in view of this previous election, no attempt was made to send round the news to the various Common Rooms; had this been done, a fair number of M.A.'s might have been saved a useless journey to the Congregation. However, this matters little in view of the excellent representatives whom the University has secured; besides those already mentioned, Mr. E. Cannan (re-elected) and the late Head Master of Magdalen College School make up our list.

Last week's election to the Heldomadal Council ended most satisfactorily; voters of the most opposite views on all ordinary questions concurred in giving their support to the

President of Magdalen. He was from the first regarded as the obvious person to fill the vacancy which the promotion of Dr. Paget had caused; but the unexpected is a factor with which one must always reckon in the politics of the University, and we are glad to see our anticipations realized. Our congratulations are due, in the first place, to the President, than whom no one could be better fitted for his new functions, in the second to the electors on their discrimination. The Museum has good cause to be satisfied, since the President has long been distinguished by a genuine solicitude for the cause of scientific education. On the other hand, those to whom Science is anathema are well pleased to think that he is the last man likely to support the more reckless aspirations of the Museum. He can, for example, be trusted not to follow the lead of that eminent researcher who lately described the University Parks as "all that waste land lying at our doors."

The death of Canon Carter of Clewer, as he was always called, removes a figure the most venerable and saintly, it may be fairly said, in the diocese. He played a part and had an influence which was felt far beyond county, or diocesan, or even national bounds, and which will have an effect for many a year on the Anglican Communion and English life. He took his First in Greats a year before the late Sir Thomas Acland and more than a year before Mr. Gladstone, appearing in the same class with the late Charles Wordsworth, afterwards Bishop of St. Andrews, and being examined, as it happens, by Mr., afterwards Bishop, Hampden and Mr., afterwards Archdeacon, Garbett, neither of them certainly Tractarians. Such are the conjunctions of Oxford life.

We learn from the *Cambridge Review* that the fund for a memorial to the late Professor Henry Sidgwick has now reached the amount of £2,450. The Executive Committee responsible for the application of the fund has decided to use it in establishing a University Lectureship in Moral Science. No more appropriate memorial could be devised. Few teachers of Moral Science in the last half-century have done so much as the late Professor to stimulate an interest in this subject. We hope that the fund may yet receive some further augmentation; for the sum already raised, although it is considerable, is far from sufficient to maintain a Lecturer, however stoical his philosophy of life may be.

The Mayor's dinner on Tuesday, October 29, was a great and indeed grand success. We must congratulate Mr. Claridge Druce most heartily on the way in which he has gone through and now completed his year of office. All the pretty things Lord Jersey said so well of him, and we have never heard the High Steward of the City of Oxford in better form, were only as true and well deserved as they were pretty and agreeable. The Mayor's scientific and literary attainments would at all times have commended him to the University; but he has shown that Botany and Chemistry are not incompatible with practical and successful handling of affairs, while his unflinching courtesy and good temper, and his readiness to take the many duties of a year full of event and incident as all in the day's work, above all his dignified modesty, have commended him to all.

Lord Jersey was not the only orator who spoke excellently well. His own health was proposed in as neat and genial an after-dinner speech as could possibly be made by the Warden of Merton. The Town Clerk, like the Public Orator of the University, is always good. Indeed, we do not know which is better, except that perhaps the Town Clerk excels more in the grave than in the gay style. His tributes alike to the late and the present Bishop of Oxford were bits of real and touching oratory, though his chaff of the Master of Pembroke as a candidate for civic office was, it must be admitted, hardly less happy.

The presence and speeches of the Duke of Marlborough and the Mayors of Northampton and Reading gave additional interest, the Mayor of Northampton in particular having been a companion, as a young man, of Mayor Druce.

We are very glad that the University is going to make Mr. Leslie Stephen a Doctor of Letters. He is perhaps the most eminent of living English critics, and he has done much to make English letters and English history better understood. His *History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, and his *Utilitarianism*, are a substantial contribution to the history of English philosophy, while the *Science of Ethics* is a luminous exposition of one of its recent schools. But to most of us Mr. Stephen is best known as a writer on literature and as the first editor of the great *Dictionary of National Biography*, which has just reached its completion. Failure of health prevented Mr. Stephen from editing more than about a third of the Dictionary: but he inaugurated the work, collected the staff, among them his able successor, Mr. Sidney Lee, and even after he gave up the post of active editor he has continued to contribute many of the chief literary articles: Scott, Johnson, Cowper, Gibbon, Hume, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Miss Austen, these are some of the many lives he wrote for it; while his biography of *Henry Fawcett* and his volume on *Johnson* show his biographical skill on a larger scale. In his *Hours in a Library* and many scattered articles in magazines and reviews he has done excellent service as a critic, manly, vigorous, fair-minded, and free from all affectation or preciosity. As editor of the *Cornhill* he discovered the merits of many unknown men, not least those of Robert Louis Stevenson, some of whose best early work appeared in its pages. The University does well to honour a distinguished man of letters, who by his scholarly and sympathetic criticism has done much to make Englishmen care for what is best in English thought and letters.

Mr. Morley, in his speech at Dundee the other day, came near to expressing approval of the extension of Free Education to the Universities. "He was not affected by the fear that the payment of fees would tend to demoralization," if only the standard of acquirements at entrance be strictly maintained. "But the latter end of his Commonwealth forgot the beginning," to some slight extent, for he went on to point out that (under the conditions of the Carnegie trust, to which he specially referred), by refraining from applying for payment of fees, students of the Scottish Universities would leave "the sum available for equipment at a larger figure than it would otherwise be." Maintaining the standard of entrance, it seems to us, has no connexion with the temptation to rob the University by needless applications for payment, which is surely demoralization. The statistics, so far as they have been published, go to show that the youth of Scotland have, so far, resisted the temptation, and that Mr. Carnegie's generosity has been asked only where it was required. Mr. Morley drew an interesting parallel to Oxford Scholarships: but was not his reference to his Founder somewhat cavalier—"some old Bishop of the fourteenth or fifteenth century." How will Mr. Carnegie be described by future Mr. Morleys?

The problem of free Universities is not likely to arise in Oxford. A welcome tendency would be in the other direction, for the disproportionate amount spent by undergraduates on mental and physical nourishment can only be compared to the half-pennyworth of bread and the intolerable deal of sack. The diversion of a small portion of the money so lavishly wasted in Oxford to the coffers of the University would bless both him that gives and him that takes. We are glad

to hear that the History Examiners (whose work has been nearly doubled in recent years) have taken a step towards this desirable end by demanding more emolument for their labour. A strike was, we believe, imminent, when the terrified Chest surrendered at discretion, and so saved the Republic. The natural consequence is a proposal to raise examination fees, and the whole question will be raised in the near future.

From a correspondent:—

"Freedom of speech is an Englishman's birthright; freedom of speech really means the right to discuss any topic that you please—so the learned tell us. And yet I cannot but regret that the Union thought it desirable to discuss the "Buller case" last Thursday. But if the newspapers and the man in the street discuss it—so urged a critic to whom I made this remark—why not the Union Society? But that assumes that the newspapers were well advised to write about it, which I deny; and secondly, that what is fit for newspapers is fit for the Union, which, as a member of the Union, I stoutly repudiate. For these reasons, I submit, it would have been better to have ruled the subject out: (1) Whatever our private view may be, the sooner discussion of it ended the better. The Union can be better and more usefully employed than in rewashing departmental dirty linen, and so bringing itself down to the level of the halfpenny journals and the provincial debating society. The example set is demoralizing. The Oxford Union Society leads, or should lead, the way; it is not yet reduced to following the steps of any other debating society in the kingdom. (2) The Buller case does not involve considerations of public policy. If it did, I should be the last to deny the right and eminent fitness of the Union to discuss it till the crack of doom. (3) Profitable discussion of a topic implies real knowledge of *all* the facts. I, for example, have not that knowledge, nor has any other member of the Union. So far as I know, no one, save half a dozen persons, in England has that knowledge, and this half-dozen, for reasons good or bad, has chosen to withhold them. To praise or condemn a Secretary of State and a General when you are ignorant of what has occurred is unfair to both, and leaves the critic in a ridiculous position. He is driven to rely on innuendo, humour, club stories, and the paragraphs of Fleet Street, even more ignorant than those who make use of them. Whether this is edifying, useful, and in good taste, is a matter on which some of us hold strong opinions, and this is the reason for my troubling you with a protest."

We have all of us been rather cold these last few days, but some of us had been anticipating the pleasures of the present cold snap for a week or more past when endeavouring to snatch a few moments for "research" in Bodley's Library. Seeing muffled figures, swathed in greatcoats and rugs, burdened, moreover, with hot-water bottles, flasks, and all the other impedimenta which usually suggest a sojourn in hyperborean regions, approaching the entrance of that popular resort, curiosity impelled us to follow them upstairs. Across the door we found posted a slip of paper informing us that as it had been found necessary to replace the boiler in the heating apparatus the Library could not be warmed until the end of the month of October—it was already November, but this is a trifle. We entered: the air was deadly chill. We sat down: ere long icicles gathered around us, the blood froze in our veins, our congealed brain refused to work, and we staggered out just in time to escape petrification. We do not propose to advocate violent measures; we are grateful for a new excuse to serve up an old set of lectures again next Term; but surely this sort of thing has occurred before, and might have been prevented by the simple precaution of overhauling the boiler

at a time when the temperature was such as to render its absence less marked. We suppose that the Librarian and his staff are indifferent to comfort. If they are not, then we should imagine that the individual responsible for the boiler must be by this time extremely unpopular with his colleagues.

We had occasion a few months ago to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the O.U.G.C. had found it necessary to set a limit to its rapidly increasing membership. The following remarks, addressed to us by "an unofficial member," show that evidently the limitation of the club's numbers was anything but premature:—

"The foundations of morality are indeed undermined when those who hope to finish their afternoon's round at Hinksey before nightfall find that to cut short, or even to cut entirely, the 12 o'clock lecture is no longer enough. Time was when to be up before the brake meant an unoccupied tee, and an immediate beginning, now its laggard wheels discharge a crew of unfortunates, who may be home by 6 o'clock, but who will have to hurry to do it. If one has so far triumphed over the dictates of conscience as to be toiling up the hill by 1.15, one meets a returning crowd, not merely of Research Students, Professors, and Heads of Houses, to whom the morning hours were once supposed to be sacred, but of undergraduates also. I have known of cases in which over an hour has elapsed between putting a ball down and driving that ball off. The pressure is to some extent relieved by people being allowed to start at the tenth hole, but that is not enough. I have sought refuge, in despair, among the odours of Cowley, but even there things are almost as bad."

Having stated the grievance, our correspondent makes a daring suggestion. "There is no question but that between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m., Hinksey are the most crowded links in England. Nor do I see how any remedy is to be found. Some of the causes of the congestion are more or less temporary; the fine weather we have been enjoying has already departed, but the excellent condition in which the links now are, the keen competition for places in the team, the comparatively high standard of play, are in themselves matters for congratulation, and long may they continue. To cut down the membership to 350 or 300 would be a heroic measure, and would necessitate an increase in the subscription. The true reason for the crush is that with our present system of lectures the game has to be compressed into the waning hours of an autumn day. The majority of people have not broken loose from the trammels of a full morning's work. Still, if a man has the resolution to sit solidly down about 4 p.m. and work steadily till Hall, I see no reason why he should not knock off at 11.30 a.m. or 12, and get in his game of golf at the time of day when the game is best worth playing. Why does not some enterprising golfing tutor announce that he will lecture at 5 p.m.? But it is the knocking off at 11.30 a.m., and the failure to sit down to real hard work at 4 or 5 p.m. which makes morning or midday golf a snare and a delusion."

Two victories in matches such as the O.U.R.U.F.C. has played this week are worth a good deal more than any number of 50 to nil successes over second and third-rate teams. Both Moseley and Richmond came up here hitherto unbeaten, and both met with a first defeat. Richmond, it is true, were handicapped by the loss of a centre three-quarter early in the game, which partly diminishes the value of the match as a test of relative form; and it may also be urged that if we very nearly scored once or twice more against Moseley they were decidedly unlucky in not scoring at the start, when they were pressing us so hard. Their forwards

were much heavier than ours, and played a strong and keen game, following up well and preventing our halves from doing much; but it was at three-quarters that we won the match. One feature of the game was the fact that each side scored an excellent dropped goal, an art which is to be encouraged, though not perhaps among full-backs. In the Richmond match similar conditions prevailed; we had rather the worst of it forward, playing against a strong and heavy pack, but our superiority behind pulled us through. Whether a little more weight could be introduced among our forwards is a suggestion we would venture to make on the authority of an International player who was on one of the sides that opposed us last week: "Your forwards are pretty good, and play up hard, but they are too light; there ought to be some heavier men in the scrum."

Monday afternoon afforded almost as unpromising conditions for the first day of the Freshmen's Sports as it is possible to imagine; it is therefore not surprising that the times were not quite so good as might have been expected under normal circumstances. In the sprint races, Morrell, Sherlock, and Leach sustained the reputations with which they have come up, and should provide some good finishes in the finals. Gay-Roberts won the Half-Mile in good time, being some three seconds faster than the winner in the Cambridge Freshmen's Sports last week. Coe, the amateur champion weight-putter, created a new record for the O.U.A.C. with a put of 44 ft. 3½ ins. One event at any rate in the Sports seems secured to us during his residence.

The Fours last week resulted in a victory for New College, who showed themselves to be easily the best boat. On Thursday, Magdalen were beaten by University after a very good struggle, and on the next day University fell in their turn to New College, who were never hard pressed. Worcester on the same day were successful in defeating Balliol by the narrow margin of two feet. Worcester are to be heartily congratulated on their performance; it is an excellent example of the value of keenness in College rowing. In the final, as was expected, they were not equal to New College, although they had no cause to be disappointed with the race they made of it.

The police are to be heartily congratulated on the vigour and decision they showed in detecting and arresting in Oxford last week a well-known gang of betting agents. The Bench too may be thanked for the exemplary vigour with which they dealt with these plagues of modern society: a fine of £100 in each case, and a threat of imprisonment without the option of a fine in the event of another offence, should certainly have a deterrent effect. It is regrettable that some undergraduates were among the foolish persons who formed the betting men's *clientèle*; they were let off very lightly by the Bench.

The report from the Non-Collegiate Delegacy is always interesting reading. It is satisfactory to see that the number of undergraduates on the register remains steady; the recovery from the great drop of 1898-9 is maintained (170 against 174 last year), but the higher numbers which prevailed before 1897 are not again reached. "Migrations" are not so frequent as they used to be; there were only nineteen during the past year, distributed among eleven Colleges. It is to be hoped, however, that one sentence of the report as to the Library is not to be construed strictly: "It is satisfactory to be able to mention that for many years the loss of a single volume has been a very rare occurrence"; this would seem to mean that members of the Non-Collegiate body, if they take books, take complete sets.

It can scarcely mean that hardly any books are taken at all, although we have no doubt this is what the Delegates wished it to mean.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening the programme included Schumann's piano quartet, Beethoven's serenaderio for strings, and Richard Barth's *Zigeuner gestalten* for violin. The string players were Miss Jessie, Mr. S. D., and Miss Amy Grimson; Dr. Walker took the piano part in the quartet, and Miss Amy Grimson accompanied the violin solos of her sister. Next Sunday Miss Agnes Nicholls will be the singer.

There will be a meeting on behalf of the 'Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the Hall of Trinity College, on Thursday, at 8.30 p.m. The President of Trinity has kindly consented to take the chair, and the speakers will be Dr. Trower, Bishop-designate of Likoma, Father Waggett, and Mr. Weston, the Principal of the College at Kiungani. Mr. Weston is a Trinity man, and Mr. Trower was at Keble, where he was Captain of the College Boat Club in the early eighties, and also rowed in the Trials. It is hoped that the meeting will mark a revival of old and the beginning of new interest in a Mission to which Oxford has been long committed, and in which many Oxford men have worked. A thoroughly good send-off, such as Dr. Trower deserves, will not only be an encouragement to him at the outset of his new work, but it will help to forge one more of those personal links between Oxford and Oxford work away from Oxford, which are the secret of a living and successful connexion between the two.

Are we to congratulate Oxford historical study in the appearance of a second edition of Dr. Hicks' *Manual of Greek Inscriptions*? or should we rather condole with it because so good a book has had to wait so long before a reissue was needed? Whichever is right it is a good thing that the book is out, more especially as it has been so revised and altered as to be almost a new work. We hope to notice it fully in review later, but meantime its importance requires some brief mention at once.

The President of the Board of Education has appointed Professor Hugh L. Callendar, F.R.S., to the Professorship of Physics in the Royal College of Science, which had become vacant by the resignation of Professor Rücker on his election as Principal of the University of London. Professor Callendar is well known for his careful study of electrical methods of measuring temperature. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge in 1886, and in 1894 a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Physics at McGill College, Montreal, and in 1898 Professor of Physics at University College, London.

The choice of All Souls this year has fallen on the historians; the lawyers have failed to secure what they so frequently have done—one of the two Fellowships. The happy men, Mr. Medd of Balliol and Mr. Brand of New College, deserve our sincere congratulations. Mr. Brand figured in this year's First Class of the Modern History School; he has lost little time, therefore, in putting to the test the value of that honour; Mr. Medd is a Greats man who obviously has not been wasting the eighteen months since he attained his First in Lit. Hum. Rumour says the field this year was not so large as last, but rumour also adds that none the less the competition was severe, and the quality of the competitors as desirable as a College could wish. We have little doubt that rumour is, as usual in Oxford in these matters, correct. We shall look forward, therefore, with

interest to the careers of the two new Fellows. We have congratulated them; we would also congratulate All Souls.

Christ Church Hall is in a very real sense the art centre of Oxford; its collection of pictures can pretty well bear comparison with those of all the rest of the University combined, i.e. so far as they illustrate the portrait history of Oxford. Hence there is an interest for others than Christ Church men in the announcement that Mr. Brock's bust of the late Queen has been presented to the governing body by a senior member of "the House," and is now placed in Hall under the picture of the late Dean Liddell. We believe there is traditional authority, in the shape of old pictures, for placing a royal bust in this position.

That curious educational body, the London County Council, has with great difficulty been persuaded not to finance the study of Gaelic in its continuation schools. The most various arguments were advanced for the study in London of this picturesque language—its commercial value on the west coast of Scotland, its literary value, its religious value as the only means of reaching certain classes. So far as we could see the political value of such a bid for Irish support was not advanced; but no doubt this had its weight with the educational reformers of London.

A correspondent writes:—

"The *Mag.* pleaded eloquently last week that it might be excused the burden of infallibility, and I assure you, Sir, that we do not expect it from you. But is it not going a little far when in almost your next note you credit one of your most frequent contributors with an extra initial? Dr. Williams' poems are well known to all your readers, and they find it a painful shock when his familiar initials are expanded by you into J. L. W." We apologize to Dr. Williams for the inadvertency.

The *Iris* has this week a letter signed "Pistol" which comments, rather late in the day, upon a paragraph in our first number of this Term. "Pistol" accuses us of defective logic; but logic does not seem to be a subject with which he is particularly well acquainted. With reference to his criticisms on ourselves, we may remark in the first place, that the verb "to attempt" is not, as he seems to think, an epithet, nor do we see what question is begged by our use of it; in the second, that he is talking nonsense when he asserts that we taxed the members of Mr. Bosanquet's cricket team with dishonesty. We did nothing of the kind. But we did suggest that University men would be well to realize how under the present system they place themselves at the mercy of the reptile press, and for that reason to avoid any connexion with elaborate and expensive tours.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*Sunday*, November 10, 10.30 a.m., The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. At St. Mary's.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

- Nov. 10. The Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt, Canon of St. Paul's.
- Nov. 17. The Rev. H. L. Paget, Vicar of St. Pancras.
- Nov. 24. The Rev. C. Gore, Canon of Westminster.

DEGREE DAYS.

- Thursday, Nov. 14. Thursday, Dec. 5.
- Tuesday, Dec. 17.

University Acts.

CONVOCATION.—November 11. Honorary degrees voted to the Bishops-designate of Bloemfontein and Likoma.

CONGREGATION.—November 5. President of Magdalen elected (*nem. con.*) to Hebdomadal Council.

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION.—November 12. Acceptance of Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize. November 19. New carriage entrance to Museum. November 26. Honorary Degree to Mr. Leslie Stephen.

University and College Notices.

FORD'S LECTURER IN ENGLISH HISTORY: Rev. C. Plummer, M.A. The Lectures will be continued at the Schools on Wednesdays, November 6, 13, 20, at 5 p.m.

GRINFIELD LECTURER ON THE SEPTUAGINT: Rev. H. A. Redpath, M.A. The Lecturer will give his Terminal Lecture at Queen's College on Wednesday, November 6, at 2.15 p.m. Subject: "Present Position of the Study of the Septuagint."

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC: Sir C. H. H. Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Hon. D.C.L. The Professor will lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, November 13, at 2.30 p.m. Subject: "The Differentiation of Style in Music."

PROFESSOR OF POETRY: A. C. Bradley, M.A. The Professor will lecture at the Schools on November 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 27, at 11 a.m., on Shakespeare's Tragedies, with special reference to *Hamlet*.

The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., will lecture on "Further Explorations of the Palace at Knossos," on Tuesdays, November 19 and 26, in the Ashmolean Lecture Room, at 5.30 p.m., to members of the University only. The lectures will be repeated on Thursdays, November 21 and 28, at the same hour and place, for all who like to attend.

PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.—At a meeting of the Electors to the Drummond Professorship of Political Economy held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, November 5, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, was re-elected to the Professorship.

TAYLORIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN GERMAN, 1901.—The Examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected to the Scholarship E. W. Webster, Scholar of Wadham College.

Proxime accessit:—R. F. A. Hoernlé, Balliol College. (The quality of Mr. Hoernlé's work is such as to deserve an extra Exhibition or Prize if one is available.)

They recommend for Certificates with distinction:—M. O. B. Caspari, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, and J. V. Schoderer, Scholar of Trinity College. For ordinary Certificates:—J. McL. Watson, Exhibitioner of Oriel College, and A. J. Wallace, Scholar of Queen's College.

JOHN LOCKE SCHOLARSHIP IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, 1901.—An Examination for a Scholarship on this foundation of the value of £100, tenable for one year from election, will be held at the Schools on Tuesday, November 12, and two following days, commencing at 9.30 a.m. Candidates are requested to send in their names to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, on or before Saturday, November 9.

IRELAND AND CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1901.—An Examination will be held in the Schools, commencing on Thursday, December 5, at 9.30 a.m., for Dean Ireland's and the Craven University Scholarships.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.—A. C. Medd, B.A., Balliol College

and the Hon. R. H. Brand, B.A., New College, have been elected to Fellowships after an examination in subjects connected with the studies of History and Law.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—

Killed in the recent action near Brakenlaagte, South Africa, E. V. I. Brooke, Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Light Infantry, Commoner of the College 1895-1898, and previously of the Charterhouse School. Aged 24.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—

Died, on Wednesday, October 30, at West Kensington, C. Lempriere, D.C.L., Senior Fellow of the College. Aged 83.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

- December 3.—Balliol College.
 December 3.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.
 December 10.—University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges and Christ Church.
 December 10.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.
 December 16.—Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges.
 January 7, 1902.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

- December 3.—University, Merton, Exeter, New, and Hertford Colleges.
 December 3.—Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus Christi Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
 March 4, 1902.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Pembroke and Worcester Colleges.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

- December 3.—Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College.
 December 10.—Magdalen College.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
 March 11, 1902.—Keble College.

IV. HISTORY.

- December 3.—Balliol College and New College.
 January 6, 1902.—Magdalen College.
 January 10, 1902.—Merton and Brasenose Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
 March 11, 1902.—Keble College.

V. HEBREW.

- March 4, 1902.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, November 6.

Evening.—"Behold now, praise the Lord." Rogers.

Thursday, November 7.

Morning.—"I will arise." Cressington.

Evening.—"How dear are Thy counsels." Crotch.

Friday, November 8.

Service without Organ.

Evening.—"Teach me, O Lord." Rogers.

Saturday, November 9.

Morning.—"Remember not, Lord, our offences." Purcell.

Evening.—"Father of Heaven." Walmisley.

Sunday, November 10. *Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.*

Evening.—"Hear my words, ye people." Parry.

NEW ODE TO A GRECIAN URN.

ALAS! how sad that simple truth
 Once sung to Grecian men,
 That legend passion-fraught—*ἡρώδης ὁ ἀνὰ κούρην!*

For had the foot of casual crime
 Passed harmless by, and not
 Doomed to an end before its time
 That late lamented poet,

What ample views, what prospects high
 Before my fancy start!
 Methinks I see it typify
 Some phase of ancient art:

It might, exposed to public view,
 Have proved perchance to us
 How very, very far from true
 • Is old Herodotus,

Or with the centuries' increase
 (A beacon 'mid the mists
 That wrap the chronicles of Greece
 For archaeologists)

Have thrown a flood of radiant light
 On manners, customs, dates,
 And settled for a decade quite
 What views shall pass in Greats.

I see Extensionists in scores
 Before that relic sit,
 Imbibing Greek through all their pores
 By contemplating it:

For 'tis not verse, and 'tis not prose,
 But earthenware alone
 It is that ultimately shows
 What men have thought and done!

And so, though still in Hellas lies
 Full many a pot and pan
 Wherein the souls who books despise
 May read the lot of man,

Yet will I weep for simple ruth
 On all occasions when
 I read that narrative—*ἡρώδης ὁ ἀνὰ κούρην.*

ARMY CYCLISTS.

If any reader does not know the history of the early days of military cycling it is not worth while repeating the story here, for it is the same old story of the ridicule and difficulties which inevitably beset any innovation. The ultimate achievement of the object in England was due to a few enthusiasts who practically illustrated the value of the cycle, and caused its introduction into the army, not only of England, but of almost every civilized state. Employed with great success in the present war—and frequently in manœuvres for the last twelve years—the unsuspecting cyclist was, till early in October, resting on his laurels after a struggle for existence which had lasted for many years: at last, it seemed, the organization and equipment had been settled, and the cyclist, one thought, had come to stay as a permanent factor in our land forces, a valuable agent for defence or for

offence. But one day the Commander of the First Army Corps took upon himself the duty of writing a report on the volunteers, wherein he could scarcely constrain himself on the subject of the cycle. It was, he thought, the worst and most cumbersome means of transport for soldiers ever seen, and he could not help thinking that all the advantages that could be obtained from a cycle corps could be better attained by the same corps if provided with a better means of transport. The flippant would perhaps treat this as a somewhat obvious truism, and note, moreover, that the "better means of transport" is a somewhat ambiguous term. At any rate, the merits of the cycle as a military machine are once more questioned, and by an expert, so that it is of interest—since the movement has always had warm supporters at Oxford—to sift the matter and see what has been, and can be, done by army cyclists.

The only object, of course, in the adoption of the cycle was to obtain greater mobility for infantry, an idea which has always been the cause of countless experiments in every army of the world. The Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans all had some kind or other of mounted infantry, the means of transport being the horse, the mule, the elephant, or the camel. But all have had the same end in view, namely, to give a certain proportion of the infantry a greater mobility, that they may seize advanced points and wait for supports, cover a withdrawal, or transfer men to a flank. As firearms were introduced the need for such a force became all the more pressing, and the development of the modern mobile infantry can be clearly traced. Only a few years ago, in the Austrian manoeuvres (1894), an old method was revived, and infantry were sent up to the front in carts to support their cavalry. This was a device used in other times by Marshal Saxe, Brunswick, Schwarzenberg, and Napoleon, and, in more modern times, by the Prussians in 1864, by the Austrians in 1866, and by Skobelev in 1875. But the real forerunner of the modern mobile infantryman was the dragoon.

In 1690 Louvois said of the French dragoons: "This corps should be considered simply as infantry put on horses that they may the more readily reach that place where infantry is required, that they may seize a position and give time to the infantry proper to arrive." In idea this is remarkably like the modern opinion about cyclists and mounted infantry. (The dragoon of to-day is of course a cavalryman, and the word has lost its original meaning.)

When once on the field of battle cyclists are simply infantry, a fact which should be remembered: but besides this they are doubly useful, since they can in some ways be employed as cavalry—namely, in dispatch riding and patrolling. It was in these two cavalry accomplishments that the cyclists in South Africa especially distinguished themselves, and did so too in a country where the roads—if any—were not in the best of condition. This question of keeping to the road, and the varying conditions of roads, is practically the only argument against the use of the cycle. At the Easter Manœuvres this year—in the neighbourhood of London—which were carried on in very bad weather under General Trotter's direction, the volunteer cyclists completely proved the possibility of working well under the worst possible circumstances. A more formidable argument, however, is that cyclists cannot go across close country, such as that in England, intersected by ditches and hedgerows. Well, at any rate, it is done, as the Oxford Volunteers can testify: but even if the ordinary rigid-frame machine is considered unsuitable for such work owing to its cumbersome shape, there is another way out of the difficulty. In the French cyclist corps a folding machine is used, invented by Captain Gérard in 1895: this cycle, which is built very low, can be strapped on a man's back, and weighs only twenty-nine pounds. The

French, therefore, on arriving at the scene of operations, strap their machines on their backs and work like ordinary infantry. In this way they are considered very superior to mounted infantry, for with the latter the means of transport must be left out of fire, and a quarter of the force must be left as well, as horse-holders. If, moreover, as would be the case with English cyclists when in action, the cycles are left in the rear, a very small cycle guard is sufficient for their defence. And as to crossing difficult country before coming into action, a circuit can usually be made and the men come into action less fatigued than the foot soldier who has had a cross-country march.

Sir Evelyn Wood (who is a great authority on cavalry and mounted infantry, and who maintains that there is, in modern war, a rôle for each of these arms of the service) has a great opinion of the possibilities of cyclists; so much so indeed that in 1894 he strongly advocated the raising of 20,000 volunteer cyclists. This opinion was very recently endorsed by a lecturer at the United Service Institution, Colonel Sir J. Macdonald, in the following words:—"The development of a large cycling force is one of the most important matters connected with our home defence. . . . In no other country can a cycling force be more useful in view of the intersection of its whole surface by roads."

A well-trained cyclist would be invaluable too for scouting and map-making, and a small force of engineers on cycles might be usefully employed in guarding a retreat by blowing up bridges. Several European countries employ pioneers mounted on horses with this idea in view. As to the untold possibilities of the cycle, one might add the words of a Frenchman, who said in its praise:—

"Ah, si Napoléon avait eu la bicyclette!
Ce qu'il eût fait enragé Murat!"

S. T. S.

TO THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

"Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum."

Ah, spare us this last infamy,
This outrage on the artist eye!
In this utilitarian day
Is nothing sacred? must you lay
Your cursed wires along the High?

In younger lands your cars may fly,—
Chicago's porcine industry

Demands such haste. But *here*, we pray,
Ah! spare us this!

For here the centuries pass by
Unhasting: here the Muses shy
Haunt cloistered courts and towers grey;
They would not brook your restless sway.
Our old-world calm, our placid sky—
Ah! spare us this!

R. F. D.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE Coxswainless Fours this year have been rowed under the most favourable conditions, Friday and Saturday both being perfect days for rowing. The only trouble was the lowness of the river, which made the steering through the Gut and along the wall extremely difficult. The results were as follows:—

Thursday, October 31.

MAGDALEN.—*Boat*, J. H. Morrell, 10 st. 12 lb.; 2, H. H. Dutton, 11 st. 10 lb.; 3, Hon. H. E. S. Lambart, 11 st. 11 lb.; *stroke*, C. A. Willis (steers), 11 st. 11 lb.

UNIVERSITY.—*Boat*, H. Middleton, 11 st. 3 lb.; 2, J. F. Rankin, 12 st. 2 lb.; 3, H. W. Adams, 12 st. 1 lb.; *stroke*, G. L. Tottenham (steers), 11 st. 3 lb.

University were strong favourites at the start, owing to the change which Magdalen had been compelled to make in their crew, but the latter rowed a most plucky race, and at the Boat House were almost within their distance. Up the Barges, however, the superior leg-drive of the University crew began to tell, and, drawing right away, they finished with a lead of a length and a half. Time, 7 min.

Friday, November 1.

Heat I.—Worcester v. Balliol.

WORCESTER.—*Boat*, C. Whitley, 10 st. 10 lb.; 2, G. M. Jenkins, 11 st. 5½ lb.; 3, F. R. H. M. Lelland, 11 st. 11 lb.; *stroke*, J. B. Whaley (steers), 10 st. 10 lb.

BALLIOL.—*Boat*, A. L. F. Smith, 11 st. 2 lb.; 2, F. S. Kelly, 11 st. 7 lb.; 3, H. J. Hale (steers), 13 st. 2 lb.; *stroke*, A. K. Graham, 10 st. 13 lb.

This was a splendid race. The two boats came out of the Gut almost level, but at the crossing Worcester drew up slightly, owing to Hale's coming across too soon. Opposite the Boat House, however, Balliol spurred, and looked like drawing clean away, but the spurt did not last, and Worcester, making a splendid effort down the Barges won by five feet, in spite of having almost collided with the Oriel Barge. Too much credit cannot be given to Worcester for their pluck. They put on rather later than the others; they rowed in an old boat; and won their race by sheer hard work.

Heat II.—University v. New College.

NEW COLLEGE.—*Boat*, W. R. G. Bond, 11 st. 1 lb.; 2, Lord Tiverton, 11 st. 7 lb.; 3, J. Younger, 12 st. 11 lb.; *stroke*, A. de L. Long (steers), 12 st. 13 lb.

New College were the favourites, and it was clear from the start that they had the heels of their opponents. They drew away steadily over the whole course, and won eventually by two and a half lengths in 6 min. 40 sec.

Saturday, November 2.

Final Heat.—Worcester v. New College.

The race was rowed late in the afternoon to avoid clashing with the Rugby match against Richmond. Worcester won the toss, and chose back station. For the first minute and a half Worcester, by dint of rowing a faster stroke, held their own well, but New College began to draw away at the Green Barge, and came through the Gut, going well within themselves, about a length to the good. They then raised the stroke a little, and, aided by Worcester almost fouling the Green bank, drew rapidly away, finishing some three or four lengths to the good. The losing crew rowed pluckily throughout, but their steering was poor, and they were completely outclassed. New College were a powerful crew, and fairly well together in the races. Long has at last found his true place in a four, and little fault could be found with either his stroking or his steering. In the race against University, especially, the steering was excellent, in spite of the lack of water in the Gut. The general fault to be found with the steering this year is that every one is inclined to cross to the Boat House too soon. The winning crew were very fairly endowed with leg-drive, had a great deal of length, and, if they had been smarter with their hands, would have been very fast indeed. As it was, they were easily good enough to win, University, who have a good man in Adams at 3, being the next best crew.

The Trials did not go out on Friday and Saturday, but previous to that the usual tubbing, &c., was carried out.

Priestley (Christ Church) and Drinkwater have been rowing stroke and 7, and more of those who will probably remain in the boat have been receiving attention. Grimston (Christ Church) has been rowing again, as also have Christie-Miller (Trinity) and Fleming. The two Milburns (Lincoln) look as if they were going to remain. On Monday, October 28, the President, assisted by A. de L. Long (New College), who is acting secretary during Mr. Culme-Seymour's illness, took out two Trial Eights for the first time. They were in rather lighter boats than last week, and seemed to feel the fact considerably. By the beginning of next week, however, all those who are to row from the Coxswainless Fours will be included. With the exception of strokes there will be no lack of talent to fill last year's vacancies, and two first-class eights should be got together to row in the light boats—built on Dr. Warre's design—which will be ready for them by that date.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. MOSELEY.

Played on Wednesday on the New Ground. Wordsworth (Queen's) and Grieve (Hertford) were the only changes in the team. There was a strong breeze blowing against the 'Varsity in the first half, which affected the play somewhat. Cairns kicked off, and from a line-out the Moseley forwards carried play into our twenty-five, where several tight scrums were fought, Cooper nearly scoring. Kennedy then dribbled up the field, and Wordsworth further improved matters, but Goudge picked up and handed to Cooper, who was splendidly graced by Crabbe in the nick of time. Keen tackling alone prevented the opposing three-quarters scoring. Soon a dribble by Cairns, Osborne, and Eberle took the ball into the Moseley quarters, and Raphael picked up and passed to Crabbe, who scored in the corner, Raphael failing to convert. A good bout of passing resulted in Raphael scoring not far from the posts, and Cartwright converted. Half-time—'Varsity 2 tries, Moseley nil. So far the game had greatly favoured the opposing side, but the strong wind now helped the 'Varsity in turn, and after a loose scrum Terry picked up and dropped a clever goal. Soon another good chance was spoilt through Grieve failing to take a pass from Kennedy a yard from the line. Cairns now made a mark, and the place-kick only just failed. Then a dribble by the Moseley forwards carried play right down the field, and resulted in a try under the posts, which was converted. From this point Moseley were acting on the defensive, but just before time the ball was kicked down the field, and after a scrum in front of goal Goudge dropped a clever goal. Result—'Varsity 10 points, Moseley 9.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. RICHMOND.

Richmond, who have been unbeaten this season, came down on Saturday to try conclusions on the New Ground. Cartwright made a welcome reappearance. The first scrum was formed near the Richmond line, but the visitors got the ball out well. Hancock missed his pass and Raphael dribbled up to their twenty-five, where, in trying to save, Walker, the Cambridge Blue, hurt his collar-bone and was forced to retire. This was a great loss for the visitors, who, however, played up grandly. Pavitt came away with a good rush, but was stopped by Crabbe. Play ruled very fast, and the 'Varsity looked like scoring, but Terry failed to take a pass, and Richmond worked back to the centre of the field. Towards half-time the 'Varsity had to act on the defensive, Green securing a try after some excellent passing.

Richmond pressed again in the first part of the second half, and Bailey was only just checked in time by Walton, who tackled him brilliantly. At this point Strand Jones had

to retire, being hurt by a kick on the head, and Cartwright took his place. The game continued to be keenly contested, and the Oxford backs showed up to great advantage, and eventually Terry, receiving the ball from Eberle, scored near the posts. Cartwright converted. Having thus assumed the lead the 'Varsity played up with increased vigour, and had the best of the game to the end. The Richmond defence held out well, however, and it was not till a few minutes before time that Raphael, after a brilliant series of exchanges among the three-quarters, crossed the line, the kick failing. Result—'Varsity 1 goal 1 try, Richmond 1 try.

O.U.A.F.C. v. DERBY COUNTY.

On Wednesday the 'Varsity undertook the long journey to Derby to meet Derby County. Comber and Corbett came into the team for the first time, but Wild and Pawson were unable to play through injuries received in the Wolves match. Derby won the toss, and during the first half played with a strong wind behind them. They did most of the pressing, but the 'Varsity backs and halves managed to keep them out till nearly half-time, when Warren got through and scored with a good shot. On resuming, the 'Varsity forwards showed some fine combination, and Corbett, who throughout was conspicuous, made some very fine runs. The first goal, however, resulted from a good piece of play by Balfour-Melville and Comber, the former putting in a fast shot which the Derby custodian could only just save at full length, so Melver had no difficulty in scoring. The second goal came from Comber, who was given a good opening by Morgan-Owen. The pace was now very fast, and Derby tried all they knew to equalize. The 'Varsity kept them out till two minutes from time, when Freeman, in trying to clear, gave a corner. This was well placed, and May equalized, though somewhat luckily, as the ball was diverted into the net by hitting Freeman on the shoulder. The final result was Derby 2, 'Varsity 2. The 'Varsity forwards showed very good form, Morgan-Owen and Corbett being the most conspicuous of a useful line. Wyld played well at half, and gave Bloomer no chance; Todd was an efficient substitute for C. H. Wild; but Willett was poor, and has got into a fatal habit of never tackling the inside man, thus giving the back behind him a very hard task. Stocks played well at back, but Freeman still clears very weakly at times.

'VARSITY.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—H. Freeman (Oriel), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs*—B. H. Willett (Christ Church), A. M. Todd (Christ Church), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), C. D. Melver (Hertford), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

O.U.A.F.C. v. OLD ETONIANS.

This match was played in the Parks on November 2. The 'Varsity were without Comber, H. J. Wyld, and C. H. Wild. In the first half the 'Varsity, who had the best of the game, scored once through Morgan-Owen, but the combination of the forwards was weak, and they missed several openings in front of goal. Soon after restarting R. C. Gosling headed a goal for the Old Etonians from a good centre by the left wing. The 'Varsity played up better after this, Morgan-Owen and Corbett each adding goals, so that the 'Varsity won by 3 goals to 1. Morgan-Owen, Corbett, and Stocks were the most conspicuous for the 'Varsity, and Bosanquet and the Goslings showed up most prominently for the Etonians.

'VARSITY.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—H. Freeman (Oriel), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs*—R. S. Darling (Oriel), A. M. Todd (Christ Church), B. H. Willett (Christ Church). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), H. A. Street (Braemose), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), C. D. Melver (Hertford), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

GOLF.

Second-Class Handicap, Tuesday, Oct. 29:—

J. F. Stenning ...	87	13	74
F. A. Kenhead ...	107	18	89

Three entries; three returns.

"Kirkaldy Medal." Bogey Competition, Wednesday, Oct. 30:—

	Strokes.		
J. E. Tomkinson ...	5	3	down.
C. J. E. David ...	9	4	7
R. Marett ...	6	4	7
A. C. M. Croome ...	2	5	11
G. B. Grundy ...	3	5	11
J. H. Peebles ...	3	5	11
T. M. Ronaldson ...	3	5	11
G. Lawrence ...	4	5	11
G. R. Girdlestone ...	9	5	11
J. O. Fairlie ...	3	6	11
L. V. E. Hobson ...	3	6	11
A. G. Thomson ...	3	6	11
E. Bardon ...	5	6	11

Thirty-six entries.

First-Class Handicap, Friday, Nov. 1:—

N. A. Lee ...	76	6	70
T. M. Ronaldson ...	79	4	75
J. H. Peebles ...	79	4	75
W. H. Lee Warner ...	83	5	78
H. W. Beveridge ...	79	scr.	76
C. D. H. Corbett ...	85	9	76
G. R. Girdlestone ...	88	12	76
P. G. M. Skeet ...	83	6	77
T. O. Hodges ...	86	8	78
M. Crawley-Bovey ...	84	5	79
B. H. Collins ...	85	6	79
G. B. Sanderson ...	87	7	80
C. T. Parton ...	88	8	80
J. O. Fairlie ...	85	4	81
H. B. Leete ...	92	9	81
Capt. Maul ...	90	9	81
N. Kendal ...	91	10	81

Thirty-two entries; twenty-six returns.

O.U.G.C. v. WOKING.

This match was played at Woking on Saturday, November 2, and resulted in a most disastrous defeat for the 'Varsity, the most pronounced for a very long time. The day was a perfect golfing day, and the course in excellent order, and all who know the course must admit that it is a really fine test of golf. The opposing side was very strong, and most of them were playing steadily, but nothing out of the way. The score below tells its own tale:—

WOKING.		O.U.G.C.	
J. L. Low ...	0	J. A. T. Bramston ...	0
T. M. Hunter ...	2	O. T. Falk ...	0
H. C. Ellis ...	1	J. Crabbe Watt ...	0
B. Darwin ...	3	H. W. Beveridge ...	0
A. C. Lawrence ...	8	H. S. Pelham ...	0
P. W. Leathart ...	9	G. Laurence ...	0
W. Carr ...	5	A. G. Thomson ...	0
F. H. A. Booth ...	1	A. J. Graham ...	0
J. S. Paton ...	2	J. O. Fairlie ...	0

Total 31

Total 0

THE THEATRE.

It was pleasant to see Miss Florence St. John in a part which gave her a chance of showing her powers as a comedian: it was difficult also to realize how many years had passed since she made her first great success in London. *English Nell* is a good play, and was well acted. The King, Monmouth, Simon Dale, and Barbara Quinton were quite real people.

The Casino Girl is one of the worst of the American variety shows. It has none of the good points of *The Belle of New York*, and in London was only saved by the acting of Messrs. Sullivan and Carle. Miss Isa Bowman, Mr. Up-land, and Little Gandy did all they could to make the piece go.

We notice that the company is under the auspices of Mr. Ben Greet—a curious circumstance after his own denunciation of the preference shown by Oxford playgoers to musical comedies over the works of Shakespeare and Sheridan. But this present company is certainly a greater success in its line than his own company was a fortnight ago.

THE UNION.

THE Union met in large numbers on Thursday, October 31, to bear the rights and wrongs of General Buller's dismissal, and a prodigious number of speeches were delivered. On the whole the debate was maintained on a fairly high level, and, in particular, we noticed that some of the "maiden" speeches showed considerable promise.

Mr. R. W. Livingstone (New College) moved, "That this House applauds the action of the War Office in dismissing Sir Redvers Buller." While disclaiming any intention of impugning General Buller's personal courage or ability, he pointed out that the King's Regulations expressly forbade on the part of officers anything of the nature of political utterances or appeals to the public against the decision of the Secretary of State. General Buller's Westminster speech was a direct violation of this regulation, and as such could not possibly be overlooked by the War Office. Mr. Livingstone made an extremely clear, well-reasoned speech, and evidently succeeded in convincing the House.

Hon. A. Herbert (Balliol), Librarian, indulged in some playful *badinage* at the expense of the Cabinet. He maintained that General Buller had been guilty of no insubordination, and that the political speeches of other generals, including Lord Roberts, were equally breaches of military etiquette. In spite of his brilliant achievements in the war, Sir Redvers Buller had been on more than one occasion a thorn in the side of the Government, and the latter had eagerly embraced an opportunity of getting rid of him. Mr. Herbert made a good debating speech, and dealt vigorously with the arguments of the mover. He was occasionally somewhat incoherent, but succeeded in amusing as well as interesting the House.

Mr. W. H. Buchan (Brasenose) denounced the Westminster speech as a monument of indiscretion, and its punishment as a salutary example. Mr. Buchan will have to acquire more confidence before his remarks receive the attention they deserve.

Mr. G. C. Upcott (Corpus Christi) dilated amiably on the indignation meetings in Devonshire. His wit is undeniable, but on this occasion was somewhat out of place.

Mr. B. K. Long (Brasenose) made a vigorous speech in support of the motion. The War Office, he maintained, had not been frightened into dismissing General Buller, and deserved praise for its courage in so doing.

Lord Haddo (Balliol) thought that the policy of dismissing generals for making indiscreet speeches might usefully be applied to His Majesty's ministers. Lord Haddo spoke better than usual.

Mr. H. F. Lawes (Trinity) made an admirable "maiden" speech in support of the motion. He denied that the question was a merely personal one, and pointed out that General Buller had published a telegram which Mr. Brodrick had previously refused to lay before the House of Commons. We hope to hear Mr. Lawes again.

Mr. A. J. Costain (Lincoln) condemned the Government for appointing General Buller to the command of the First Army Corps, and denounced his dismissal as a concession to popular feeling. Mr. Costain's remarks were somewhat spasmodic, but his arguments, when not irrelevant, were effective.

Mr. C. W. B. Prescott (Magdalen) and Mr. C. E. Fry (Christ Church) opposed the motion, but added little fresh matter to the discussion.

Mr. L. E. Buncher (Merton) made a sensible speech against the motion. He maintained that, so far from committing a breach of discipline, General Buller had helped to defend the War Office against its critics. Mr. Buncher is a much improved speaker.

Mr. H. A. Crowther-Alwyn (St. John's) was inaudible.

Mr. F. C. M. Richards (Wadham) struggled with varying success to express his approval of the motion.

Mr. Griffiths (Non-Collegiate) made an amusing speech against the motion.

Mr. T. A. Leach (Brasenose) regarded the dismissal of General Buller as a good action done from improper motives. Mr. Leach was distinctly good.

Mr. J. H. Morrell (Magdalen) spoke clearly and effectively in favour of the motion, maintaining that if generals were allowed to deliver political speeches at random we should be in danger of a military despotism.

In spite of the lateness of the hour speeches were delivered by other hon. members, who did not, however, do more than repeat the arguments of previous speakers.

On a division, the motion was carried by 136 votes to 57.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

THERE is only one Rugby match to be recorded this week, that against Richmond, in which, after a hard and even game, we were defeated by one goal to nil. The University, however, showed great improvement, especially in the pack, which appears to have been too much for its opponents, though our halves were decidedly outplayed. At Association we have defeated Old Westminsters and Suffolk County fairly easily; at the same time our team cannot as yet be called a strong one, owing to ineffective combination. The passing was in each case loose, and the shooting unsteady. Fortunately there is plenty of time for improvement before we have to deal with your fifteen.

On the river things are much as they were, owing to a general improvement all round. There seems to be no doubt that unless something happens to upset calculations—illness or bad steering—Third Trinity should win. They are reported to have broken the record from Baitstone to the Pike and Eel. But the Coxswainless Fours are on the knees the gods from start to finish.

A lively and humorous debate on Tuesday, October 29, resulted in the complete defeat of a motion proposed by the Secretary, to the effect that "learning has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." It would be interesting to hear the result of a similar motion at Oxford, but I am afraid there is no chance of the "sister University" compromising its claims to originality so far as to borrow an alien idea.

The political horizon is stormy with a University Library Scheme for the supply of an adequate Reading Room, and other improvements. All devout students, we believe, are praying that our fulminating Mercury of Reform, Mr. J. W. Clark, may be successful in blasting the gaedled oak of Prejudice, or planting with good omen a fresh and fruitful tree of knowledge.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

REFUGE AND RESCUE WORK IN LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—May I through your columns appeal to all those who, whether present at the meeting on Monday, Oct. 28, or not, take an interest in the great cause of Social Policy, to respond to the call which the Bishop of London made to our University to do something towards helping in the Refuge and Rescue Work which he and others are carrying on in London? It is hoped that Oxford will give substantial aid to his efforts, and I shall be very pleased to receive any subscriptions towards this object.

Wycliffe Hall,
Oct. 28.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
C. S. WOODWARD.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, All Souls College, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BRASENOSE.

FOOTBALL.—Congratulations to J. H. A. Street on playing for the "Varsity of Wolverhampton Wanderers and Old Etonians, and to J. L. Humphreys and H. A. Henderson on respectively getting their Rugger and Soccer colours.

RUGBY.—We have beaten Merton (29-3) and Balliol (19-10), and drawn with Jesus (8 all).

ASSOCIATION.—Westminster beat us last Wednesday by 4 goals to 1; we have beaten Exeter (1-0).

INGOLDSBY ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Fiddian on Sunday read a paper on "Keats."

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—The Tub Fours have gone into training. Four crews have been finally made up, instead of five.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We have been beaten by Trinity and St. John's. Association.—We have beaten "A" beat us (2-0).

HOCKEY.—We won (2-0) against St. Catharine's. Queen's beat us (7-2) and Hertford (6-4).

OWLETS' CLUB.—The Club read *The Magistrate*, by Pinero, in the rooms of Mr. Boechroft.

TENTHEDEN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Barlow read a paper on "Keats."

EXETER.

THE RIVER.—The Morrell Fours will be rowed on Thursday, before the Cup Tie.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We have played Merton, the game resulting in a draw of a goal and a try each.

ASSOCIATION.—We have beaten New College (2-1), and been defeated by Brasenose (0-1); the goal in the latter match being unfortunately kicked by one of our own side. We meet Oriel in the first round of the Cup Ties in the Parks on Thursday.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The second meeting of the Term was held in Mr. Gamon's rooms on Sunday, when Pinero's *The Amazons* was read with great success.

JESUS.

FOOTBALL.—Our Rugby team has defeated Queen's, lost to St. John's, and drawn with Brasenose.

THE RIVER.—Our tubs still pursue the uneven tenor of their way. J.C.R.—Mr. A. S. B. Jones attacked General Buller, and Mr. C. H. Butler attacked the Government; Mr. Zeitlin attacked everybody.

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.—Master O. B. Edwards did read a paper on "Socialism."

MAGDALEN.

Many old Magdalen men, yet men not so old either, and indeed a few present undergraduates of this College, will have seen with a shock of sorrow the name of Lieutenant Edward Vanevan Ingham Brooke among the list of those killed in the fierce fight of Brakenlaage. Mr. Brooke, who came to the College from Charterhouse in 1895, and went down in 1898, taking a Fourth in History, was liked by all who knew him, and was indeed a most attractive fellow. He had his Blue in his last year, representing Oxford in the High Jump. A member of a very well known Yorkshire family, he went into the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

MERTON.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We were severely defeated by Brasenose, and drew with Exeter and Lincoln.

ASSOCIATION.—We lost to University (1-2), and beat Lincoln (2-0). Christ Church and Trinity scratched.

HOCKEY.—We have beaten University and Queen's. DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Monday, Oct. 28, the Government's action in placing General Buller on half-pay was condemned by one vote.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE RIVER.—Best congratulations to the Four; they defeated Worcester pretty easily in the Final on Saturday, having previously rendered a good account of University. The Bump Supper was quite a success.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY held a very successful reading of *Twelfth Night* on Monday, Oct. 28; Mr. Bowman as Sir Toby and Mr. Kenworthy Browne as Malvolio were especially good.

THE ESSAY SOCIETY deferred their paper on the year 2000 A.D., owing to the Bump Supper.

Both football teams have been comparatively idle, owing to the Fours.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We lost to Wadham by 29 points to 0. It would have been a better game if we had not, unfortunately, had to play two men short.

HOCKEY.—We defeated University "A" by 5 goals to 1.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The House decided that in future its elections shall be conducted rationally. Mr. Marshall, B.A., proposed the diminution of the Irish representation in the House of Commons. He was supported by Messrs. Dodson, Bowen (Vice-Pres.), Belton, Hartley, and Naab. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Payne, Tuohy, Sumner, Hewlett, F. R. Harris, F. Clarke, Williams, and Griffith (Hon. Pres.). The motion was carried by 6 votes. The Hon. Treasurer tendered his resignation, owing to pressure of work.

THE CRITICS.—This Society met at the rooms of Mr. Slater on Tuesday, Oct. 29. An excellent paper on *Rostand's play, Cyrano de Bergerac*, was read by Mr. Payne, and led to a lively though desultory discussion on the merits of French poetry.

HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held at Mr. Hanbury's rooms on Wednesday. Mr. Dann read a paper on "Napoleon," and Mr. Potter devoted himself to Napoleon's failures. After having satisfactorily accomplished the destruction of Napoleon's reputation, the Society adjourned.

ORIEL.

The absence of any notes last week is apologized for.

The following elections were made last Term at a College Meeting:—*Boat Club*—Captain, M. R. Carpenter-Garnier.

Football—Rugby.—Captain, F. Shaw.

Association—Captain, R. S. Darling.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We have beaten St. Edward's School by 8 points to 3, but have been beaten by Balliol, though we had not our full team playing.

ASSOCIATION.—The Cup Tie v. Exeter has been postponed till Thursday next. We have beaten New College by 7 goals to 2, but have succumbed to Trinity by 1 goal to 2, in ordinary college games. Messrs. W. H. B. Evans, H. Freeman, and J. Balfour-Melville have played for the "Varsity."

PEMBROKE.

THE RIVER.—The Robinson Fours have been made up and practice has begun for them.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We have lost to Worcester (0-13). What with the maimed, halt, blind, and deaf, the victims of canine fury, and the mentally incapacitated, the Rugger team has temporarily almost ceased to exist.

ASSOCIATION.—We defeated St. Edmund's Hall by 10-0.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Society decided by a large majority that Buller's dismissal was justifiable.

JOHNSON SOCIETY.—Mr. Wedd discoursed on "Emerson."

BEAUMONT SOCIETY.—Mr. Westlake read a paper on the *Idylls of the King*.

Hearty congratulations to Mr. Finnes on his marriage last Thursday.

QUEEN'S.

THE RIVER.—The authorities have unearthed some good material, and await the result of the Junior Fours, which are now made up, with interest.

FOOTBALL.—Rugby.—We have defeated Oriel (23-5) and Wadham (24-0), and have been beaten by Jesus (14-0). There is a distressing dearth of backs, but the scrum should turn out well. Apologies to Koble for playing them false on Oct. 30. Congratulations to Mr. Wordsworth on playing for the "Varsity against Moseley."

ASSOCIATION.—We have beaten St. John's (5-0) and Magdalen School (4-1). We meet Hertford in the Cup Tie.

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Christ Church (4-2), a very weak University team (4-0), and Corpus (7-2), and a weak team has lost to Merton (4-7). Hertford scratched their match, owing to their Soccer Cup Tie.

EGLESFIELD MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The following are the officers for the present year:—President, Mr. Gillett; Treasurer, Mr. Wordsworth; Secretary, Mr. Hope; Librarian, Mr. Bland.

ADDITION SOCIETY.—A delightfully entertaining paper on "Villon" was read to the Society on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by J. Jackson, in C. S. Gillett's rooms. Discussion was distinctly desultory.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The President (Mr. Gillett) aired his revolutionary views on the "Observance of Sunday" to a crowded audience on Thursday.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE RIVER.—Tubbing continues steadily. We have had several foures out. No casualties so far.

FOOTBALL.—We succeeded in beating Trinity "A" by 3-0.

Association.—The motion, "That this House would welcome a well-organised supervision of the Press," moved by the Right Hon. the President and opposed by the Hon. Secretary, was lost, 7-4.

THE OCTAVIANS were entertained on Sunday by Mr. J. L. Mortimer.

THE PURITANS met in Mr. E. H. Cox's rooms and read Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

ST. JOHN'S.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—Owing to vaccination and other evils we have not had a full team in the field this season. We lost to Trinity and Hertford. We have beaten Jessa and Corpus.

Association.—We beat Wadhams (1-0), drew with Balliol (2-2), and lost to Queen's (0-5). We play Christ Church in the first round of the "Copper."

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Cheshire moved, "That this House views with alarm the latest triumphs of naval construction." Mr. H. F. Norbury opposed. Messrs. Nicolls, Crawford, Vivian, and Hills also spoke. The motion was lost (8-11).

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. F. C. Constable read an interesting paper on "Modern Fiction."

The usual celebrations of the "Fifth" have been postponed a week owing to the death of Dr. Lempriere, a Fellow of the College.

TRINITY.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—Our First Eleven defeated St. John's on Monday, Oct. 28 (8-4), and Corpus on Tuesday, Oct. 29 (21-6). A weak "A" team lost to Magdalen (0-15). The match with the Old Paulines has been postponed.

Association.—We played Malvern College for the first time on Wednesday last and beat them by 3 goals to 1. On Monday, Oct. 28, we lost to Oxford City (1-7), and on Friday we beat Oriel (4-1). The Second Eleven beat Keeble (3-2), and were defeated by Christ Church (1-4).

HOCKEY.—An "A" team beat Balliol "A" by 3 goals to 1.

WADHAM.

Heartiest congratulations to E. W. Webster on winning the Taylorian Scholarship.

THE RIVER.—The Junior Fours were rowed on Thursday and Saturday. The winning four was made up as follows:—*Four*, D. S. Gibbon; 2, H. Earle; 3, W. T. M. Wright; *stroke*, J. F. R. Daniel; *cox*, W. R. Murray.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We lost to Queen's and Balliol. Our "A" team beat St. Catharine's (29-0).

Association.—We beat Jessa (3-1), but lost to St. John's (1-0). We play St. Catharine's on Thursday next in the first round of the "Copper."

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. C. H. Marsh moved, "That this House deplores the action of the War Office in removing General Buller from his command." Mr. S. L. Brown opposed. Mr. P. W. Marsh spoke third, and Mr. F. C. M. Richards fourth. After a long and interesting debate the motion was carried by 18 to 12.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—Heartiest congratulations to Mr. G. W. "Trukyns" (vide *Oxford Review*) and the rest of the crew upon their performance in the Fours. Freshmen are living in anticipation of their first "long journey."

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—The XV has taken a new lease of life; we trust it will be a long one. We have beaten Magdalen and Pembroke.

Association.—After losing to University in the Cup Ties, the team has had a "week off."

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Term was held on Saturday. Mr. S. H. Rutherford proposed, "That this House condemns the present system of education in England." Mr. W. H. Warman opposed the motion, which was lost.

Congratulations to W. C. Crawley on becoming President of the O. U. Lawn Tennis Club.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Nov. 5:—
Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, in A minor,
Op. 50 *Tchickowsky.*
Messrs. DALHOUSIE YOUNG, HENRY SUCH, and LUDWIG LEBELL.
Scherzo for Pianoforte in B minor, Op. 20 *Chopin.*
Mr. DALHOUSIE YOUNG.
Romance for Violin, from Hungarian Concerto *Jochims.*
Mr. HENRY SUCH.
Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, in E♭, Op. 1.
No. 1 *Bethoven.*
Messrs. DALHOUSIE YOUNG, HENRY SUCH, and LUDWIG LEBELL.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Nov. 6:—
String Quartet in G major, No. 13 *Haydn.*
Messrs. S. F. FREMANTLE, W. J. BESWETHERICK, C. G. STEEL,
and E. S. KEMP.
Valse de Salon for Pianoforte Solo, A♭ major *Tchickowsky.*
Mr. A. N. CARTER.
Song "Night has a thousand eyes" *F. Lamhart.*
Mr. S. SIMPSON.
Valses Caprices (Op. 37) for Pianoforte Duet *Grieg.*
Messrs. J. S. HEAP and R. M. TUKE.
Song "Fortunio" *A. L.*
Mr. S. SIMPSON.
Organ Solo—Symphony VI, Op. 42 *Wider.*
Mr. G. G. STOCKS.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Programme for Friday, Nov. 8:—
Fantasia in G and Choral, "An Wasserflüssen Babylon,"
for Organ *J. S. Bach.*
Arranged for two Pianofortes by J. A. FULLER MAITLAND.
Sacred Cantata "Selig ist der Mann" *J. S. Bach.*
"Blessed is the man that endureth temptation."
(Dialogue between Christ and the Soul).
Sonata for two Pianofortes in F *W. Friedmann Bach.*
Peasant Cantata "Mer bahn en neue Oberket" *J. S. Bach.*
Grand Duo in E minor for two Pianofortes *C. H. H. Parry.*
Pianists—LORD HERSCHILL and Mr. J. A. FULLER MAITLAND.
Vocalists—Miss L. BROADWOOD and Mr. J. CAMPBELL McINNES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

On Friday, November 1, a small party of members cycled to Cassington Church, where some time was spent in photographing various architectural features. The building is mainly Norman in structure, with a vaulted chancel, but has been altered by the insertion of fourteenth century windows, and the addition of a spire to the low Norman tower. Some of the party made rubbings of the inscriptions on the five bells. On the south side of the churchyard are the very perfect remains of the moat which surrounded the Manor House of Sir William de Montacute, fortified in 1318. The original house is now represented by a small Jacobean building, much unaltered, and a fine stone dovecote.

An Evening Meeting will be held on Friday, Nov. 8, in the Ashmolean Museum, at 8 p.m. Exhibition of lantern-slides of old buildings in Oxford now destroyed, by Mr. H. Minn.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Excursion to Worcester College, on Thursday, Nov. 7. Members are requested to assemble at 2.15 p.m. in the Hall, where the Rev. C. H. G. Daniel, M.A., has kindly consented to meet the party and give an account of the College. They will point out the remains of Gloucester Hall, the best preserved example of the old Student Halls of Oxford, which are partially incorporated in the College buildings. Next, the Chapel, with its ornamentation by William Burges (1827-81), a remarkable instance of successful treatment of a building whose fine proportions could not be fully appreciated earlier. Next, the Library, where some of the valuable architectural drawings will be exhibited. Members will then proceed through the Fellows' Garden, leaving by the old gate which formed part of Gloucester College.

Evening Meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 8.15 p.m., in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. E. W. Ailfray will read a paper on "Church Architecture in Auvergne," illustrated by lantern slides and diagrams.

Reviews.

CLASSICAL.

Horace: Odes. Bks. i-iii. J. SARGEANT. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.)

Horace: Odes. Bk. iv. H. LATTER. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Virgil: Aeneid. Bks. v, vi. J. B. WYNNE WILLSON. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.)

Caesar: Gallic War. Bks. i-iii. J. M. HARDWICH. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.)

Caesar: Gallic War. Bks. vi, vii. C. DU PONTET. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.)

Caesar: Gallic War. Bk. iv. J. BROWN. (London: Blackie & Son.)

Livy. Bk. xxi. F. E. A. TRAYES. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Homer: Odyssey. Bk. l. E. C. MARCHANT. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Euripides: Hecuba. A. W. UPCOTT. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Euripides: Medea. T. NICKLIN. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Euripides: Medea. J. THOMPSON and T. R. MILLS. (London: W. B. Clive.)

Sophocles: Scenes from the Ajax. C. E. LAURENCE. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Greek Grammar Papers. A. C. LIDDELL. (London: Blackie & Son.)

Many of these editions are illustrated, and the illustrations are often happily chosen, and likely to arouse the interest of young readers. We think that those which have been specially drawn are the most effective. They can be made instructive (witness Viollet le Duc's works), and are far more vivid than the bare representations of the antique, which often mean nothing to a schoolboy, and for the most part only repeat what he can find in Smith's *Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities*.

We place Mr. Sargeant's edition of three books of the *Odes* first, because it seems the only work out of the list before us which has some character of its own, and shows signs of a self-generated enthusiasm. The rest are excellent compilations written to order. Mr. Sargeant's notes are terse and sensible, and the translations are free from class-room slang. We do not, however, subscribe to his views on English quantitative verse (p. xxviii), and think he commends a very bad English hexameter. Mr. Latter's edition of Book iv reproduces the recognized views, and will be found well suited to lower forms. In his edition of the *Aeneid* v, vi Mr. Wynne Willson leaves no point of difficulty untouched. On v. 447 *peripha* should be *perier*. Both Mr. Hardwiche's edition of the first three books of the *Gallic War* and Mr. C. A. Du Pontet's edition of Books vi, vii contain a carefully written introduction, good notes, and are well illustrated. We reviewed Mr. Brown's edition of Book iv of the *Gallic War* in 1897 when it first appeared. The present issue has been revised and illustrated. Mr. Trayes's edition of *Livy* xxi is one of the best that we have seen. It embodies the latest research upon points of topography, and is amply illustrated. Mr. E. C. Marchant's notes on the *Odyssey* Bk. i are clear and succinct. We could wish so good a scholar were better employed. The illustrations assume the identity of the Homeric and Mycenaean civilizations. On p. 11 the statement *Ἰφιδνα*, cf. *σωγες*, and *Ἰφιδνα*, cf. *σωγες*, seems open to misinterpretation. Mr. Marchant also contributes a general introduction to Mr. Upcott's *Hecuba* and Mr. Nicklin's *Medea*. Both these books contain a running analysis of the play, well selected notes, and that doubtful boon—a special vocabulary. Messrs. Thompson and Mills have edited the *Medea* for the well-known series which is adapted to the needs of the University of London. The book can be safely recommended. Mr. Laurence's *Scenes from the Ajax* and Mr. Liddell's *Grammar and retranslation papers* will be found useful for beginners.

The Latin Pronouns. C. L. MEADER. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

In this semasiological study of the pronouns *is, hic, iste, ipse*, Mr. Meader bases his results upon an elaborate census of the passages in which these words are used by representative Latin authors. It would require the devotion of almost a lifetime to render such an inquiry at all exhaustive, and even then there

would always remain the doubt as to whether the text of many prose authors did not betray the confusions of subsequent ages. In default of presenting us with a complete history of the pronouns which he has selected, Mr. Meader provides a broad sketch of their history. In the main it is a history of the gradual degradation of the early distinctions of the Latin language, which assigned *hic, iste, ille* as the pronouns of the first, second, and third persons respectively. The gradual substitution of *hic* for *is*, which culminates in the rhetorical prose of Seneca, results in an unconscious effort to repair the degradation of *hic* by substituting another word for it. Hence *iste* becomes equivalent to *hic*, with results that are patent to any student of the Romance languages. The chapter on *iste* vs. *hic* is decidedly the best and most illuminating in the book. Mr. Meader shows conclusively that this use extends far beyond the domain of African Latin. We have not been able to test any of the percentages given in the tables except in the case of Claudian (p. 12), where two passages seem to have been overlooked if *hic*'s Index can be trusted. Perhaps sufficient importance is not always given to the area over which such a census is held, e.g. in the case of *is* we find no statistics of the use in Cicero and Livy, while such meagre writers as Germanicus, Sulpicia, and the author of the *Aetna* have been carefully examined. The book notwithstanding is most useful and suggestive, and would be doubly so if the author had provided an index.

LAW.

The Law of Negotiable Securities. By WILLIAM WILLIS, K. C. Second edition. (London: Stevens & Haynes.)

The book is in the form of six lectures originally delivered at the invitation of the Council of Legal Education. There is an originality of style and matter not often found in a legal work, but not surprising to those who remember the learned writer in the days of his practice at the Bar. A feature of the book is the inclusion of a large number of forms of bills of exchange, some good, some bad. The latter are generally copied from the reports of the decisions by which they were held to be bad. It would be a fruitful exercise for a student of the law of negotiable instruments to look at these forms for himself, and before reading the decision to see to what conclusion he comes.

Principles of the Common Law. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor. Ninth edition. (London: Stevens & Haynes.)

There is no need to do anything more than chronicle the appearance of the ninth edition of a work indispensable for students reading for examinations which include the subject of Common Law. The main improvement in the present edition is the insertion in the margin of references to the more important cases.

HISTORY.

The English Church 1066-1272. By W. R. W. STEPHENS, Dean of Winchester. (London: Macmillan.)

This volume amply fulfils the purpose of the series to which it belongs, and need not fear comparison with the companion volumes already issued. It is based on a first-hand study of the sources; it summarizes the chief results of previous research; it is learned without being dull; and though the author never wastes his words, his narrative is always full enough to be graphic. We do not say that all his sixteen chapters are likely to be useful in the same degree. In the first place, he seems to be more interested in the Norman than in the Angevin period; there is nothing in the latter part of his book to compare with the careful study of Lanfranc's policy in chapters ix, x, and his notice of thirteenth-century scholasticism are disappointingly meagre as compared with his account of Anselm's thought. Again, he is compelled more than once to traverse a beaten path; and in such cases we do not feel that his narrative, scholarly and well considered though it be, adds much to the work of his predecessors. The pages in which he treats of Anselm, Becket, Hugh of Lincoln, and the Friars, will not attract those who are already familiar with the brilliant studies of Dean Church, Freeman, Froese, and Brewer. On the other hand, such a book

as this is most valuable as a means of coordinating and supplementing the impressions derived from disconnected essays and sketches; and a special word of praise is due to the bibliographies which are appended to each chapter. They do not aim at exhaustiveness, but they give a judicious selection of authorities which will be of value even to advanced students.

There are some stray points on which criticism may be offered. The Migne edition of *Ordre Vitalis* has nothing but cheapness in its favour. Students should rather be referred to the excellent edition published by the Société de l'Histoire de France. To the list of books on Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical history should be added that of M. de Fleury. In his account of Ranulf Flambard the Dean of Winchester appears to ignore the criticisms of Mr. Round upon Freeman's theory. The policy of Innocent III towards England is not to be confounded with that of Gregory IX and his successors; the exploitation of English resources for the benefit of Rome does not become systematic before 1229. There are one or two additions which we should like to see made. The history of the claims of the monks of Chertsey, Canterbury, to elect the primate might have been given in a connected form, as it is in Gneist's *Verfassungsgeschichte*. The internal economy of a monastery is well described in chapter xiv; that of a cathedral chapter might also have been described with advantage. We should have welcomed a more detailed discussion of the causes which underlay the religious revivals of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; also of the obscure movements, inspired by the Cathari, the Pastoureaux, and similar bodies, which we find at work in the reigns of Henry II, John, and Henry III. The historian of religion cannot afford to neglect the vagaries of popular religious thought.

FICTION.

The Great Noddleshire Election: A Study of Political Life. By J. A. FARRER. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

This little book contains nothing particularly exciting, unless the winning of an election by four votes, only to be immediately unseated on petition, may be held to constitute excitement. But with the views of the author, as expressed through the lips of "Gallio," the adviser, correspondent, and consoler of the disappointed candidate, we find ourselves in the completest sympathy. "If the world," he writes, "must be governed by somebody, depend upon it, it will be governed by somebody. There will never be any lack of people as ready to try their hand at governing it as Sancho Panza was to govern his island. You may suffer something from the misgovernment of such people, but on the whole you will suffer less than by mixing in government yourself." When he adds his "unalterable conviction that politics should be left exclusively to those who cannot be spoiled by them," and incidentally observes, "there must be politicians, of course, as there must be scavengers; but you are under no compulsion to join their ranks," he expresses our own sentiments with point and exactness. Still, we do not suppose that the number of candidates at the next election will be materially diminished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small-boat Sailing: An Explanation of the Management of Small Yachts, Half Decked and Open Sailing Boats of various rig; sailing on sea and on river; cruising, &c. By E. F. KNIGHT. With drawings by H. WARINGTON SMYTH. (London: J. Murray.)

The author of *The Cruise of the Falcon*, who has also done thousands of miles of small-boat and single-handed cruising in many parts of the world, has conferred upon novices in sailing the great boon of giving them the results of his experience in a clear and concise form. Moreover, most "old hands" will find something to learn and much to enjoy in this book.

Three amateur yachtsmen of some experience have, during a couple of months' cruise in a small yacht, without any "paid hands," round the west coast of Scotland this summer, read carefully and discussed Mr. Knight's work, and whilst criticising it minutely in detail can only pronounce it an excellent work. Our own five tonner would please Mr. Knight's heart. We have sailed her from the Port Meadow, where she was built, round

the Land's End and as far north as Cape Wrath. And as it chanced, our little yacht possesses very much the lines and requirements that the author of *Small-boat Sailing* insists on. A yawl with an iron centre-plate, snugly rigged, beamy, light, dry, and buoyant in a sea-way, capable of taking the ground, with ample accommodation for four and yet easily handled and sailed by one man, "The Blue Dragon" would, as we have said before, have commended herself to Mr. Knight. In one or two points we would add our experience even to that of the Skipper of the "Falcon" and "Alerte." In the first place, though he hints at the use of a rolling-jib he does not describe it, neither does he recommend it as is shown to be recommended to all small-boat sailors. The jib is attached along a hollow wooden (or metal) spar which has a drum at the foot—this spar rolls round an iron or wire rod hooked on to the bowsprit end and held taut by the ordinary jib halyard—an endless line with a couple of turns round the drum rolls up the jib, which can be fully unfurled or reefed to any extent by this line leading aft. It saves all the labour of shifting jibs, and enables the single-handed to set or furl his jib whilst actually steering. Another excellent contrivance is not mentioned by the author, viz. the rolling-boom. The boom is of equal thickness throughout. To this the foot of the mainsail is laced closely, the footrope running in a groove in the boom; the mainsheet works on a swivel, at the end to which is attached the toppling-lift; the boom has at the end, which is goose-necked to the mast, a ratchet simply worked by a handle attached, and stopped by a sort of trigger. The sail can be reefed to any amount in a few seconds by simply slackening the halyards and working the handle; the reefed sail sets splendidly and can be unreefed with equal speed. We cannot speak highly enough of this simple contrivance. Without illustration it is impossible to give working instructions for its fitment, but Mr. H. Smith (once of Oxford and now at Burnham-on-Crouch) can supply all information. As regards the small yacht's dinghy, we strongly recommend the "James" folding-boat in preference to the "Berthon"; the former is lighter, more easily collapsed and uncollapsed, and more easily repaired if the skin is pierced—a cyclist's outfit will enable a repair to be effectually made; the "Berthon" has a double skin, and when the outer one is pierced the boat lets in the water between the skins, and becomes enormously heavy. We have knocked a "James" about for eight years round the coast of Scotland, and she has been as serviceable this cruise as at first; she will carry three men, though only nine feet long.

We venture to think that there is an error in chapter xi. This chapter describes a passage to windward starting with a fair tide, and a chart is given. The tide is stated to run at six knots. This is phenomenal, and would produce a horrible race with a good breeze against it. There are very few places where a six-knot tide runs round our islands, and then it is only at springs and for a short time, never for the whole six hours. Moreover, in comparing the effects of sailing on the starboard with sailing on the port tack the figure (69) is most misleading; *C/V* ought to be drawn out twice as long as it is given, as the tide is supposed to have set the yacht eighteen miles to the north in the four hours. The position of the yacht would be well to windward, and as the tide slackened and ebbed would be able on the second board (port tack) to make the harbour \approx much more quickly and easily than by sailing as advised.

The various knots used in sailing are better described in this book than we have ever seen them; they can all easily be made by the help of the illustrations and the letterpress. Some of the author's sailing experiences are incidentally brought in, and add greatly to the interest of the work, especially those given in the chapter on "Weather."

The book concludes with two delightful cruises in lateeniers in the Red Sea and down the Nile cataracts. We heartily recommend Mr. Knight's work to lovers of small-boat sailing, all of whom will share our sincere sympathy for the author's recent misfortune in South Africa.

The Oxford English Dictionary. Jew-Kairine. Edited by Dr. JAMES A. H. MURRAY. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

In the new part of *The Oxford English Dictionary* (Jew-Kairine) we get some interesting words. Dr. Murray is again obliged to reject some of the conventional etymologies, and

many readers will be surprised to find on what a slender basis rests the derivation of *jeval* from *jeval*. *Jeval* harp used to be explained by the over-ingenious philologist as a corruption from *jeval* harp. This idea, however, is entirely rejected by Dr. Murray, and must be relegated to the same place as *Beastor* from *buffetor*. *Jingo* is not of Basque origin as has been fondly surmised, but is borrowed from the language of conjurers. It is strange that so common a word as *job* yields no satisfactory etymology; but then so many of the common words do not. The savage feish *Je-je* is of French origin. The notes on *Joe Miller* and *Brother Jonathan* carry some curious history with them. *Joyant* appears to us to have hardly acquired citizenship in the language. The treatment of the words *jury* and *justification* gives ample scope to Dr. Murray's skill in definition, an important field for the lexicographer. It is the terseness of Dr. Johnson's definitions that makes us sometimes forget his bad etymologies. At the end of the part the letter *K* comes up for treatment; its strange parallel use with *C* is well explained by Dr. Murray. The portentous word with which the part closes, *Kairine*, is a medical term.

Directory of the Board of Education, 1901-2. Parts I, II. (London: H. M. Stationery Office.)

The second of these two pamphlets is confined to syllabuses and lists of apparatus, &c., for use in schools and classes in connexion with the Board of Education, South Kensington. These are constantly under revision: some appear to enter into excessive detail.

The companion pamphlet is of much greater general interest. In it are included the regulations under which the Board conducts the inspections of Secondary Schools, as well as the conditions under which the Science and Art grant is administered. The number of changes since the issue of the last preceding Directory is considerable, and some are of the highest importance.

The influence of the Board as an inspecting body must necessarily be both powerful and far-reaching. "Schools of Science" and "Secondary Day Schools" in receipt of grants are compelled to submit to the inspection of the Board of Education; for all other schools it is voluntary. It seems that a clear distinction is drawn between an "Educational Inspection" and a School Examination—a difference not infrequently overlooked by Inspectors. The inspection of the school buildings and the administrative inspection can, it is often urged, be properly conducted by a central authority only, and we venture to predict that difficulties are more likely to arise in connexion with this portion of the inspection.

Judicious management of this branch of the work of the Board of Education during the next few years may result in a gradual but certain improvement in the conditions of English school life. The future of much which we prize in our educational system may be said to depend upon a comparatively small number of officials.

Literary training in schools which receive grants is carefully insisted on, and the list of "Occasional Inspectors" is likely to inspire confidence.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- From Mr. GEORGE ALLEN:—
Servants, preached before the University of Oxford. Edited by the Rev. I. J. M. Babb. Society Snaphots. Cotford Dick. 6s.
- From the AUTHOR:—
Sunday Mornings at Winchester. Rev. W. A. Fearon.
- From Messrs. BLACKIE & SON:—
Cæsar: The Gallic War. Bk. II. J. Brown. 1s. 6d.
The Ennemides of Atchylus. L. D. Barnett.
Der gerade Weg der bette. A. von Kotzebue. Edited by Rev. J. H. D. Matthews. 6d.
- From Messrs. Le Mûlecin Malgré Lui. J. B. Molière. Edited by W. J. Clark. 4d.
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- From Mr. T. FISHER UNWIN:—
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- MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c.:—
The Cornhill Magazine. November. 1s. (Smith, Elder & Co.)
The Empire Review. November. 1s. (Macn.)
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SERMON AT ST. MARY'S,

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity, November 3.

By THE VERY REV. E. C. WICKHAM, D.D., DEAN OF LINCOLN.

MEEKNESS.

"The meek shall inherit the earth, and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace."—*Ps. xxxvii. 11.*

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."—*Matt. v. 5.*

OUR Lord's hearers would necessarily be taken back to the Psalm; and so the two sayings must help in some way to interpret each other. And yet they do so partly at least by contrast. The immediate purpose, and so the centre of gravity in their import, is different.

The Psalmist is thinking chiefly of the great reversal of outward conditions which is to befall the "meek" sufferer and his "proud" oppressor. It is the Psalm which comes to our own thoughts with the echoes of *restful music*—"O rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him": that is the keynote, "rest and wait patiently." Life has inequalities, perplexities, things seem to go wrong, wickedness and violence seem to prosper, righteousness and gentleness to miss their due appreciation, yet "fret not thyself; . . . commit thy way unto the Lord and He shall bring it to pass." The Psalmist appeals to his own experience as one who sums up the lessons which life has taught him: "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken"; "I myself, I as well as you who are now mis-doubting or impugning God's providence, I in my time 'have seen the wicked in great power and spreading himself like a green bay tree': but (he would say) hear my story to the end, 'he passed away and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.'"

This is the first purpose of the saying. It is part of a theodicy. The passage is one of the simpler and more childlike of the many which deal with the world-old problem to the religious sense, the relation between goodness and happiness. The Psalmist almost denies that there is a problem at all. He says, "have patience": but he gives us to understand that if we have patience it will all come clear to us.

"The meek" is a phrase which we know well in the Old Testament and especially in the Psalter, and it is used generally to characterize the opposite, the foil, the natural victims of the "proud," the "ungodly," the "tyrant," the "men of the world," the "men of violence." So seen, what strikes men first is their defencelessness. But the Psalmist's eyes are open as the Prophet's in Dothan. He can see the "chariots of fire and horses of fire" which encircle them. This is his great consolation in a time of violence and successful wickedness: "Fret not thyself: . . . yet a little while and the wicked shall not be"; but (here comes the verse which our Lord took up and repeated) "the meek shall inherit the earth." Those despised and oppressed ones are the true heirs, not in right only, but in fact, only kept apparently and for the moment out of their inheritance. It was the persuasion which comforted the pious Israelite in the day when the iron of the oppressor entered into his soul, in his ruined city and by the waters of Babylon.

"The meek." It is true, then, that the immediate thought of the Psalmist in this and in similar passages is largely of the contrast in outward bearing and visible resource; as it is true, we are told, that the word itself translated in our version by "meek" spoke in its original meaning of condition rather than temper. But yet the Greek translators were not wrong when they rendered it by *epieis*, the Latins by *mansuetus* and *mitis*. It is clear that some inward contrast is intended beyond and beside the outward one. We are meant to feel the sympathy of God's Providence not merely for the weak and oppressed, but for some moral quality that goes along with the "sweet uses of adversity." What it is we gather partly by the spirit against which it is brought into vivid relief—the spirit which thinks wholly of self,

which for its own pleasure will trample on the rights and feelings, the life and honour of others, the spirit of the tyrant and the libertine. But it is painted also in its positive characteristics. It is a qualification for God's teaching, a condition of sound judgement: "The meek will He guide in judgement: the meek will He teach His way." And then the traits of the "meek," the "poor," the "afflicted" of the earlier Psalmists and Prophets gather and sum themselves up eventually in the picture of the suffering servant of Jehovah, the ideal picture of the holy nation, and of its supreme Representative—"oppressed and afflicted, and opening not His mouth," "despised and rejected of men," but yet "seeing of the travail of His soul," "dividing the spoil with the strong"—"One who should 'not strive nor cry,' yet who should 'set judgement and justice in the earth.'"

As with the character, so with the promise made to it. The verse has a beautiful and suggestive ending: "the meek shall inherit the earth and shall delight themselves in the abundance of peace." It can hardly be a vulgar triumph that is thought of, of brute force over brute force. They love peace, and they shall have peace—peace in abundance—enemies reconciled, not put under their heel—peace (it would come by-and-by to the Psalmist himself as he interpreted his own thought) *within* if not without—peace where they are "hidden by God's Presence from the strife of tongues."

And peace leads to peace. Every meek and quiet spirit is a centre and source of it.

When we turn to the Beatitude, it is evident that the order of things is changed. What was to the Psalmist in the background fills the principal place. We are thinking now primarily not of the justification of God's Providence, not of the righting of the balance between the "meek" and the "proud," but of the grace itself of meekness, as an essential beauty and dignity of the soul, as a trait amongst men in the perfect character. As in all the Beatitudes the blessing itself is a paradox. That character is impressed upon them from the first. They are from beginning to end the dignities of a Utopia, of a world in which the sequences and the judgements of this mortal sphere do not hold. Think of the blessing that has the first place: how astonishing to a Jewish audience, trained to look on material prosperity as the very test and measure of God's favour! How astonishing still to a world which after nineteen centuries of Christian teaching worships wealth!—"Blessed are the poor—the poor in spirit"—*qui non habent—qui non curant habere!* And the reasons given for the blessing have the same element of unexpectedness. Our Lord seems to say, "I put high among the dignities of my kingdom, among the features of the character which it delights to honour, another temper of which the world is apt to think scorn: and I give you as the justification of it, as the crown and proof of its blessedness, that very paradoxical truth which the Psalmist uttered, and which perhaps you think has been often belied by facts: *It shall inherit the earth.* The power of the world, the use and enjoyment of the world, though they be not yet visibly its possession, are in the future, are in the deepest sense already, its rightful and assured property."

It is a paradox. The childlike optimism of the Psalmists did not long satisfy even themselves. We must be speaking, as of a dignity of the spirit, so in some sense of a spiritual inheritance—not so much of a reversal of earthly condition as of the revelation of something within them which was not seen, and which, when seen, alters their relation to one another.

It is a paradox, but it is the inner truth of the Psalmists' confidence, of the confidence of all who "in patience" have "possessed their souls." It has been the secret of strength

to all who in every age have set themselves to catch their Master's spirit and learn His methods—who, in Milton's beautiful and far-reaching words, when

Victorious deeds
Flamed in their heart,

have yet, after His divine example, not sought so much

To subdue and quell o'er all the earth
Brute violence and proud tyrannic power
Till truth was freed and equity restored,

but have

Held it more humane, more heavenly, first
By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And made persuasion do the work of fear.

Meekness is a capital trait in His character who says, "I am meek and lowly of heart," and to whom "all power is given in heaven and in earth."

And so meekness and its synonyms and cognates meet us on every page of the Apostolic epistles. It is the climax in many a list of virtues. It is one of the choice "fruits of the spirit." A "meek and quiet spirit" is the "incomparable ornament" of the soul, which outshines all outward adorning. St. Paul in the Epistle to the Colossians couples it with peace, and with joy and triumph, in words which recall the Psalm: "Put on therefore as the elect of God . . . humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering. . . And let the peace of God rule in your hearts . . . In psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with gratitude in your hearts to the Lord."

Every year, on All Saints' Day, the Church sets us to read again the portrait of the saintly life as it is drawn for us in the Beatitudes. We are not to forget that of which the very form of paradox which clothes them is a reminder, that it is the spirit, not the letter, which is of import—that it is not the garb or attitude or language, but the heart and temper of meekness which belong to the saint. No man can be so to forget that the portrait is a whole. Its traits cannot be really isolated without losing their virtue. They are parts of one noble character, which is not meek only or poor in spirit only. It is full also of a divine energy, fired with the noblest of passions, absorbed in a beatific vision. It is in view of that supreme purpose, that transforming sight, that earthly objects of desire lose their attractions, and so again that petty resentments and personal affronts are forgotten, that temptations to self-assertion, vainglory, impatience, die away.

But though perfection consists not in single traits but in the harmony of many, yet each is an essential part of the perfect whole. We cannot as Christians imagine the perfect life of which meekness was not a characteristic.

The form of paradox has another purpose. It was meant to bring home to us the fact that the world not only passes by the ideals of Christianity, but sets up opposite ideals of its own. We are called to look in the face the moral standards which rule the language, and in some parts the thoughts and actions, of men about us.

There are two spheres in which we may realize the Christian idea of meekness and its opposites.

One is in the individual life and character. Meekness of spirit is the expression of humility. It is the attitude of the humble soul in the presence of authority—in the presence of difference, resistance, wrong. It rests on the same grounds as humility, the same consciousness of the truth of things, of unmeasured personal shortcoming, of the contrast between the "hundred pence" and the "ten thousand talents," of the overshadowing Presence and Power of Almighty God. The same puzzles will arise about it, if so we will, as about humility. It is the truth that we live in two worlds—a finite world in which differences between man and man are real, in which there are claims of right, and comparisons of merit, and grounds of resentment, and duties of self-defence; and an infinite world in which mortal distinctions become invisible, in which God rules and man "trembles and is still." But the danger is great, never greater than now, that the nearer world should occupy more than its share of our thoughts. Meekness—although in the sense of gentle methods, of patience and self-effacement, it has always its attractive side to those who look on—can never be in its widest senses a popular virtue. It runs counter to strong instincts. It is liable more than many virtues to be counterfeited, to be misunderstood and misjudged. There is worldwide truth

in the Psalmist's shrewd saying: "So long as thou dost well unto thyself men will speak good of thee." What shall say of the tendencies which all notice in our own time—the glorification of self-help, self-reliance, the excessive admiration for forceful natures, for bold and decisive action, the weakening of the restraining powers of custom and tradition, the earlier claim of independence, the diminution of the instinctive sense of deference, of deference to age, to experience, to position, to the most sacred prerogatives? Many of these have perhaps their good side as well as their dangers, but the character which together they tend to foster lacks (needs, surely, even in its human aspects) the saving grace of meekness, some consciousness of defect, some readiness to submit and to learn, some placing of others first.

2. The other sphere is in the life of the community, in the temper which pervades it, which expresses itself in public action, which reflects itself in the tone and bearing, the habits of mind, and language of its citizens.

Politics are excluded from the pulpit, and rightly, not because they do not often touch very closely the highest life of man, not because political questions are not often in the fullest, sense moral questions, but because when we come to the particular issues which divide us, the difference is usually to a very great degree not as to principles, but as to facts—facts which in all honesty are seen differently by different minds. That is a difference which cannot be put right in a sermon. Still less can one judgement upon it be wisely or fairly taken for granted. But no one will say that the principles and motives which lie behind political questions are not fit subjects for the Christian preacher. We cannot shut our eyes to the truth that in the influences and examples of our time there is something to encourage wrong ideals, something to disparage and undermine that Christian character of which the spirit of meekness is an essential part. It is that character which has built up the fabric of European civilization. It is that character and that special feature in it which have done so much, as the centuries have passed, to soften and humanize the attitude of peoples to each other, which have rendered wars less cruel and less frequent, which have taught proud nations to admit and make reparation for faults, to submit quarrels to arbitration, to shrink in the last awful resort from being the first to appeal to arms.

Let me take one test. Those of us who have lived through the last half of the nineteenth century have witnessed two great national movements in which, perhaps, not so much the character of two peoples as the prevalent ideas and aims of the time have found supreme expression. In material and immediate success the second of them has had the advantage. The problem with which it dealt was an easier one. The great spirits who initiated it were not cut off in their prime, but lived to complete and watch over their work. There were not the same radical differences to reconcile. Above all, there was not the profound religious division cutting across all local divisions and rendering unstable the foundations of national life. But if we judge the two movements by the tone and aims of the chief actors, by their influence upon the imagination and the heart of Europe, upon the general course and spirit of international politics, can we feel sure that the balance is on the same side? The "Resurrection of Italy" had its own blunders and crimes; but as we remember it and read of it what a breath of generous enthusiasm, of chivalry and public spirit, comes back to us! How large and moral look the purposes of its leaders! How clear and free it stands of the special evils which at present taint and burden the atmosphere of European affairs—the materialistic ideals, the belief in force, the contempt for the weaker, the avowal and glorification of national selfishness! We cannot sum up the difference in a single formula, but we have certainly lost something of the true relation between Christian nations, something of the spirit of charity and of meekness. We think of Mazzini, the generous dreamer, often misjudged, not free from the stain of one deplorable slip, but whose watchwords were: "It is a theory of rights, be a theory of duties"; "when the pure animus you are in any God will disclose to you the way of action"; "the parent thought of our every design was that Italy should be the initiatrix of a new life and a new unity to all the nations of Europe." We think of Garibaldi, the "knight-errant of forlorn causes and down-trodden peoples in every part of the world"; of Cavour, wise and patient, stooping, it must be confessed sometimes, like his great successor and imitator, to acts of crooked policy, but drawing the sword against the actual oppressor of his brethren, not in cold blood

against sister nations, never separating the good of Italy from the good of Europe, holding to his last breath that "moral force alone could remove moral obstacles."

But perhaps there is a risk even in taking an example from other peoples. Can we say that we ourselves are drawing nearer to the Christian ideal of the duties and bearing of one nation to another? Are there no defects in our national temperament such as are felt, not at this moment of stress, but in ordinary times, by fair and friendly onlookers? Is there no truth in the foreign picture of the Englishman abroad, of the Englishman in his leading newspapers as prejudiced, dictatorial, unsympathetic? Is there no danger in the thought and in the word which has come lately to play such a large part in the political language of the day and in the talk and reading of the mass of our people?

Who will say a word against the natural delight and pride which is aroused by the consciousness that our flesh and blood beyond the seas, the fathers of the great nations of the future, look with affection and sympathy to the mother-country, and desire to strengthen the ties which bind her to them? Who will say a word to lessen the natural and laudable feeling of the great responsibility laid upon us—a responsibility common to Christian nations, but which falls, from our circumstances, most heavily upon us—the responsibility for "healing the open sores of the world," for protecting and guiding infantine races, for opening dark corners to the influences of civilization and true religion? But even the sense of responsibility may be made to minister to vanity. And it is a responsibility very imperfectly realized by many who speak of it. They are apt to think more of the dignity than of the obligation—to forget that the first obligation and the condition of all other service

is to set a high national example of Christian self-control and charity.

And the word itself. We all feel with what limitations and inequalities of meaning we must use the name of *Empire*, how entirely inappropriate it is in any proper sense to the larger part of the great political system to which it is loosely applied. Yet we cannot doubt that it exercises an influence over men's minds, and it lends itself easily to wrong suggestions. It has an intoxicating power. It seems to veil, even to consecrate, national selfishness. Men begin to excuse wrongdoing if its end has been to help in "empire-building." And material ideals begin insensibly to mingle with it. The flag, not merely in a rhetorical metaphor, is a "commercial asset."

This is a happy place where popular judgements and ideals can be calmly reviewed in the light of reason and of history. It is the home also of fresh young hearts to which the "age of chivalry" is never past or "that of sophisters and calculators" begun. May this be your part, not to chill or disguise the love of our country, the sense of its greatness, of its worldwide tasks, the noble desire, as warm now as ever on the part of its sons, to suffer with it and for it, but to inform, elevate, purify, Christianize these sentiments. We would not feel our way back to any narrower or more pusillanimous sense of the national calling, but we would learn to see it in all sobriety, in the true spirit of manly and Christian meekness, to believe that even our own nation may conceivably be sometimes wrong, to sympathize with the aspirations and make allowance for the mistakes of other peoples, to love and cling to gentle methods, to build ourselves indeed on the belief which we profess, that "it is the Most High that ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

The Books of the New Testament. By the Rev. LEIGHTON PULLAN, Fellow of St. John Baptist's College, Oxford; Lecturer in Theology at St. John's, Oriel, and Queen's Colleges. (London: Livingtons.)

This is in every way an admirable textbook; it is clearly written, well-arranged, business-like in its references, as comprehensive as the space of 300 pages permits, and cautious in tone without being unduly conservative. It will occupy an intermediate position between such Introductions as Dr. Salmon's and the summaries included in various Helps to the Bible: and without attempting to compete with the elaborate *prolegomena* prefixed to special editions, contains concise statements, brought into line to a great extent with the articles in the new *Dictionary of the Bible*, of the principal questions discussed in such works. Each book gets a chapter; there is also an excellent sketch of the problems of the Gospel narrative, which is allowed the maximum length, and another on St. Paul's Epistles generally. Appendices contain some useful lists, with a translation of the Muratorian Fragment and a note on Papias and John the Presbyter. In each chapter the authenticity is first discussed, then the date and other circumstances, then the character and contents; brief analyses and special notes are added. There is nothing that would not be intelligible, with occasional explanation, to persons unacquainted with Greek; and the work will be equally valuable for the private reading of the laity especially, and for a basis of lectures or class instruction.

If we might add a word of criticism, we should like to see a few over-positive phrases modified, such as the "impossibility" of asserting what is often asserted, or the universality of an admission which has been frequently denied; and a few ornaments discarded, such as the "mystical rose" which apparently has six petals (p. 278), again, or p. 92, the very strong expressions against the rationalistic hypothesis about St. John ought not by implication to extend to all theories except the traditional one: some orthodox critics suppose that the Gospel

was composed in connexion with rather than by St. John. Similarly the rejection of an Ur-Marcus theory, combined with the view that St. Mark was known to the other evangelists, does not necessarily exclude every possibility except that of an oral original. The statements about the Syriac on p. 43 require a longer note on the relations of the versions. Many people will consider Mr. Pullan unduly conservative on 2 Peter; but he states the evidence fairly, as also in dealing with the Pastoral Epistles and Revelation. Hebrews he would give to St. Barnabas. There are useful collections of references, e.g. characteristics of St. Luke and Acts, p. 115; St. James and Gospels, p. 233; nor are important differences minimized, e.g. St. Luke's, p. 73. We trust that the publishers will follow this up with a companion volume on the Old Testament by some equally able writer.

The Southsayer Balaam. By the Very Rev. SERAPHIM. (London: Livingtons.)

The six chapters into which this book is divided contain discussions of many points raised by the Biblical story of Balaam, such as the relation of magic to religion, and the historical setting of the narrative; and also a running commentary on Numbers xxii-xxv. The appendix deals with some objections to the authenticity of the narrative. The standpoint of the writer is the traditional one. "In cases where the subject under discussion concerns the correctness of certain points of view already established by the Church, that is, by her Occumenical decrees, the author has only had before him the easy task of proving the error or impurity of a contrary point of view" (p. vii). In effecting this "easy task" the author shows a strange combination of varied learning with a most uncritical temper of mind. Indeed, the chief interest of the book lies in the fact that it is the work of a Russian Bishop, and may be taken as an example of the state of theological learning in the Eastern Church. In Assyriology and Egyptology the author is acquainted with the works of Schrader, Lenormant, and Brugsch. In dealing with the question of magic, he quotes

so recent a book as Wundt's *Hypnotism and Suggestion*. But critical writers are still represented for him by Hengstenberg, Ewald, De Wette, and Bleek. Oort's *Disputatio de Pericope Num. xxi-xvii*, published in 1860, is, he thinks, "until now" the last word "of the critical school concerning the episode of Balaam." This unevenness of knowledge is found also in the footnotes to the commentary. They look learned, but the learning is of an uncritical and fanciful kind. These notes are further marred by the chaotic condition of the Hebrew words quoted in them, but this is no doubt not the fault of the Bishop himself, but of his anonymous translator.

The Soul's Desires. By G. WASHINGTON MOON. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

In spite of the evident piety and earnestness of the author we cannot recommend this book of devotion, for the following reasons, viz. (1) because it misquotes, mistranslates, and misunderstands the Lord's Prayer; (2) because it ignores the name of our Lord Jesus Christ as the mediator of all prayer; (3) because it garbles passages of the Bible, and piles texts together without any true sequence of thought; (4) because no imaginative person who is accustomed to say the Lord's Prayer as it stands in the Bible or the Prayer Book wishing to make such changes as "Reverenced be thy name," or "Leave us not in temptation"; nor would any person with an ear for rhythm or an affection for the Bible language desire such a clumsy rendering of 1 Cor. xiii as may be found on pp. 43, 44. Our feeling is "the old is better."

The Age of Decision. By P. N. WAGGETT, M.A. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This volume contains five sermons preached to young men at Cambridge, and one at Charterhouse on Founder's Day, 1900, to which is prefixed an essay upon *Nervæ*, or youth, "as the age of decision," a theme "suggested by the character of the audience" (p. viii) to whom the sermons were addressed. Mr. Waggett's essay and sermons are characterized by a freshness of thought, a power of illustration, and the gift of enthusiasm, which point him out as a great preacher. If sometimes the development of his subject is a little difficult to follow, his application is always singularly perspicuous, and he knows how to move his hearers. The Charterhouse sermons are less striking than some of the others, because it is less natural and free. We cannot endorse all that is said about the "sheep-fold" (pp. 94-7), nor yet about "vocation" (Sermon v), but the volume generally is refreshing.

Lessons from Work. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Durham. (London: Macmillan.)

This volume contains about thirty addresses and sermons on about twenty different subjects, and though in a few cases, e.g. the discourses on the Revised Version, they date back twenty years or so, most of them embody Bishop Westcott's most mature and (unhappy) last attempts to develop his central principle of the Fellowship of God and Man revealed in the Incarnation, "as fulfilling the design of Creation." Perhaps here, as elsewhere in the late Bishop's most earnest passages, a logically trained mind will often deplore "the absolute belief in the force of words" for which he was grateful to his old head master; perhaps also there is really, even in the main principles, some unconscious inconsistency in the ideas of fixed truth (p. 7) and "fuller interpretation" (p. 13), which are constantly repeated. But after all such weaknesses are discounted, we cannot admire too much the freshness and suggestiveness with which the author invites us to

"face new conditions of labour without prejudice and without reserve. We must use in our efforts every power of sense, of intellect, of spiritual apprehension with which we have been endowed. The difficulties which we shall have to meet will furnish the discipline which we need, and we may reasonably hope that in due time they will yield us a blessing" (p. 27).

The treatment of the social questions—expenditure, progress, art, &c.—is often explicitly Ruskinian, but personal as well, and more valuable when it is so. First in interest we should place the address on "Life" delivered at the Commemoration of Benefactors of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1900, concluding with a strikingly eloquent autobiographical testimony to the value of visions and hopes both of youth and of age, and plead-

ing for welcome of "the only possible ideal for man, even the fullest realization of self, the completest service of others, the devoutest fellowship with God" (p. 300); and to many it will, we hope, appear that this volume, for the good counsel it dispenses from the treasury of saintly experience, might well have been called "Lessons for Work."

The Great Choice, or the Great Refusal. A Sermon to Undergraduates, preached at the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, Sunday Evening, Feb. 24, 1901, by the Right Rev. J. PERCIVAL, D.D., Bishop of Hereford. Printed by request. (Oxford: J. Parker & Co.)

The Bishop's text is Matt. iv. 1; and the discourse is to suggest the personal and individual appreciation of the value of Lent as based on the temptation of our Lord regarded as "illumination, uprising, temptation, critical decision, personal consecration, all in one." It is as plain-spoken and impressive as Dr. Percival's addresses usually are.

Christ and Human Life. By DARWELL STONE, M.A. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

These lectures were delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral during January in the present year, and are of special value as putting into concise and forcible language the great needs of mankind which the Christ came to satisfy. Probably the second lecture, which deals with "Heavenism," is the most striking, as we should have expected from the author's position as the head of a missionary college, but in all the lectures there are points which command attention. The last, treating of "Modern Life," is most open to criticism, but the line of thought pursued is at least suggestive if not wholly convincing. The "Sermon on the Fatherhood of God" is one of those expositions of an accurate theology of which Mr. Stone is a master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. Amicus Seneca: I. Tranquillity of Mind; II. Providence. Translated by WILLIAM BELL LANGSDORF, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Maine University. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

This is quite a pretty little book: it contains English versions of two "dialogues," *De Tranquillitate Animi* and *De Providentia*, which will do very well as illustrations of the tone of a thinker whose influence has been strong in the popular philosophies of mediæval and modern Europe. But it will hardly be read with ease apart from the Latin. The phrases are often absurd, such as "a garment pressed by weights on a thousand mangles forcing it to shine," and "a table not striking from the variety of its spots nor known to the state through a succession of many luxurious masters" (p. 4), and so forth; and the whole style is far too literal. We may take at random the end of the second dialogue, which no one could mistake for original and natural English:—

Among the very altars and during the solemn rites of those who sacrifice, while life is sought for, is the lesson of death. Fat bodies of oxen die from a small wound, and a blow from a human hand kills animals of great strength: the joint of the neck is severed with a slender sword, and when this joint which connects the head and neck is cut that great mass falls. Life is concealed at no great depth, nor need it be destroyed by the sword alone; the vitals need not be searched by inflicting a deep wound: death is quite near. I have appointed no fixed place for these blows: it can be reached by whatever road you please. That very thing which is called dying, wherein the breath leaves the body, is shorter than we may perceive its swiftness (p. 140).

A Short Account of the Hebrew Tenses. By the Rev. R. H. KENNETT, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press.)

It might seem that Professor Driver's *Treatise on the use of the Tenses in Hebrew* left no room for smaller manuals on the same subject. But Mr. Kennett's little book is so clearly arranged and so admirably written that it will be found to be of great value for school work, and for those University students who wish for an introduction to Professor Driver's treatise. The large type in which the book is printed adds greatly to its value, and the examples, which seem to have been carefully selected, are printed in bold type and in special lines in such a way as to impress them easily upon the memory.

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[PRICE SIXPENCE.

Books and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press. Literary Communications should be sent to him at All Souls College.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began Oct. 14. Full Term ends Dec. 7.]

WEDNESDAY, November 20.

- 11 a.m.—Lecture by the Professor of Poetry, on "Shakespeare's Tragedies, with special reference to *Hamlet*," at the Schools.
- O.U.A.F.C. v. Oxfordshire.
- 3 p.m.—Historical Organ Recital by Dr. H. P. Allen, in New College Chapel.
- 5 p.m.—Lecture by Ford's Lecturer in English History, on "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great," at the Schools.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Morell and Mouillot's Company, *A Message from Mars*.

THURSDAY, November 21.

- 2 p.m.—Town Hall: Performance of Sousa and his Band (sixty performers).
- 8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That, in the opinion of this House, any interference with the liberty of the Press would be inexpedient and dangerous." (Mover: Mr. H. du Pasq, Exeter, Secretary.)
- 8 p.m.—Corn Exchange: Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen. Descriptive Exhibition of Lime-Light Views and Animated Pictures, by Mr. F. Wilson. (Chairman, Rev. A. J. Carlyle.)
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Edward Compton and Company, *The School for Scandal*.

FRIDAY, November 22.

- 11 a.m.—Lecture by the Professor of Poetry, on "Shakespeare's Tragedies, with special reference to *Hamlet*," at the Schools.
- 5 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Professor of Anthropology, on "Totems and Totemism," with special reference to the Totem-Poet from British Columbia, in the University Museum.
- 8 p.m.—O. U. Antiquarian Society: Evening Meeting at Kettle Hall, Trinity College.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Edward Compton and Company, *The Rivals*.
- 8.15 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Sidney Webb, on "The Policy of a National Minimum," in Somerville College Gymnasium.

SATURDAY, November 23.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Dublin University, on the New Ground.
- O.U.A.F.C. "A" Team v. Oxford City.
- 2.30 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Visit to Corpus Christi College.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Edward Compton and Company, *Davy Garrick*.

SUNDAY, November 24. Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.

- University Preacher at St. Mary's—
- 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. G. C. Richards, Oriel College (on Pride).
- 8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church.

MONDAY, November 25.

- Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group D.
- 11 a.m.—Lecture by the Professor of Poetry, on "Shakespeare's Tragedies, with special reference to *Hamlet*," at the Schools.
- 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Grand Evening Concert (Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumbold).
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwardes' Company, *San Toy*.

TUESDAY, November 26.

- Examination for Diploma in Public Health.
- 2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
- O.U.H.C. v. Mr. Bostell's West Derby Team.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwardes' Company, *San Toy*.

WEDNESDAY, November 27.

- O.U.A.F.C. v. Derby County, on the New Ground.
- O.U.H.C. v. Olton.
- 11 a.m.—Lecture by the Professor of Poetry, on "Shakespeare's Tragedies, with special reference to *Hamlet*," at the Schools.
- 3 p.m.—Historical Organ Recital by Dr. H. P. Allen, in New College Chapel.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwardes' Company, *San Toy*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.		EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.		THEATRE AND MUSIC.	
November.					
Th. 28	O. U. Boxing and Fencing Club: Novices' Competition and Assault-arms in the University Gymnasium.	Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group B (1), (2), (5). Taylorian Lecture by Mr. A. A. Macdonell, on "The Wit and Pathos of Heinrich Heine," at the Taylor Institution.		O.U.M.C. Public Classical Concert (Messrs. L. Borwick, C. Hall, A. Hobday, H. Becker), at the Town Hall.	
Fri. 29	...	O. U. Antiquarian Society: Demonstration by Mr. Allfrey on Architecture of the Perpendicular Period.		Mr. George Edwardes' Company, <i>San Toy</i> , at the Theatre.	
Sat. 30	O.U.B.C. Trial Eight ... O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Marlborough Nomads, on the New Ground.	First Public Examination: Holy Scripture ...		" " (Matinée and Evening).	

NOTES AND NEWS.

This week we publish, in the form of a special supplement, two analytical tables relating to this year's Civil Service List. We have taken the names of those candidates among the first ninety-four who have been offered and have accepted appointments. Our first table shows the marks which they obtained in their examination. Our second gives a number of facts relative to their previous education and honours. In compiling the second list we have been greatly assisted by the candidates themselves, to whom we take this opportunity of offering our thanks for the courtesy which they have shown in answering our questions. Prefixed to the supplement our readers will find some detailed remarks upon the significance of our statistics. It will be enough to point out in this place that among the first fifty candidates there were seven Oxford men who passed without special tuition outside the University. Of the other ten Oxford men who occur among the first fifty, some had obtained special tuition for three months and upwards; but others, again, for only a few weeks. Lower down in the list we find the names of several gentlemen who took Thirds in Greats, and were yet successful with little or no outside tuition. The moral seems to be that, with some slight assistance, the man who has done very moderately in Greats can obtain a place in the list. This favours the suggestion which was made by a correspondent in our last number. For it should not be difficult to supply a course of lectures on the minor subjects for examination which would be equivalent to the three months' or six weeks' special training at present obtained from other institutions by so many candidates.

A correspondent "who has avoided the I.C.S." writes to us as follows:—

"The numerous comments which the recent Civil Service list excited have not referred to what seems to me to be an important fact. As a man who took a First this year, and one acquainted with the intentions of most of those who were similarly successful, I notice how much smaller a proportion than usual chose the I.C.S. this year for their profession. I do not mean, of course, that if every one had competed Oxford would necessarily have claimed more successes than Cambridge, but simply state the fact that Oxford was, on the whole, poorly represented this year."

The Professor of Poetry delivered his first lecture on Shakespeare to a large audience in the Schools last Friday. The subject was Shakespeare's idea of Tragedy, and the manner of treatment was such only as a poet and a philosopher could give to it. Indeed, Professor Bradley's lecture was a perfect specimen of the lecturer's art—eloquent, yet strictly thought out and clearly planned, and written in that charming and perspicuous English of which, alas! he has given us so few specimens in print. Professor Bradley has it in him to create a School of English Literature in Oxford, and we hope that he will do it. At present the literary side of our examination is much overbalanced by the philological side, and the great eminence of our philological teachers in their own special lines makes the language papers so difficult as to deter men from entering the Schools. How many of our best classical scholars offer philology for Honour Moderations? Yet none the less they know the ancient languages.

Last week the Professor of Poetry revisited his old University to lecture before a crowded and enthusiastic audience on the Shakespearean Theatre. Glasgow was remarkably fortunate in securing that brilliant critic, Mr. Walter Raleigh, to take the place left vacant by Mr. Bradley's retire-

ment; and it must be gratifying to Mr. Bradley, as it is to his admirers in Oxford, to notice that, although his mantle has fallen upon a worthy successor, Glasgow is still anxious to hear and see him whenever he can be attracted northwards. The *Glasgow University Magazine* in its number of last week prints an amusing, but at the same time an appreciative, ode in honour of Mr. Bradley. Matthew Arnold's shade might not be pleased with these ingenious unrhymed measures, but we are sure that his successor in the Chair of Poetry will look upon them with a kindly eye.

We are so used now to getting the new *Calendar* in the middle of this Term that we have almost forgotten the days when it used to straggle or struggle out late in December, and we are not perhaps properly grateful to Messrs. Gamlen and Cannan for this continued promptitude, continued at the cost of much labour and attention in the Chest Office and at the Press. There is not much to notice about the present issue. The table of numbers at the end is always interesting, especially the number of undergraduates in the various academic societies. Practically speaking, the total is the same, the small drop from 3,499 in the 1901 *Calendar* to 3,481 in the present volume being negligible. Christ Church, which last year seemed likely to be bumped by New College, has shaken off its rival, and appears with an increase of thirteen and a total of 320. New College has dropped from 294 to 289. The next six are—Balliol, 236 as against 267 last year; Keble, 215; the Non-Collegiates, 201; Trinity, 197, a gain of four; University, 188; and Magdalen, 183. St. John's and Oriel are still apparently increasing. All these figures should be reduced by at least 5 per cent. to get the number of undergraduates actually in residence. There is a new Hall, Addis' by name, while Clarke's Hall still retains its name under its new Head. The degrees of last Thursday are not in, though such are the marvels of the Press that it would not have surprised us if they had been, but the new Fellows of All Souls of course are.

There have no doubt been times in the history of some Colleges when the official appearance of a Visitor would not have been a subject for congratulation. But in the most recent case of a Visit there is no need for feelings to be mixed. The preacher of the University Sermon last Sunday was Dr. Ryle, the recently appointed Bishop of Exeter, and, as the successor of Walter de Stapeldon, Visitor of Exeter College. That College has therefore taken the opportunity to receive a Visit, which, so far as we can learn, has passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. Dr. Ryle, in quitting Cambridge for Exeter, has not altogether been severed from all official connexion with the Universities, and Exeter College is certainly to be congratulated on acquiring so distinguished a Visitor as Dr. Ryle.

The Professor of Music mixed the useful with the sweet, and insinuated instruction, amid the amusement of his audience, on Wednesday last in his lecture on "The Differentiation of Style in Music." His statement that "organ music from first to last was coloured by the human foot" sounds a little startling when thus stated, but as brought out and illustrated by the Professor, with the aid of Dr. Roberts at the instrument, was one of those things which strike and stick in the memory and imagination. Dr. Roberts certainly did wonders on the keys, and the illustration of the lute style, with the aid of fiddles, was very pretty and instructive. We shall look forward to the Professor's next lecture with keen zest. Meanwhile he said a word in season for Dr. Allen's "historical recitals" at New College.

M. de Pachmann gave a piano recital in the Town Hall Assembly Room on Thursday evening. He was excellently

suit in nearly the whole of his programme (with the exception, principally, of Bach's Italian Concerto—music of a kind in which he is not at all at home); and he was very warmly appreciated throughout. He has some wonderfully fine qualities: his tone is always of the most exquisitely varied beauty, and he has notable feeling for subtleties of rhythm, while his conceptions of certain types of emotional and romantic music are, at any rate on the surface, full of a rare pizzicato and charm. But he rarely or never "mixes his colours with brains"; he has no scruples about playing all sorts of tricks with the music, and he does not seem to know the meaning of the words—depth, restraint, reverence: his art is confectionery of a very admirable and agreeable kind, no doubt, but it is mere confectionery all the same. And his personal mannerisms are carried to such a pitch, and form so intimate a part of his style, that it is impossible to avoid dwelling on them: to some they may be amusing, but, in a full-grown man who presumably claims to be a rational artist, they are a sight to make angels weep.

The Musical Union gave one of their very enjoyable Invitation Concerts at the Schools on Monday evening. The chief performers were, as usual in the autumn Term, Messrs. Ludwig, Collins, Holsday, and Whitehouse, who played Beethoven's F minor quartet and Haydn's in C (Op. 33) in their well-known excellent style, though the room is very far from being acoustically good for strings. The programme also included (for the first time of performance) a piano quartet in E flat by Mr. Ludwig, in which Dr. Walker took the piano part: though not, perhaps, specially original, it is throughout a very musically and pleasantly melodious work, and it was very warmly received, particularly the delicate and graceful scherzo. Mr. H. F. Westlake sang in natural and agreeable style, though his accompanist (whose name was, according to the Musical Union's curious custom, omitted from the programme) was not very happy in Schumann's "Ihre Stimme."

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening, Miss Cecilia Gates, Mr. B. Patterson Parker, and Dr. Walker played Dvořák's *Dumky* Trio and Beethoven's Trio in E flat (Op. 1, No. 1), and Miss Beatrix Bellairs sang items from Tschai-kowsky and from Irish folk-music. Next Sunday Miss Hilda Parry will be the singer, and Mr. Donald Tovey the pianist.

Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., M.D., delivered an address on Friday, November 15, to the Oxford Medical Society on "Life Assurance." He traced shortly the growth of the great companies from the foundation in 1762 of the "Equitable," the first Mutual Benefit Society.

The various mortality tables were considered on which is based the annual premium to be paid; in particular, the general tables compiled at Northampton between 1740 and 1770, at Carlisle between 1779 and 1787, and at later periods from the Registrar-General's reports, were compared with the *H^N*, or "Healthy Male" Table of the Society of Actuaries, which is calculated from the records of those who are accepted by Assurance Companies as "First Class Lives." The later tables showed that whilst some causes of death, scurvy for example, had almost been wiped out, pneumonia remained almost constant, and influenza, which first appeared in 1891, maintained a high percentage.

The fact that insurers must previously have been examined by a doctor rendered the question of "Life Assurance" one of great importance to the Medical Profession. Some companies will now insure invalids, basing the premium to be paid mainly on the medical report, and attention was drawn to the difficulty and delicacy of the task which the general

practitioner had to perform in such cases in order to be fair alike to his client and the company. Sir Richard Powell throughout was extremely interesting, and infused life into a subject which in less skilful hands might have been rather dry.

About this time in the Term, the casual pedestrian, as he takes his accustomed walks abroad, is accustomed to have his ears saluted by more than usually vigorous exhortations and vociferations proceeding from the Parks and other football grounds. The Cup Ties are once more in full swing; indeed, the Semi-Finals are not far off, though as yet it is not quite certain which Colleges will figure in them. On Friday two old rivals fought their battle over again, with the result that Oriel qualified for the Semi-Final, beating Magdalen by two to love. It was a curious game, inasmuch as the ball was much more often in Oriel quarters than in the Magdalen half, but whereas Oriel sent their shots home, Magdalen, by erratic and indifferent shooting, threw away all their chances. With decent shooting they ought to have drawn, if not won outright. Of the other teams, University have also found their way to the Semi-Final, though they may find that the limit of their tether if Christ Church fulfil what is expected of them. The winner of the Christ Church-University match will probably have to play Oriel in the Final, and it has our strong sympathy. With the best possible will towards Oriel, we must admit that we think it time some one else won the Cup. It is not good for the University that one College should establish a "mortgage" on any branch of University athletics, either on the River or in the Parks.

Monday's match against the Edinburgh Academicals was the most exciting which the Rugby team has played this Term, and Mr. Crabbe is to be congratulated on this brilliant victory over a side which contained no less than five Internationals. Our opponents had the best of the forward play, but our halves and three-quarters were not to be denied. Apparently the composition of the Fifteen is now practically settled, and if present form is maintained, we may expect a brilliant victory over our Cambridge rivals, who have failed as yet to show any remarkable qualities. No one will be surprised to learn that seven members of the Oxford team have been chosen to play in the trial match at Richmond on November 27. Their names will be found below in the football news for the week. We offer them our congratulations on this well-merited distinction.

A meeting of the Junior Scientific Club will be held in the Physiological Lecture Room of the Museum on Wednesday evening, November 20, at which Dr. Collier will read a paper on "Health and Athletics," and Mr. N. V. Sidgwick one on "Acetone-Dioxy propionic Acid and its Derivatives."

By the time this number is in print the burning question of the week, that of the Museum carriage road, will have been decided. Frankly we must own that we are averse to alterations of any kind in the Parks. At the same time there is something to be said on behalf of the Museum. We notice that no attempt has been made to remove the stands for bicycles from the neighbourhood of the laboratories on the North side of the Museum; in the course of the Term we have noticed on several occasions more than fifty bicycles standing in this position; and one need not be an expert electrician to understand that they may exercise a disturbing influence of a serious kind upon the electrical instruments in the Museum. As to the argument that a carriage road is necessary for the efficiency and dignity of Departments on the north side of the Museum we are still unconvinced. We expect to hear before long that broughams for the use of the

Museum staff are a *sine qua non*, and to be asked to provide a complete staff of footmen in uniform to maintain the dignified appearance of our laboratories.

Heralds, zoologists, and students of primitive art will do well to revisit the Pitt-Rivers Museum and inquire for the new Totem-Post. Not that it is difficult to find, for it stands forty feet high, and right opposite the entrance. Having found it, let them with one accord fall down and worship the graven image which the Professor of Anthropology hath set up. It is not everybody nowadays who has a Totem-Post at his front door; fewer still are prepared to part with it if they have; fewest and luckiest of all are those who, having found and secured a Totem-Post, succeed in piloting it, by rail and boat, from Masset village in Queen Charlotte's Islands, to a safe abode in an Oxford Museum, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt, nor collectors break through and steal. We congratulate alike the University, the Pitt-Rivers Museum, and the generous donor on the safe arrival and erection of an imposing monument of a bygone social order, and a very remarkable work of native art. If any one desires to know, further, what a Totem-Post is, and what a Totem is not, and why Hoots the Bear killed Toivats the Hunter, and is eating a blue frog, let him appear in the Museum Lecture-Theatre on Friday afternoon at five, when Professor Tylor will expound the rare and valuable gift which his munificence and persistence have secured for our collection.

The Oxford University Boxing and Fencing Club announces its Novices' Competition, to be held in the University Gymnasium on Thursday evening, November 28. A very good list of entries has already been received, and we are asked by the Hon. Secretary to say that further entries will be received up to and including Friday, November 22.

We received last week from a Radley correspondent, too late for publication, some account of the performance of the *Aulularia* which was given at Radley on November 2. Although the performance is now ancient history, we do not doubt that the following extract from our correspondent's letter will interest many of our readers.

"The school company, realizing that they had in their hands no sacred classic, but only a curious farrago of decrepit jesting, had evidently resolved to leave realism alone and play the *Aulularia* for all the fun that it was worth. So we had Staphyla bent to an angle of forty-five degrees and tuning her notes to the dying squeals of pigs; Eunomia, a modern society dame, in whose platitudinarian utterances we could detect 'a manly voice turning to childish treble,' and a Pythodiscus all 'nods and becks and wreathed smiles': while throughout the play there circled round the chief performers a merry crowd of beasts and birds and boys, which continually evoked a saving smile when boredom seemed imminent. It was whispered among the more serious portions of the audience that this was pretty fooling, but that it was not Plautus. These whispers were true enough, but they spelt no condemnation of the performers; for who will dare to say that it is better to be wearied beyond the telling with an exact and literal recital of the Plautine text, than to be amused with the sprightliest interpretation that can be put upon this heavy jesting?"

Who indeed? But the further question occurs to us: why go to the trouble of taking Plautus as a peg on which to hang the necessary "business" of a school-play? Would not as good a result be obtained with less trouble by performing, for example, *The Mikado*? We do not suppose that there are more or worse anachronisms in the Radley play than in other performances of the same kind which we have witnessed elsewhere. The balance of precedent is in favour of the

line adopted by the Radley Company. But surely this form of entertainment is inherently unreasonable.

The events of the last few days have necessitated some important changes in the Book of Common Prayer. The familiar titles of the Prince and Princess of Wales are to reappear in the prayer for the Royal Family, and a new Accession Service is to take the place of that which was sanctioned on January 9 of the present year. The Royal Warrant for the second of these changes appeared on November 9, and we observe that Mr. Frowde has once more shown himself equal to any occasion. We understand that his new Prayer Book, embodying the requisite alterations, was published on the evening of the day when the Warrant was signed. A copy of the Prayer Book is before us; we need hardly say that in type, paper, and binding, it fully maintains the high standard of excellence which we expect to find in all Mr. Frowde's publications. A volume which contains upwards of six hundred pages, and is at the same time light enough and thin enough to be carried with ease in the pocket, may fairly be called a marvel of typography. As to the changes themselves, we imagine that most of the clergy are glad to be delivered from the pitfalls which lurk in the pronunciation of that apparently innocent combination "Cornwall and York." But we do not altogether understand why the form of an Accession Service, which was published less than twelve months ago, should be changed. Titles can be altered by entries in the margin of a prayer-book. But alterations of forms of service are a more serious matter. They throw a needless burden of expense on all the churches in the kingdom.

It is satisfactory to find that the Boards of Studies for the Pass Schools are not like the gods of Epicurus, as had been supposed, but do occasionally condescend to act in the spheres over which they are supposed to preside. The last *Gazette* bears witness to their activity: from the list of books for Pass Moderations *Livy*, xxi-xxii at last disappears, and the "crambe repetita" of Hannibal's campaigns will in future be spared to the Tutors. But why return to the old selection of Books v-vi, when the later books of *Livy* are so much more interesting and valuable? And still more—to mention one other change—why spare that antiquated offender "Milo," when so many of Cicero's clients are much more instructive and attractive? In Responses also *Livy* xxi-xxii disappears from the list of books, at once for "Additional Subjects" and for "Stated Subjects," and "Robert Dreyfus sur les lois agraires" retires again into the obscurity from which the Board of Studies unearthed him some years back. It only remains for the Board of the Final School to act also, and change the portion of *Livy* they prescribe. Any one who knows anything of Pass Schools, knows how much the examination would be improved by more variety. And after all, the Board of Studies should have some regard for the education of the Tutors, who would profit by having to read new books, and who would of course be very grateful for being compelled to do so.

We are sorry to notice a change in the Government policy with regard to the education of elementary teachers. For some years Day Training Colleges at the Universities and University Colleges have supplemented the work of the necessarily more limited Training Colleges of the country, and students at these Day Training Colleges have been encouraged to enlarge the range of their study by reading for University degrees. A recent order of the Board of Education strikes a heavy blow at what the majority of thoughtful people considered to be a wise and enlightened policy. The gist of the order is this: the requirements of

a technical kind are made more numerous, and reading for a University degree is explicitly discouraged. We cannot help thinking that much of the gain hoped for from bringing the able "King's Scholars" to the Universities will disappear if they are to be restricted by Government order to the narrow round of purely technical studies, which may be best suited for the ordinary member of the profession.

A correspondent writes:—

"The meeting in support of Voluntary Schools at the Town Hall last Friday was a great success. Both gallery and ground-floor were tolerably full, and there must have been about 1,000 there. The Bishop was (as always) statesman-like and impressive, Lord Valentia short, vigorous, and practical, while the other speakers did their duty and followed the good lead given them. It seems a pity that more effort was not made to have laymen on the platform; surely there are plenty of good church laymen in Oxford who would have supported the Bishop had they been asked to do so. As it was, the platform was held by a thin black line, and there were very few but clergy on it. The objects of the meeting were to organize Church opinion on the coming (?) Education Bill of the Government, and to prepare the way for raising some £12,000, which is the sum required for building new schools or for enlarging the existing ones in Oxford. We wish all success to both objects."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*Sunday*, November 24, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. G. C. Richards, Oriel College (On Pride). At St. Mary's.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMON, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

Nov. 24. The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, Dec. 5. Tuesday, Dec. 17.

University Acts.

CONGREGATION.—Thursday November 14. Degrees.

CONVOCAION.—Tuesday, November 19. Presentation of the Report of the Delegacy for the Training of Teachers. Scheme for altering the entrance to Parks, and providing a carriage road round the north side of the Museum. Carried (placets, 134; non-placets, 34). Decree respecting the Readership in Russian.

University Agenda.

CONVOCAION.—Tuesday, November 26. Honorary Degree to Mr. Leslie Stephen. Submission of revised regulations for the Oxford Biological Scholarship at Naples.

University Notices.

IRELAND AND CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1901.—An Examination will be held in the Schools, commencing on Thursday, December 5, at 9.30 a.m., for Dean Ireland's and the Craven University Scholarships.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITION, 1902.—The Examiners appointed by the Trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships give notice that they will proceed to the election of one Senior Scholar, one Junior Scholar, and one Exhibitor, in the first week of full Hilary Term, 1902. The Candidate elected to the Senior Scholarship will be the Johnson University Scholar for the year. The Examination will begin in the Schools on Wednesday, January 15, at 9.30 a.m.

The Professor of Anthropology: E. B. Tylor, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., will deliver a Public Lecture in the Theatre of the University Museum on Friday, November 22, at 5 p.m. Subject: "Totems and Totemism," with special reference to the Totem-Post from British Columbia, lately, erected in the Pitt-Rivers Museum.

The Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., regrets to state that the Lectures announced by him for November 19, 21, 26, and 28 are unavoidably postponed.

The Taylorian Lecture for 1901 will be delivered by A. A. Macdonell, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, on Thursday, November 28, at 5 p.m. Subject: "The Wit and Pathos of Heinrich Heine."

ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—A Scholarship, limited to the sons of clergymen of the Church of England, founded by the late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, will be awarded in Easter Term next, after an Examination in Mathematics. The Examination will begin on Tuesday, May 13, at 9.30 a.m., in the Schools. The Scholarship, which is of the value of £60 a year, will be tenable for three years from the day of election. Persons wishing to become Candidates should communicate by letter with the Rev. Dr. R. W. M. Pope, No. 4, Keble Road, Oxford, as early as possible after April 19, and in any case not later than May 3. For the conditions of eligibility see the *Statute Book*, p. 418.

FORD'S LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH HISTORY.—The Electors to Ford's Lectureship in English History will proceed to an election in Hilary Term, 1902. Candidates are to send in their names, together with the subjects of the Lectures which they propose to deliver, and with any further explanation which they may think fit to offer, to the Registrar of the University, at his Office in the Clarendon Building, not later than the second day of December.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

- December 3.—Balliol College.
- December 3.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.
- December 10.—University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges and Christ Church.
- December 10.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.
- December 16.—Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges.
- January 7, 1902.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.
- January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
- February 12, 1902.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.
- March 18, 1902.—Lincoln College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

- December 3.—University, Merton, Exeter, New, and Hertford Colleges.
- December 3.—Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus Christi Colleges.
- January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
- February 12, 1902.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.
- March 4, 1902.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Pembroke and Worcester Colleges.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

- December 3.—Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College.
- December 10.—Magdalen College.

January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
 March 11, 1902.—Keeble College.
 March 18, 1902.—Lincoln College.

IV. HISTORY.

December 3.—Balliol College and New College.
 January 6, 1902.—Magdalen College.
 January 10, 1902.—Merton and Brasenose Colleges.
 January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.
 March 11, 1902.—Keeble College.
 March 18, 1902.—Lincoln College.

V. HERREW.

March 4, 1902.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, November 20.

Evening—"God is our hope and strength." Greene.

Thursday, November 21.

Morning—"Rejoice in the Lord." Redford.

Evening—"Art thou weary?" Lloyd.

Friday, November 22.

Evening—"Now is Christ risen." J. Michael Bach.

Saturday, November 23.

Morning—"Blessed are the merciful." Hiles.

Evening—"O give thanks." Croft.

Sunday, November 24. *Sunday next before Advent.*

Evening—"By the waters of Babylon." Coleridge Taylor.

THE QUALITY OF LOVING.

(FROM THE FRENCH.)

TELL me, my heart, my heart of fire,
 What is this love—enthralling name?
 Two souls it is and one desire,
 Two hearts whose beating is the same.

Tell why or whence love comes, I pray.
 He comes—I know not whence nor why.
 And whither does he flee away?
 Love knows no such disloyalty.

Tell now when love is truest found?
 When bending to another's will;
 Love's waters are too deep to sound
 When all his ocean-depths are still.

How then does love his wealth enhance?
 By giving from his golden store.
 How speaks in his exuberance?
 Young love is dumb, and loves the more.

R. M. G.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

GREAT variations of weather have been experienced by those rowing in the Trial Eights this last week. On Tuesday, November 12, it was blowing half a gale, and the two crews looked anything but comfortable. The latter part of the week, though very cold indeed, was ideal rowing weather, and considerable improvement was shown. On Monday, November 11, there was no rowing, as the funeral of the late Secretary, Mr. R. H. Culme-Seymour, was fixed for that day. On Tuesday, November 12, the only change in the crews was that Younger (4) and Fleming (3) were moved from No. 1 Trial to No. 2,

while Kelly took 4 thwart in No. 1, Jenkyns and Monier-Williams rowing one journey each. On Wednesday No. 1 Trial remained the same, but in No. 2 Younger (4) and D. Milburn (6) changed places. The crews rowed at a slow stroke from the lock-post at Ifley to Salter's barge, in fairly satisfactory times, No. 1 especially showing plenty of work. On Thursday the same crews went a journey below locks, and rowed for about twelve minutes below Sandford. On Friday most people were very much surprised to see that Christie-Miller was no longer rowing, his place being taken by Pearson (University), while Dutton (Magdalen), who rowed in the Boat Race of 1900, took A. L. F. Smith's place at bow. On Saturday there were no changes, and the crews went a long journey, doing a hard row between the Horse Gate and the Camp-shedding at Nuneham Island. Individually there has not been so much improvement this week as before; Field, Fleming, and Adams have perhaps improved most. Younger is getting better on stroke side, and Dutton is rowing a great deal better on bow side than he was in the Magdalen Four. There is a tendency throughout to begin the stroke with the slide only, and consequently to have no slide to finish with. Until the body-swing and leg-drive are better combined the finish is bound to be short. The names of the crews on Saturday were:—

No. 1.—*Bow*, C. A. Willis (Magdalen); 2, Viscount Tiverton (New College); 3, C. J. Pearson (University); 4, D. Milburn (University); 5, G. W. W. Field (Easter); 6, W. W. Field (Easter); 7, G. C. Drinkwater (Wadham); 8, J. B. Whaley (Worcester); *cox*, H. D. P. Francis (Magdalen).

No. 2.—*Bow*, H. H. Dutton (Magdalen); 2, E. G. Monier-Williams (University); 3, V. Fleming (Magdalen); 4, F. S. Kelly (Balliol); 5, Lord Grimston (Christ Church); 6, J. Younger (New College); 7, H. W. Adams (University); 8, A. Graham (Balliol); *cox*, J. M. Ballour (Balliol).

Mr. J. F. Payne, C.U.B.C., and Mr. C. K. Phillips, O.U.B.C., also rode with the crews on Saturday. At a Captain's meeting on November 15, Mr. A. de L. Long (New College) was elected Hon. Secretary of the O.U.B.C., and Mr. J. Younger (New College) was elected on the Committee.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.F.C. v. EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

A large crowd witnessed this match on the New Ground, and their anticipations of a keen struggle were not disappointed, though the play was to a great extent monopolized by the forwards. Our opponents had no fewer than six internationals playing, including Fell, who captained the side, and Welsh, who required careful watching on account of his great sprinting powers.

Under most favourable conditions Cairns kicked off, and a poor return resulted in scrums on their twenty-five line. The ball was kept tight, and for some time matters were evenly contested; then Walton secured, and a nice bout of passing gained some ground, till the opposing forwards, by a fine rush, carried play to the centre of the ground, only to be checked by Strand Jones, who punted finely into touch. A free kick for off-side play gained some ground for the visitors, and they came dangerously close to our line, till Kershaw made a useful run, and good work by Raphael and Terry transferred operations to the other end. Duncan relieved, but Crabbe, after a short run, punted, and following up sharply prevented Duncan from returning. Eberle was next conspicuous in checking a forward rush, and we pressed our opponents for some time, till Baker got away, and running across found touch in the 'Varsity half. Edinburgh now assumed the offensive, and after failing to kick a goal from a mark, were in turn attacked, but a brilliant run by Baker and Welsh transferred the play into our territory.

Then Walton started a bout of passing, and Eberle and Terry carried play into the Scots' twenty-five, where Walton was again prominent. The Varsity forwards were playing a great game, and were responsible for several fine rushes. For some time play was confined to the visitors' twenty-five, when Crabbie passed to Raphael, who fumbled his pass. However, Terry was close by and succeeded in dropping a goal. After the restart the Scots attacked strongly, and a mistake by Eberle very nearly proved fatal, as from a bad kick on his part Flett made a mark and only missed dropping a goal by inches. A second time a try was only saved by Raphael touching down in the nick of time. Half-time, 4 points to nil.

Edinburgh immediately attacked, and our line was in great danger, till Cairns, by a magnificent punt, made touch half-way down the field. Fasson at this time was winded, and the game stopped for a time, giving the forwards a well-earned breathing space. From a line-out our forwards obtained possession, and Kershaw securing passed to Raphael, who transferred to Crabbie, who was pushed into touch in their twenty-five. The Varsity forwards were playing magnificently, and feeling out well gave Walton the ball. He made a good opening for Eberle, and the latter scored just in time. Cartwright failed to convert. The visitors' three-quarters then got away, and would have scored but for keen tackling on the part of the forwards, Cairns being most prominent in this respect. The Scots' three-quarters again looked dangerous, but Strand Jones checked them. The Varsity in the concluding stages of the game were pressing, and eventually won an exciting game by a dropped goal and a try to nil. Kershaw and Walton did some very fine saves during the match, and all the forwards acquitted themselves well. Crabbie kept a sharp eye on Welsh and Fell all through, and the three-quarters of our opponents had little chance of breaking through, so well were they marked. Strand Jones at back made some very fine drop-kicks into touch, and played well throughout.

Teams:—

Varsity.

Back—J. Strand Jones (Jesus). *Three-quarter backs*—J. E. Crabbie* (Captain) (University), J. E. Raphael (St. John's), H. F. Terry (University), G. F. Eberle (Trinity). *Half-backs*—F. Kershaw (Trinity), E. J. Walton* (Queen's). *Forwards*—R. C. Grellet (Hertford), S. H. Osborne (Hertford), A. G. Cairns (Trinity), W. H. Cartwright (Corpus), D. Dobson (Keeble), A. J. Swany (University), N. Kennedy (University), W. B. Odgers (Balliol).

Edinburgh University.

Back—A. W. Duncan*. *Three-quarter backs*—A. N. Felt* (Captain), J. Allison*, E. W. Baker, W. H. Welsh*. *Half-backs*—F. H. Fasson*, E. D. Simson. *Forwards*—H. H. Bullano, A. M. Caverhill, A. B. Flett*, R. M. Melkie, W. Cowan, J. Usher, A. McEwen, J. F. James.

* Internationals.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. HARLEQUINS.

Played in the Parks on Saturday. The visitors arrived very late owing to the fog and consequent delay on the journey, and after three-quarters of an hour's shivering we started at about 3.45 p.m. The long waiting seemed to have had some effect on the team, as throughout the game was of a loose and tame description. Duncan (Balliol) was given a trial on the left wing in place of Eberle. Cairns was resting, his place being taken by Robertson. Stoop played well for the visitors, and scored their only try. The final score was 27 points to 3.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS.

Saturday's sharp frost was followed by a welcome thaw, otherwise play on Monday would have been impossible. The visitors brought down a strong team, including five internationals, and were captained by Gillespie, who gave a splendid display at half-back. Their forwards were much

heavier than ours, as was shown more than once in the tight scrums, but on the other hand were not so fast. Play for the first ten minutes was confined to the Varsity twenty-five, and after some hard scrummages McLean sent the ball out close to our line. Turnbull failed to hold a pass from Gillespie, who made a grand opening for him, and the ball was taken back to the twenty-five line, where G. E. Crabbie picked up, and, helped by a good swerve, scored a try under the posts, the kick being successful. Nettled by this reverse, the Varsity transferred the game to the opposing twenty-five, where a splendid series of passing, started by Strand Jones, between the forwards and three-quarters, resulted in Osborne handing forward just on their line. However, soon after Walton, who played an excellent game throughout, handed to Terry, who passed to Raphael, and a try was gained, the kick failing.

The game was terribly fast, but went in our favour for the time, and a clever dribble by the forwards resulted in Cairns securing a try, after good work by Osborne. Play continued in the Scots' twenty-five till the interval, the score being 6-5 points in our favour.

On resuming, the visitors' three-quarters got going, and for a considerable time they had the best of the play, chiefly owing to Gillespie, who required a good deal of watching. Once he started a bout of passing which would certainly have allowed G. E. Crabbie to score again for the visitors had not Walton, by a supreme effort, brought him down just in time. Walton soon afterwards made touch on the twenty-five line and brought relief. A long dribble transferred operations to the other end, and Cartwright just failed to secure a goal from a penalty kick. After this a dangerous rush by the Scots' forwards was checked by Strand Jones, who received so bad a time of it from four or five of his opponents that we were awarded a free kick by the referee. So far the Scots had a great deal of the play, but a very clever dribble up the field, in which Osborne, Kershaw, and Crabbie participated, brought the ball up to their line, where Walton secured after a scrum and passed to Terry, who got in. From this point to the end we held the upper hand, and Raphael, taking a low pass from Terry, handed on to Crabbie, who cleverly disengaged himself from his tacklers, and running round scored our fourth try. A fast and exciting game ended in our favour by 4 tries to a goal.

OXFORD.

Back—J. Strand Jones (Jesus). *Three-quarter backs*—J. E. Crabbie* (Captain) (University), G. F. Eberle (Trinity), H. F. Terry (University), J. E. Raphael (St. John's). *Half-backs*—F. Kershaw (Trinity), E. J. Walton* (Queen's). *Forwards*—R. C. Grellet (Hertford), D. Dobson (Keeble), N. Kennedy (University), A. J. Swany (University), S. H. Osborne (Hertford), W. B. Odgers (Balliol), A. G. Cairns (Trinity), V. H. Cartwright (Corpus).

Edinburgh Academicals.

Back—W. W. Grieve. *Three-quarter backs*—R. McLean, G. L. Hole, P. Turnbull*, G. E. Crabbie. *Half-backs*—R. M. Neill*, J. I. Gillespie*, *Forwards*—J. N. Bell, H. S. Reid, H. Moncreiff, W. J. Stuart, W. Dove, A. S. Pringle, F. P. Doyle*, J. H. Bell*.

* Internationals.

On Monday last the following members of the Oxford Rugby team were chosen to play in the trial match at Richmond on November 27:—J. E. Raphael, H. F. Terry, G. F. Eberle, E. J. Walton, S. H. Osborne, V. H. Cartwright, D. Dobson.

O.U.A.F.C. v. LONDON CALEDONIANS.

Played at Tufnell Park on Saturday, November 16. C. H. Wild and H. Morgan-Owen were absentees through injuries received in Cup Ties. The ground was very hard and slippery, and good football was out of the question. The game, which throughout was very uninteresting, resulted

in a win for the 'Varsity by 2 goals to love. The first goal was scored soon after the start by Evans, and Comber put through a good centre of Corbett's soon afterwards. The Caledonians made several rushes on our goal, but Stocks and Freeman both kicked very well and kept them from getting dangerous. In the second half Balfour-Melville and Evans made several good runs, but they all came to nothing owing to the difficulty experienced in steadying the ball in front of goal. McIver missed one very good opening, and Evans nearly scored with a very good shot. Towards the close the Caledonians forced a couple of corners, but with no result, and soon afterwards time was called, leaving the 'Varsity winners as stated above. Team:—

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—H. Freeman (Oriol), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs*—R. F. McCall (Oriol), A. M. Todd (Christ Church), H. J. Wylde (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriol), W. H. B. Evans (Oriol), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), C. D. McIver (Hertford), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

GOLF.

Club Challenge Cup (scratch) and St. Andrew's Cross (handicap limited to 18). Wednesday, November 13:—

W. M. Grundy* ...	72	...	4	...	68†
C. D. H. Corbett ...	81	...	9	...	73
B. Norbury ...	77	...	4	...	73
E. E. Rivington ...	84	...	10	...	74
H. D. Angles ...	87	...	13	...	74
H. W. Beveridge ...	75	...	8	...	75
A. C. M. Croome ...	78	...	2	...	76
H. S. Pelham ...	79	...	3	...	76
J. A. T. Bramston ...	75	...	2	...	77
W. H. Lee Warner ...	85	...	8	...	77
J. O. Fairlie ...	83	...	4	...	78
A. J. Graham ...	82	...	4	...	78
L. V. E. Hudson ...	82	...	4	...	78
C. S. Hannay ...	84	...	6	...	78
R. S. Davis ...	90	...	12	...	78
G. B. Grundy ...	85	...	4	...	79
G. C. A. Wright ...	82	...	3	...	79
P. C. Fletcher ...	98	...	18	...	80

* Cup. † Cross. Twenty-seven entries.

First-Class Handicap, Friday, November 15:—

B. A. Collins ...	78	...	6	...	72
P. G. M. Skene ...	81	...	6	...	75
W. A. Yerlough ...	83	...	7	...	74
W. M. Grundy ...	83	...	4	...	79
T. M. Ronaldson ...	83	...	4	...	79
W. H. Lee Warner ...	87	...	8	...	79
G. R. Girdlestone ...	90	...	11	...	79
R. S. Davis ...	93	...	12	...	81
R. Readhead ...	99	...	10	...	81

Fifteen entries; twelve returns.

HOCKEY.

O.U.H.C. II, v. EDGBASTON II.

This match was played at Oxford on Saturday, November 16. The ground was very frosty, with a slight upper coating of slippery mud. The difficulty of getting about seemed to handicap the home team in the first half far more than the visitors. The latter were a far heavier team, and their forwards had far more rush in them. The difficulty seemed to be in stopping the ball truly, and thus the rush of the forwards carried the ball past the defenders before they had time to clear. The 'Varsity forwards never attacked in the first half, while the visitors scored two goals. In the second half the 'Varsity had nearly all the game, and succeeded in equalizing with two goals (Nash and Armistead), thus leaving the game drawn.

No one seemed to play well in the open, owing, no doubt, to the shocking state of the ground; but Voss, in goal,

was clearing with much effect. The home team was as follows:—

Goal—R. Z. H. Voss. *Backs*—W. T. Wood (Captain), J. G. Overburn, *Half-backs*—J. M. Gallyall, H. E. Gibson, H. O'Hagan. *Forwards*—C. L. Paus, F. C. Gillespie, L. C. F. Nash, W. K. Armistead, J. C. Bassett.

THE UNION.

THE Union debate last Thursday must be reckoned as one of the best of the Term. In the discussion on the library list the House took the Librarian and Miss Corelli quite seriously, and rejected *The Master Christian* by a large majority.

The question for the debate gave rise to a typical "Irish night." There was much earnest, well-reasoned speaking, and a most appreciative House. We have indeed seldom seen the Union so enthusiastic on a purely political motion. Nevertheless, we must again deplore the tendency of some speakers to neglect the arguments of their opponents. More than one of the speeches last Thursday appeared to be read almost word for word from manuscript. We do not for a moment wish to deprecate careful preparation. But a sound knowledge of a subject ought to be a help rather than a hindrance in rebutting the arguments of an adversary.

Mr. L. S. Brock (Corpus Christi) moved, "That this House would view with disapproval a reduction in the Parliamentary representation of Ireland." He begged the House to take Ireland seriously for once, and deprecated any slight on the character of its people. The Irish had a decided talent for administration, but had not had an opportunity of displaying it until the passing of the Local Government Bill. The discontent of Ireland was due solely to English misgovernment, and would only be increased if the number of Irish members were reduced. Sooner than do that, it would be wiser to abolish representation altogether. Then there would be peace, but it would be the peace of desolation. Mr. Brock was temperate and earnest, but he tended to subordinate the real question at issue to a plea for Home Rule. He would be more effective if he emphasized his points more distinctly.

The Hon. E. C. Cadogan (Balliol) denounced Irishmen and Irish disloyalty at great length. He then made four points, only one of which appeared to be of much importance, viz. the disproportion between English and Irish representation. The bulk of the Irish population was not fit to exercise the power of voting. There was too much abuse and too little argument in Mr. Cadogan's speech. He certainly failed to make the most of his case.

Mr. F. W. Curran (Lincoln) regretted the intemperate attitude of the opposer. He objected to the proposed reduction being regarded as a punitive measure. If it were carried, the claims of the Home Rulers would be irresistible. Moreover, obstruction could be just as successfully practised by twenty Irish members as by a hundred. He pointed out that the under-representation of Ireland half a century ago was as glaring an anomaly as its over-representation at the present time. The Government would be better advised if it turned its attention to the financial and agrarian problems of Ireland, instead of creating greater discontent by reducing the number of its representatives in Parliament. Mr. Curran made an extremely telling and eloquent speech, which was warmly appreciated by an enthusiastic House.

Mr. L. E. Buncher (Merton), speaking as a Liberal, denied that the proposed measure would be an infringement of the Act of Union, which had already been violated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church. There was nothing in the Act to prevent the levelling up of English and Scotch

representation; but as that was impossible, he failed to see any injustice in levelling down that of Ireland. Mr. Buncher lacks animation, but his statement of his case was clearly and cogently reasoned. He succeeded in exposing the fundamental weakness in the position of the mover, and adduced several arguments which subsequent speakers were unable or at all events did not attempt to assail.

Mr. A. & B. K. Terrell (Exeter) opposed the motion for reasons which we could not hear. He must learn to speak with greater confidence.

Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton) supported the motion on the grounds that the agitation occasioned by a reduction in the representation of Ireland would outweigh the advantages that would thereby be secured. Mr. Roome's remarks savoured too much of the lamp—an impression that was not removed by the terrific burst of eloquence with which he concluded his speech.

Mr. Sacher (New College) shrilly denied that inequality of representation was a valid argument. He compared Ireland with a picture by Burne-Jones. In both cases the canon of mathematical accuracy was inapplicable. Mr. Sacher was sincere, but somewhat incoherent.

Mr. R. B. C. Sheridan (Exeter) denounced the proposals of the Government as a mere Party device designed as a counterblast to Home Rule. He spoke fluently, but should learn not to drop his voice at the end of his periods.

Mr. D. L. Savory (St. John's) burst into a torrent of interrogatives. The result of Irish legislation had been to substitute an oligarchy of priests for an oligarchy of landlords. If this was to be remedied, we ought to imitate the secularizing methods of the French. Mr. Savory made a fine stump oration.

Mr. H. Thorp (Wadham) supported the motion as an Irish Unionist. He deprecated the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain towards the Irish party, and advocated a return to the conciliatory policy once pursued by Mr. Ballour. The real remedy for Irish grievances was to give them a share in the responsibilities of Empire. Mr. Thorp made by far the best speech off the paper, and demonstrated the possibility of effective speaking without notes.

Mr. C. P. Blackwell (Wadham) supported the motion.

After a brief intervention on the part of the President and an interesting paper from Mr. Stewart (Lincoln), Mr. E. Zeitlyn (Jesus) quoted Pitt to show that the Act of Union demanded equality of representation in England and Ireland. His remarks were entirely sensible, but badly expressed.

On a division, the motion was carried by 79 votes to 42, a verdict very unlike the usual conservative tendencies of the Union.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

MY first duty this week is to express my sincere apologies for having neglected my duty to your last number. Since then the result of the Fours has become ancient history. Nothing happened to upset calculations, and Third Trinity easily defeated Trinity Hall in the final. Unfortunately, having second station, they lost time in passing the other crew in the Long Reach, and thus failed to lower the record, which they were said to have beaten by twenty-seven seconds in practice. Now that these crews have come in, the Trial Eights are settling down. It is said that a third is to be added to the usual number next week.

There have been three Rugby matches in the last fortnight, resulting in a win against the Old Leysians (6 points to 5), a draw with Northampton (2 tries all), and a defeat by Cardiff (4 tries to 1). The Blackheath match, which was to

have taken place on Saturday, was put off, as the ground was too hard for play. The Northampton game was very deadly, play being repeatedly stopped while injuries were examined or winds recovered, and P. R. Johnson, who was being tried at three-quarters, was carried off the field with a dislocated shoulder. The team at present seems to be very uneven in play, and the three-quarter line decidedly weak.

The Association Team has had a run of misfortunes, being defeated successively by the Casuals (3 to 2), Clapton (3 to 1), Middlesex (3 to 1), and A. T. B. Dunn's eleven. This does not sound encouraging, but hope remains.

Last week the Union decided that British international supremacy was threatened, and this week—on the motion, "That the State should take steps to prevent the spread of Anarchical opinions"—distinguished itself by putting the President under the necessity of using his casting vote, though 116 members were present. The President decided in favour of the motion.

The weather is, I suppose, much the same with you as with us, so need be no more than alluded to. At the same time, if the frost continues, it is probable that the Cam—being, as you are probably aware, an easy-going stream—will freeze over entirely, as it has done before now, and bring Trial Eights to an abrupt end. Skating, in fact, is becoming a subject of sanguine expectation, and football of hope against hope.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

"A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY."

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged for the notice of this book in the *Oxford Magazine* for October 23. I shall be further obliged for any useful criticisms, in order that corrections may appear in the next edition. At the same time, I do not admit that all the criticisms there made are convincing. The Modern *E. seal* should, no doubt, be rather considered as the survival of a dative. It is a good many years ago since I myself pointed out that many *foras* represent a dative rather than a nominative. But the A.S. *sealh* did not give *seal*, as asserted. The form in actual use in Ireland is *seil*, a form which I have lately explained.

And I wholly repudiate the old and comic doctrine of "compensation-lengthening," as usually explained. We are told, for example, that, in the form *seui*, "u" was dropped before *i*, the preceding vowel was then nasalized, and finally lengthened." This is clean impossible. The dropping of *u* would have given *sei*, with nothing to nasalize the *e*, nor any reason for lengthening. This process puts the cart before the horse. See Brugmann, first edition, § 208, where he says that "short vowels [in Latin] were spoken long before *ui*;" it follows that a long nasal vowel was spoken, perhaps leaving the sound of a reduced consonantal element." The general "weight" or "impression" which the syllable made on the ear was nearly the same throughout; and when the word was sufficiently recognizable by those who had become accustomed to the long vowel, the "reduced" consonant wholly disappeared. That is what I meant to convey.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SIR,—With your permission I should like to offer a few remarks upon Professor Skeat's answer to my criticism of his *Etymological Dictionary*. I notice that Mr. Skeat "wholly repudiates the old and comic doctrine" that the loss of the nasal in such words as O.E. *gif* and *gif* caused vowel lengthening. He asserts that "the dropping of *u* would have given *sei*, with nothing to nasalize the *e* nor any reason for lengthening." Of course after the *u* disappeared it could exercise no influence upon the vowel. But the ordinary view is that the *u* first nasalized the vowel, then disappeared, leaving a nasalized vowel, which subsequently lost its nasalization and was lengthened. Mr. Skeat prefers his view, namely, that "the lengthened vowel caused the loss of *u*." He is perfectly welcome to his opinion, but it is not that taken by most scholars. The view which I opposed to this, and which appears so "comic" to Mr. Skeat, is held, so far as I know, by every English scholar of repute, with the single exception of Mr. Skeat himself. I would refer him to Corrig, *Altwestsächsische Gr.* § 25; Sievers, *Ag. Gr.* § 186; Kluge, in Paul's *Grundr. der germ. Philologie*, § 84, to mention but a few authorities of eminence.

Mr. Skeat proceeds to support his view by a reference to Brugmann's *Grundriss*, § 208, where it is stated that short vowels in Latin were pronounced long before *us*. Mr. Skeat is pursuing a method that is new to me in applying Latin sound-laws to O.E. and basing an argument upon them. It is clear that every man is free to hold any views he chooses, and to support them by any method that seems good to him. But when a man of Mr. Skeat's authority with the general public holds views so eccentric, and seeks to establish them by methods so fantastic, and this without any warning to the reader that his views and his methods are peculiarly his own, and are not shared by other scholars, then a critic is not doing his duty if he does not protest in the interest of young and uncritical students. If Mr. Skeat is right in his arguments, if his method of discussing the history of forms (as shown in his letter) is a sound one, then the principles of the new philology which Brugmann, Osthoff, and Paul have been labouring for twenty-five years to establish must be given up, and Mr. Skeat will have to tell us what we are to put in their places.

YOUR REVIEWER.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION AND SPECIAL TUITION.

SIR,—Your proposals for a Board of Studies and special lectures for the I.C.S. will be welcomed by many intending competitors. The teaching at a crammer's is by no means of such a special brand that Oxford could not produce something fully as useful.

At the same time there remains a difficulty with regard to the "Greats" man of only second-rate capacity. His tutor advises him, "Go hard for your Greats subjects; you will find it pays best." He learns afterwards, by sad experience, that it pays exceedingly badly. Doubtless he gets a decent number of marks on his Greats subjects; but he makes at least as much on those which he has scraped together in the last seven weeks. He scores as much on Political Economy and English History, to which he has devoted say thirty hours apiece, as on Mental and Moral Philosophy, to which he has given a considerable part of thirty months. In Modern History, again, he will almost always get more than either in Greek or Roman; and yet he has given at least twice as much time to each of the latter. An inspection of this year's list of marks will prove that I am not generalizing from exceptional cases. And I have said nothing of such unconsidered trifles as Roman Law, Geology, and English Literature.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, in particular, repay the time given to them probably worse than any other subject on the list; and this can hardly be got over by the old suggestion of adapting one's reading to the alleged "different style" of the I.C.S. papers. It is a hard thing, especially for scholars of colleges, to throw over those subjects and seriously take up extra ones. But I suspect there is many an assistant-master in a private school who laments that he did not do so.

Yours, &c.,

A PAST AND FUTURE COMPETITOR.

DANGEROUS FOOTBALL BOOTS.

SIR,—May I, through your columns, call attention to an evil which might easily be remedied with but little inconvenience to those concerned?

The bars or studs on the ordinary football boot can never afford any pleasure or comfort save to the wearer; but when the leather of which they are composed has shrunk or been worn away, and the nails by which they are fastened protrude, they become a source of positive discomfort, if not of danger, to the other players. Upon my hands and arms I now bear signs of involuntary contact with such nails; and on examining my own boots I was sorry to find that I, too, have been an offender in this respect, and that others may well have blamed in me what I have so indignantly protested against in them. The remedy is, of course, simple, and will—I trust—in future be adopted by each man for himself; for the nature of the case leaves it to the consideration of the individual rather than to the referee or the respective captains.

Yours truly,

FORWARD.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, All Souls College, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BRASENORSE.

THE RIVER.—The COKE FOURS were rowed off on Saturday; the racing was highly exciting. The winning crew was composed of *flow*, E. Manning; 2, K. L. Macdonald; 3, J. D. Heddon; *stroke*, H. A. Bromilow; *cox*, K. B. Ridger.

ATHLETICS.—The Sports were held in miserable weather on Tuesday,

Nov. 12. Notable absentees, through injuries, were J. K. Cleave and T. A. Leach.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—St. John's have beaten us (18-8).

Association.—The team journeyed to Radley last Wednesday, and were recompensed for their cold drive by a victory of 8 goals to 3 over the school.

INGOLSHRY ESSAY CLUB.—On Sunday Mr. Black read an interesting paper on "Robert Louis Stephenson."

A most enjoyable organ recital was given in the Chapel on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Teape, assisted by Messrs. Arnold and Simpson (violin), and Mr. Kemp, of Magdalen (violinello). It was greatly appreciated by all who heard it.

HERTFORD.

THE RIVER.—The Tigger has already got to work, but it is too early to comment or criticize.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—The Fifteen went to Cambridge on Tuesday, Nov. 12, and beat Pembroke (5-0).

Association.—Cup Tie. We have succumbed to University (1-0).

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—The Society met on Nov. 10 in Mr. R. O. Hitchison's rooms, and read Sheridan's *Critic*.

The date fixed for the Smoker is Wednesday, Nov. 27.

JESUS.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Our team were lost in London; two link-hors were the only ones who scored!

Association.—We have defeated St. Catharine's (2-0).

ELIZABETHIAN SOCIETY.—Master W. B. Collingwood did reele a paper on "Chopin."

J.C.K.—Mr. C. H. Gill moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Press has mistaken its position in English Politics." Mr. J. B. S. Reed opposed. The motion was carried.

Mr. J. P. Maine has left for Egypt. Our best wishes go with him. Mr. M. H. Williams has left for the Gold Coast. May he succeed!

LINCOLN.

THE RIVER.—By the time this is in print the Junior Fours will have been rowed. Keen races are anticipated.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten the Berkshire Wanderers' "A" team by 13 points to 3. For us Harrison scored 2 tries, and Captain got a try and dropped a goal.

Association.—We have beaten "an Oriel team" (4-1), and our "A" team has drawn with Pembroke (1-1).

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Society discussed the decadence of Oxford journalism. Mr. Wootlesley made an excellent speech.

MAGDALEN.

THE RIVER.—Messrs. Fleming and Willis are rowing in the Trial Eight. Provisional Torpids are being taken out daily.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We defeated St. Edward's School, Summer-town.

Association.—We lost our Cup Tie to Oriel on Friday by 2-0. We lost to the Cygnets, but defeated Exeter.

The College Golf competition has attracted 36 entries.

THE CHARLES READE SOCIETY.—Mr. Wood read on "Macaulay as a poet."

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—The "Fours" were rowed on Friday and Saturday. The following composed the winning Four—*bow*, F. G. Harvie; 2, C. E. Fry; 3, F. S. Acres; *stroke*, A. L. Sanson; *cox*, G. R. Ryan.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have defeated St. John's.

Association.—The replayed Cup Tie with New College on Tuesday, Nov. 12, ended in another draw (2-2), but on Wednesday in the Parks we managed to win by 1-0.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—We have beaten Hertford (6-3) and Corpus (3-2).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY decided in favour of civilization.

The Freshers' Wine was held on Saturday last, and was very successful.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—The Tigger Fours were rowed off on Friday. The winning crew was as follows:—*bow*, Sadler; 2, Grant; 3, Kennedy; *stroke*, Stephens; *cox*, Hydes.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—The "Cupper" was played off on Tuesday, Nov. 12, when Wadham beat us by 5 to 1. Jesus also beat us by 2 to 0.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Open Night Debate was held on Saturday night last. Mr. E. Macdicken (Wadham) proposed, "That, in the interests of both, the difference between Church and State should be solved." The other Hon. Visitors were the Hon. E. C. Cadogan (Balliol), who opposed, and Messrs. H. du Parc (Exeter) and J. R. S. Hulbert (Merton), who spoke third and fourth respectively. There also spoke—the Hon. Pres., Messrs. Bernard, d'Aeth, F. K. Harris, Williams (Hon. Treas.), and Weston. The motion was lost by 7 votes.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2.30 p.m., the Society will visit Corpus Christi College. Members will assemble at Corpus, when the Rev. the President has kindly promised to meet them, and show them the Hall, Chapel, Library, &c., and to give particulars of the history of the College.

The Annual Business Meeting will be held in the Ashmolean Museum on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 8 p.m., when the Secretaries will read their Annual Report, and elections will be made of a President, three members of Committee, and the Auditors for the ensuing year.

At 8.45 p.m. the President will give an address on the past and future work of the Society. This will be followed by a short paper by Mr. R. T. Günther (illustrated by diagrams and views) of some recent architectural discoveries at Magdalen College.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

On Friday, November 22, Mr. E. W. Allfrey will read a report on the Dunch Monuments at Little Wittenham, Berks. Members are invited to exhibit architectural lantern-slides, brass rubbings, &c. Those who intend doing so are requested to communicate beforehand with the Secretary.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. Edited by LL. J. M. BOSCH, M.A., Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. (London: G. Allen.)

In this volume Mr. Bebb has reprinted twenty-three sermons, which he has selected from far larger numbers preached before the University at St. Mary's, and afterwards published in the *Oxford Magazine*. They range in date from 1883 to 1899, and are by sixteen different authors, including two distinguished Cambridge men, Archdeacon Wilson and Canon Ainger. Such a selection necessarily implies incompleteness, and a somewhat fragmentary treatment of many topics from many points of view; but none of the sermons are unworthy of their place in the volume, and many possess quite an exceptional interest, from the fame of the preacher or his treatment of the subject. Among them will be found Mr. Gore's Whitsunday sermon preached in 1892, in which, in his desire to protest against a superstitious use of Sacraments, he gave a bit of perilous advice which provoked many comments at the time, and which we trust will not be used against him when he takes up the heavy burden of his new work in the Diocese of Worcester.

"Let us give no countenance," he urged, "to any use of Baptism such as would allow children to be baptized where there is no fair prospect of their being brought up to understand the meaning of their Christian vocation."

Many of the sermons, and notably those of the Rector of Exeter and Warden of Keble, are characterized by a grace of expression and refinement of thought which are in harmony with the best traditions of Oxford culture. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that no sermon of Dr. Liddon's is included in the volume; but, indeed, he was rarely heard at Oxford during the last ten years of his life.

Mr. Bebb's book is particularly valuable for the long and careful introduction, in which he traces the history of the University sermons from their very beginning, and notices many curious facts connected with them. Such an account, gleaned from various sources and compiled with thoroughness and accuracy, is appropriately published at a time when a serious change in the venerable institution has just been effected, by the abolition of the Sunday afternoon sermon. That ceremony had for many years been a dreary and unedifying form; and many attempts had been made to get rid of it. Even as far back as 1870, Dr. Pusey, when asked to serve on a committee of the Hebdomadal Council for the consideration of the question, declared that he had already sat for innumerable hours on similar committees, occupied in the fruitless attempt to "hatch added eggs." The right of the Masters of Arts to preach in their turn, and the difficulty of finding any satisfactory substitute for the two o'clock sermon, had always been obstructions in the way of reform. But when—owing to the abolition of sermons on Saints Days and in Vacations—the turns became so few that a Master of Arts was nearly sixty years old before he could exercise his right, and when the provision of evening

sermons at St. Mary's, delivered by distinguished preachers to large informal congregations of undergraduates, had supplied an effective substitute, the change was at last carried, in the face of a weak and half-hearted opposition. Nothing indeed could be less edifying than the normal afternoon sermon, and the Rector of Lincoln's delightful poem, of which Mr. Bebb quotes all too little, draws a scarcely exaggerated picture of the scene which was repeated week after week throughout the academical Terms. The Saints Day sermons, which had been discontinued at an earlier date, were even less frequented. Memory recalls a sermon on New Year's Day, preached in the presence of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, a Pro-Precator, and no one else except the necessary attendants. The preacher enlarged on the uncertainty of life, a proper topic for the occasion; and, unmindful of the fewness of his hearers, besought them to bear in mind that, though it was not possible to forecast the fate of any individual man, yet it was "perfectly certain" that of those whom he was addressing "many" would have passed to their last account before the year was ended.

Mr. Bebb's introduction well deserves perusal, and we will not forestall the reader's enjoyment by making quotations from it. He might, indeed, have been more generous in his illustrations of sermons at St. Mary's; so many memories have gathered round the church, tragic and mournful, sad or strange. From the old stone pulpit, of which a portion still remains, Dr. Cole made his famous appeal to Cranmer on the day of his martyrdom, and witnessed his famous answer; a few years later, at Amy Robsart's funeral, Dr. Ishington, by an awkward slip, spoke of the poor lady "so pitifully murdered." Richard Taverner, of Woodstock, the High Sheriff, preached as a layman in Edward the Sixth's reign, wearing a damask gown, with a gold chain hanging round his neck, and prefaced his evangelical discourse with strange euphuistic phrases: "Arriving at the Mount of St. Mary's in the Stony Stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fyne Biskettes baked in the oven of Charitie, carefully conserved for the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." Under the Puritans, rough soldiers bore their testimony there; and Vice-Chancellor Owen, who, in opposition to a "prelatical cut," was accustomed to make his appearance with "his hair powdered, cambric band with large costly band-strings, velvet jacket, his breeches set round at knee with ribbons pointed, Spanish leather boots with cambric tops," preached some of those solid discourses which are still held in honour by Nonconformists.

One would like to write of the golden-tongued preachers who came after the Restoration, of Jane and South, of Atterbury and Smalridge; of the eighteenth century with its isolated famous names; till after a long interval and a great descent one reaches the eccentric figure of Dr. Tatham, to whose lengthy sermon Mr. Bebb refers. It was surely in this discourse that he expressed the wish that the "Jarman" Doctors with their "Jarman" philosophy were all at the bottom of the "Jarman" ocean; and at its close left the further discussion of the question to the "learned" Dean and Canons of Christ Church, "who are paid so much for doing so little."

Perhaps Mr. Bebb will some day add to the debt of gratitude which all Oxonians owe to him for this most interesting book, by issuing a supplementary volume, illustrating the pulpit oratory of the many great English Divines who in successive generations have cast their spell over listening congregations, within the patient walls of the University Church.

HISTORY.

An Outline of the Relations between England and Scotland (500-1707). By R. S. RAIT. (London: Blackie & Son.)

We cannot help feeling that in the very interesting book under notice Mr. Rait has to a certain extent fallen between two stools. Though cast into narrative shape and chronologically arranged, it is hardly sufficiently detailed to be a complete narrative, while of the 250 odd pages to which it amounts, about fifty are devoted to a preface (and illustrative appendix) in which Mr. Rait attacks at some length the views of Professor Freeman on the Anglo-Saxon element in the Scottish nation. The reason is that there is both too little narrative and too much, that while one is somewhat oppressed with a multitude of facts, more than one point of importance seems to be inadequately treated; for instance, the terms of the agreement between John and William the Lion in

1209 should have been given; and views are sometimes expressed which would carry more weight were the chain of argument which leads up to them made clear. Thus the statement that after 1690 Scotland "ceased to have any interest in the war" against Louis XIV is hardly one which can be expected to pass unchallenged; and we should like to know why it had become immaterial to the Scottish Covenanters to keep on James II. If Mr. Rait means that the success of the Revolution was assured, and that further hostilities were a mere waste of life, England was as little interested in the war as Scotland, and was being equally sacrificed to William's Dutch proclivities. We should be inclined to say that either of two courses would have been preferable to that adopted by the author. He might have increased the size of the book sufficiently to give the greater wealth of detail which adequate treatment in a narrative form would have required, or—and this would in our opinion have been better—he might have cast the book into the shape of essays, making it a commentary rather than a narrative, since his readers could easily turn to Burton or to Hume Brown for a chronological account. He might then have devoted rather more attention to drawing out the underlying tendencies and to discussing his conclusions, which are at present rather obscured by the mass of detail.

It is this original want of space which seems to be responsible for a good many of the minor points which invite criticism, but there are a few which seem to be due to carelessness. For instance, "Robert the Steward succeeded his uncle . . . he was an old man, eight years the senior of the nephew he succeeded" (p. 75): in the account of Northallerton, after a description of the charge of Prince Henry and the Scottish right wing, we read that the Scottish *right* "made a pusillanimous attack on the English left"; but the men of Lorne and Lothian, whose conduct deserved this censure, are really on the Scottish *left* (p. 20). What exactly is meant by saying, "Knox did his endeavour to save the palace at Stone" (p. 125)? Also the table given on p. 214 hardly bears out the statement that Balliol's hereditary claim was the strongest (p. 37): according to the table, Nicolas Solves, son of Marjorie, daughter of Alexander II, would be next heir after the Maid of Norway; there is nothing to show that Marjorie was illegitimate.

We rather wish that Mr. Rait had devoted more space to the seventeenth century; there is but little on the Restoration period, though the account of the Revolution is of a very great interest, while the part played by Scotland in the struggle between York and Lancaster is well explained.

Though Mr. Rait is free from "the bias of anti-patriotism," and though his sympathies are, as they ought to be, North of the Tweed, his attitude to England and to the English enemies of Scotland is quite unexceptionable. Mr. Pollard would not, we suppose, endorse his view of the Scottish policy of Protector Somerset, and the blame for the rupture of 1513 should rather rest on James than on Henry; but Mr. Rait does justice on the whole to Edward I, though surely, when he condemns Edward's policy on the ground of its results, he overlooks the fact that those results were due to Edward II's failure to carry out his father's work. And when, in discussing the probable effects of a successful war of conquest on Scotland, Mr. Rait expresses his gratitude to Wallace and Bruce for saving their country from what occurred in "the parallel case of Ireland," surely Ireland is the very last country to be quoted as an example of a *successful* war of conquest! It is a new version of Irish history indeed. The proper parallel case is that of Wales. We rather doubt, too, if French historians would be satisfied with the remark that "the Scots defeated the English at Bauge"; one does not usually reckon Breitenfeld as a Scottish victory, even though Scots contributed very largely to the success of the day. One might also take exception to Mr. Rait's version of the relations of Spain to Mary Stuart in 1560; it was not until twenty years later, when the Guises had become the faithful servants of Philip II, that the Queen of Scots had any chance of getting Spanish assistance.

With regard to the second aim of the book, the attempt to overthrow Professor Freeman's theory of the alliance between the "true Scots" of the Highlands with the Saxons of England "farther off" out of hatred of "the nearer Saxons" of Lothian, we certainly think that Mr. Rait has proved his case, and that it cannot be maintained that any such racial antagonism prevailed between Highlanders and Lowlanders, or that any alliance existed between the Highlanders and England. Still, Mr. Rait

admits that the population of the Lothians was mainly of Anglo-Saxon race; that during the eleventh century there was some infusion of English blood and much more of English influences in the Celtic kingdom of Scotland; that the Celts of the Lowlands North of the Forth, the men of Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen, were Anglicized in speech and habits; that there was, in fact, "an English victory," though a victory not of blood, but of civilization. But when all this is admitted there is not much left to admit, and the difference seems to be whittled down to the fact that, while Professor Freeman in ascribing to the English of Lothian the credit for the success of Scotland in the War of Independence has omitted all mention of the Anglicized Celts of Aberdeen and Forfar, Mr. Rait, while giving these Anglicized Celts their due share of credit and showing that the kingdom of David I and William the Lion was a conglomerate of "Fict, Scot, Goidel, Brython, Dane, and Angle," with an Anglo-Norman nobility (elements most of which are also to be found in the decidedly composite "English" nation), tries to prove that there was rather a union between the "true Scots" of the Highlands with the Anglicized Celts of the Lowlands against England. In support of this idea he lays great stress on the presence of the Highlanders in the Scottish reserve at Bannockburn, and on the part played by Highlanders at Northallerton and Flodden, battles which he somewhat curiously classes with Bannockburn as occasions on which the independence of Scotland was at stake! However, it is possible to hold that the stress laid by the authorities on the presence of the Highlanders at these battles is itself evidence that it was an exception to the general rule. Both at Northallerton and Flodden one finds the tactics of the Highlanders the same as those of their descendants at Killiecrankie and Culoden—a wild, impetuous charge, very different from the enduring resistance of the Lowland "schiltron" of Falkirk, or of the "stubborn spearman" of Flodden (Mr. Rait is surely in error in speaking of the Highlanders at Flodden as "taking part in the ring which encircled James IV"; was it not composed of the five central divisions—all of them Lowlanders—of the Scottish army, who alone stood their ground after Stanley had routed Lennox and Argyle, and Dacre had driven Huntly and Home off to the west?). We cannot admit that Mr. Rait has shaken this part of Professor Freeman's theory; it was not the victors, but the vanquished, of Killiecrankie who were the conquerors of Bannockburn and the real champions of Scottish independence.

Alfred the Great: A Sketch and Seven Studies. By WARWICK H. DRAPER. Second Edition, Revised. (London: Elliot Stock.)

We are glad that Mr. Draper has reached a second edition. His studies on Alfred are certainly among the best informed of those which have been recently issued for popular consumption. Thus, on p. 37 he utilizes Professor Vinogradoff's researches into the subject of folkland and in the note on Alfred's Jewel he quotes the recent monograph by Professor Earle. We notice, however, that in one case he has more than kept pace with scholarship; his Bibliography mentions Mr. Stevenson's edition of Asser as though it were already published at the time of writing. The study of "Alfred as a Man of Letters" will be found useful: it contains a particularly appreciative account of Boethius and his influence upon Alfred. On the other hand, we fail to see the necessity for such an account of "Alfred's local Government" as Mr. Draper has furnished. It is really a brief and not very readable sketch of the permanent institutions of Anglo-Saxon England. The book will probably be of more use to teachers than to learners; for with all its merits it is rather disconnected, and there is a certain want of proportion in the detailed discussions. Since Mr. Draper has gone so deeply into some of the questions connected with Alfred, we think that he might have treated the authenticity of the *Life by Asser* in a more systematic and independent manner. He spends too much time in rooting out the verdicts of other scholars, too little in discussing the evidence. In particular, he ignores the question of Asser's relation to the Chronicle. On the whole subject of the Chronicle and its authorship he should have utilized the admirable introduction to Mr. Plummer's edition of the Parker and Laud MSS. The disputed date of Alfred's death is adequately discussed; but the discussion is inserted under the heading of "Alfred's Burial Place" (p. 101), whereas it would fall more naturally in the biographical sketch. On this subject Mr. Draper adopts the

conclusions of Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and deserves our gratitude for an extremely lucid summary of the well-known paper in the *English Historical Review* for 1898.

PHILOSOPHY.

The Adversaries of the Sceptic, or The Specious Present. By ALFRED HODDER. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

This is a courageous and vigorous book, and well deserves the attention of students of philosophy. The opening chapter, called "The Dilemma of Scepticism," is written in a very lively manner, under the spell, as is plain, of Mr. Bradley's controversial style. It is aimed at the postulation of an "absolute knowledge of reality" by Mr. Bradley in *Appearance and Reality*, and at a similar position taken up by Professor Royce. Dr. Hodder will admit no assumptions or postulates. "To maintain the ultimate presuppositions of knowledge by sheer pluck—by courage—is on a par in its significance for metaphysics with an offer to maintain them by pistols." "It" (that is, metaphysics) "cannot supply logic, it will therefore give courage: it cannot tell a story, it will sing a comic song." The criticism, at least as directed against Mr. Bradley, admits of an answer; but it is cleverly put, and was worth making. We confess that other positions than Mr. Bradley's—notably that of a writer of quite another kind, Professor James—seem more obviously open to Dr. Hodder's accusations. The second chapter is called by the sub-title of the whole book, "The Specious Present." The difficulties of the "present" are very well stated. On p. 45 the strongly-put observation that "the logical impossibility of the hypothetical all-inclusive thought's knowing any other consciousness than its own . . . cannot be too often nor too stubbornly insisted on," is again one worth considering, yet open to reply—and why "logical"? what precisely is the force of this word? The objection, indeed, implied in the remark seems more applicable to Professor Royce than to Mr. Bradley, whose views Dr. Hodder tends to identify too completely with those of the American philosopher. Dr. Hodder (p. 52) quotes from Mr. Bradley (*Appearance and Reality*, p. 143) that "if" a supposed independent being "is known by another, then forthwith it cannot be self-existent, since this relation must clearly belong to its essence"; and seems to take "this relation" to mean "the relation of being known by another," which he then proceeds to describe as the "least essential of accidents." We should have supposed that self-existence, which is a "relation to self," was meant. But even supposing Dr. Hodder is right in his interpretation, he does not explain how he draws the line between essence and accident, on the distinction of which his whole criticism of Mr. Bradley depends. "Plurality," Mr. Bradley has said, "is unmeaning unless the units are somehow taken together." "It would be quite as discriminating," Dr. Hodder retorts, "to affirm that plurality has no meaning unless the units are somehow taken apart." But surely Mr. Bradley would not deny this. It is only that the consideration is irrelevant in the connexion. It is too common with those who regard what they call "monism" as their great enemy to suppose that, if one calls attention to the unity which is implied in plurality, one must be denying the plurality altogether. These instances will suffice to show that Dr. Hodder's criticism of Mr. Bradley is not always cogent. But indeed, despite its acuteness in pointing out the difficulties of the philosophy which he criticises, the difficulties of avoiding assent to it he does not see with equal clearness. Thus, on p. 143 he pushes his scepticism to the point of remarking that "without putting a naive faith in memory" one cannot "show that before the present moment one had a mind or an experience"; and that "without putting an equally naive faith in inference," one cannot show "that one will have a mind or an experience at any period hereafter." But then this incapacity seems to make more obvious the necessity of recognising some sort of consciousness within which the individual consciousness falls. For we can, as Dr. Hodder says, doubt whether we shall have a mind or experience a moment hence; yet this, too, is a doubt of something within the world of which we are conscious. Now we have a mind, then (perhaps) we shall not. Now and then fall, at least, within one time-series of which we are conscious. Again, on p. 175 we have "one's specious present," but "the specious present," which gives its second title to the book, must itself be a universal applicable to many such; and so here,

too, we have transcended a merely "individual" consciousness. The third section of the chapter on "The Unity of Consciousness" is written in a breathless style very difficult to follow in such a subject-matter. Dr. Hodder seems to hold that the "plain man," whenever he adverts to the matter, is straightway not a crude realist, but a Berkeleyan or Humian sceptic, not only as to the external world, but also as to the past and future. But this seems to us very far from being true. The discussion which follows, on the "Testimony of Consciousness," is clever but not convincing; but that on "The Morality that Ought to be" is a really strong criticism of the least strong point in Mr. Bradley's *Ethical Studies*; and the sceptical passages at the end could not, perhaps, be better placed. The chapter on "The Morality that is" is less successful. Dr. Hodder ranges himself on the side of Thrasymachus in the discussion at the beginning of Plato's *Republic*. He also defends the "hedonistic calculus" of Bentham, and says that it is as good as any applied mathematics. This might be, if one could—as one cannot—perform abstraction in ethics in the same way as in mathematics. And who, one may ask, denies what Dr. Hodder states as though it were not usually admitted by opponents of Utilitarianism, that "the objections regarded as fatal to the use of the Benthamite calculus across the dividing line between the selves of different moments are in logic, if not in rhetoric, the 'same' as the objections regarded as fatal to its use across the dividing line between individual and individual"? (p. 313) Dr. Hodder's treatment of ethics would be more satisfactory if he had a clearer insight into the religious consciousness. He does not realize the full meaning of the "first and great commandment," though he has (p. 319) some sensible remarks on the "second which is like unto it." When he says (p. 326): "It cannot be the loss of every single self that constitutes the gain of every single self," one feels that he has not entered into the spirit of John xii. 25. The view taken of "pain and hardship" on p. 329 is rather that of the Leibnizian Theodicee than of the Christian religion. Still, on the whole, the ethical discussion is good. The defence of the name "pleasure" as a "common denominator" will at any rate do no harm just now. Dr. Hodder's real view is probably much the same as Lotze's. But it is not easy to see how it is to be held apart from belief in some sort of "higher"—and conscious—self. His objection to this belief blinds him to the difficulties of avoiding it. He scoffs at the notion of "its being so much better to conceive and speak of him" (the unifying agent in experience) "falsely (we may, it seems, be sure at least of that!) than not at all." Aristotle frankly says as much of the heavenly bodies at the beginning of the *De Caelo*: and for the same reason, no doubt, as Professor Royce in respect of the "unifying agent," if we may judge from the title of the latter's book.

We observe an inaccuracy on p. 81: "actuality excludes possibility." Does it not rather include it? Again, when the "argument from design" is mentioned on p. 157, the ontological argument seems, from the context, to be intended. The proofs have been very carefully corrected throughout: on p. 358 a word has been dropped out and a blank left; and "sceptre" for "sceptic" on p. 127 is an unusually startling misprint.

POETRY.

The Book of the Horace Club (1898-1901). (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.)

It is an old Oxford story that from time to time the teachers of Mathematics dine formally together in honour of their subject, and that the toast of the evening is "the Higher Mathematics—may they never be of use to any one." Whatever the truth of this story—and far be it from us to question Oxford traditions—the book before us is a satisfactory evidence that, in other and more humane branches of Arts than the Higher Mathematics, there are still found chosen souls who care to meet and cultivate the Muses without any reference to "the Schools" or the Civil Service Examination.

The Horace Club has been in existence more than three years, and numbers among its twenty members both graduates and undergraduates (although apparently all but two of the juniors whose names occur in the list

(dies) ævius impellit
Frustra reluctantes in undas
Solicite strepitumque vitas,

i.e. have kept their Terms and gone in for their Final Schools, if we may so barbarously paraphrase the last two lines of Mr. Asquith's charming *Alcaics* on "Winchester").

Among the contributors, almost all are well known to fame elsewhere, and at least half have tempted fortune with books or booklets of their own. Hence in this collection of verses—English, French, Latin, and Greek—we have the work of authors who have already won their spurs, and many of whom, it must be added, have had or have a close personal connexion with the *Oxford Magazine*.

We congratulate the Horace Club on its existence, and thank it for having admitted the outside world to share in the pleasure of such charming contributions as Mr. Hardie's "Ad Musam Pervicacem," Mr. Godley's *ἱσχυρία*, Mr. Butler's "Horace," and Mr. Medd's "George Burrow," to mention only some of the delights contained in this very pretty book.

But at the same time we cannot but think that the Horace Club would have been wiser not to be in such a hurry to present its sheaf of gleanings to the public, or at all events that the "arbiters" might have exercised their authority a little more severely in revision and correction. There is far too much of verse like this:—

The indifferent languor of your mouth betrays
Love's inquisition; and your throat's pure white,
Made chaste as ice through unrepentant days,
Proclaims the inevitable enemy.

Here it need hardly be said the last line does not scan; but a more serious point is that the stanza appears to mean nothing. It is quoted here as typical, not because it is worse (or better) than half the poems in the book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trinity College, Oxford: Admissions during the Nineteenth Century. (Oxford: printed for private circulation.)

This list contains 2,547 names in the order of the College Admission Book, with an index which gives initials, dates, and various symbols ingeniously indicating classes, athletic achievements, and relationships. The body of the work gives degrees, offices, professions, occupations, and territorial designations, but rather too briefly to make the list interesting to the outside world. The compiler is understood to be a Fellow of the College whose information about the *personnel* of the University during the century is believed to be even more extensive and peculiar than appears here; and we imagine that his book will be highly valued by old Trinity men who are anxious to know what has become of the contemporaries of whom they have lost sight. Antiquarians should note that it supplies a great deal of information which is later and more exact than that of Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*. A second edition, as often in such cases, would be much more valuable; and we hope it may be called for. No price is advertised; but we are told that copies can be obtained from the Librarian of Trinity College.

The Lighter Side of Cricket. By Captain PHILIP TREVOR. (London: Methuen & Co.)

This is an excellent book for a season when averages, championships, and other nauseating statistics have temporarily ceased from troubling. It is a good thing to come across cricket literature which does not involve an acquaintance with the higher mathematics, and which can be understood of those to whom decimals are a mystery. Captain Trevor's views are—in our opinion—eminently sound on such crucial questions of the day as the paid amateur, the unfair treatment of the professional, the abominable tyranny of averages, the futility of endless draws, and so forth. But while these questions are treated in the course of the book, it is with the "lighter side of cricket" that it is mainly concerned. Public school cricket, cricket in India, in the suburbs, cricket tours, umpires, fielders, the foibles and fancies of the great and the would-be great, are pertinently and amiably discussed. Perhaps the most attractive part of the book is where Captain Trevor leaves the beaten path to discuss cricket in the army. He has some pleasing tales of regimental and garrison matches, of soldiers in first-class cricket, and of soldier-cricket. The sad fate of the garrison pitch, which had been tenderly preserved all through the winter only to be sacrificed at the end of April that the (non-cricketing) General

might show a distinguished foreigner how British cavalry can charge, is only one of many such stories. Of the future of garrison cricket Captain Trevor is not optimistic; the drill and manœuvre season coincides with the cricket season, and even at a big station like Aldershot it is often difficult to put a decent team into the field. Incidentally Captain Trevor reminds us of the vast number of first-class cricketers in the army: one could have raised an eleven quite capable of tackling the "Varsity" from among the "honourably mentioned" in the South African despatches alone.

A chapter which can be recommended to those who are troubled by mammoth scores and the consequent drawn matches is that on "The Future of the Bowler." We are glad to see that Captain Trevor protests strongly against artificial wickets, "snatching the custody of cricket-fields from the hands of Nature." He advocates a greater employment of lob—advice which has practically been taken this summer in the shape of the development of what is impolitely termed "slow tosh"; but while admitting that the bowlers deserve better support from the fielders than they often receive, his main precept to the despairing bowler is to put more heart into his task; faith can remove mountains, confidence is the essence of success; "a man with a great big heart" is what the cricket-field wants.

Finally, we might direct the attention of our readers to Captain Trevor's "negative advice to young cricketers"—it is excellent from all points of view.

Asia and Europe. By MEREDITH TOWNSEND. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Mr. Townsend has a charming style; whether it be of Asia or of Europe that he writes, one is sorry to reach the end of an essay from his pen. His views deserve a respectful hearing, for they are those of a man who has studied India from the time of the Mutiny, and his reflections on the Oriental character prove that he has gone much deeper into his subject than the average Anglo-Indian. But when it comes to political prophecy the speculations of one man have about as much or little value as those of another. We should think more highly of Mr. Townsend if he did not mount the tripod quite so often. To judge from this volume he is the main, if not the sole, begetter of those lamentable predictions to which the *Spectator* has insured us. At first this persevering cry of "Voi!" had some effect upon us; but familiarity with it has produced in us, we would not say contempt, but certainly a little weariness. We will leave it to Mr. Townsend's readers to determine for themselves what importance should be attached to the vaticinations of this volume. Most of them refer to our Indian Empire. No doubt it stands on an uncertain foundation; and those who, like Mr. Townsend, were eye-witnesses of the Mutiny may be pardoned for dilating on a situation which is obvious. But we rather think that the English have gained more than they have lost by that want of imagination which prevents them from prying too curiously into the future. Defeats have rarely been avoided, empires have never been maintained, by looking for disasters round the corner of to-morrow. Our ignorance of the Indian mind is colossal. It does not follow that we have reason for a panic. We have held India hitherto because we have had unwavering faith in a few great ideas and a few sound principles of government. Because of this faith we are respected. Loved we never shall be; and it is improbable that the native of India would like us better if we understood him more perfectly. Mr. Townsend takes it as an axiom that no government which is not loved can last. This we should dispute. It may be true where the subject population forms a united nationality. But where that population is divided by all sorts of jealousies and prejudices, a power which is not cordially liked by any single class or section may very well be maintained as preferable to any other power which could take its place. The English hold the balance between the creeds and races of India; their departure would mean economic ruin to thousands of those who dislike them most cordially; and it seems to us that this important fact is ignored by Mr. Townsend in his elaborate calculations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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The Tale of the Great Mutiny. W. H. Fitchett. 6s.
 From the UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL PRESS:—
The London University Guide, 1901-1902.

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WILLIAMS' PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. Intended as a First Book for the use of Students in Conveyancing. Nineteenth Edition. By T. CYPRIAN WILLIAMS, Barrister-at-Law. Price 21s. cloth. 1901
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THE CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION OF 1901.

In accordance with our usual custom we offer to our readers a tabulated statement of the results of the recent examination for appointments in the Home, Indian, and Colonial Civil Services. We are indebted for our information partly to the table of marks published by the Civil Service Commissioners, partly to answers readily supplied to our inquiries by the successful candidates themselves.

The competition of the year 1901 is in many respects a remarkable one. The first candidate on the list, Mr. Keith, has amassed the unprecedented total of 5,382. This is more than 1,000 marks in advance of Mr. Norwood's 4,366 in 1899, which has hitherto constituted a record. Mr. Stewart follows Mr. Keith at an interval of upwards of 1,200. The third candidate, again, is separated by another great gulf from the second. The lowest aggregate of marks to secure a place is 2,044, as against 1,859 in 1900, 1,697 in 1899, and 1,528 in 1898. Each successive year brings an increase in the difficulty of the examination and the intensity of the competition. It is noticeable that very few of the successful candidates have declined the appointments offered to them. The few cases in which this has occurred are indicated in our tables by the occasional gaps in numerical sequence.

Another feature of this year's list is the large number of subjects taken up by the several candidates. It is not so long since the ordinary equipment of the Oxford Greats School—aggregating nine subjects in all—was sufficient to secure a place. Those easy days are over. The two first candidates offer fifteen subjects apiece. Most men offer twelve or eleven, few less than eleven, three only are satisfied with nine, one alone—a mathematician—has the temerity to succeed with eight.

But the characteristic of this year's results which has most occasioned remark, and perhaps emotion, in Oxford is the comparative unsuccess of the Oxford candidate. For the first time since the examination was instituted, ten years ago, Cambridge has beaten us. Of the successful candidates thirty-eight are from Cambridge (of whom two also from Bombay, and one also from Durham), thirty-four from Oxford (one of these also of Edinburgh, another also of Glasgow). The remaining sixteen names in the list are made up as follows: Dublin six, Royal University of Ireland four, Edinburgh two, Bombay one, Calcutta one, Melbourne one, no University one.

While disavowing any intention of disparaging the success of our rivals, we may be permitted to investigate the cause of it. The secret history of our defeat is concealed in the statistics of the unsuccessful candidates, which afford no sure guidance, since it is not possible to refer an individual number to the appropriate University. One thing at least appears—that the Cambridge side has turned the balance against us by the accession of a singularly strong array of mathematical talent. Mr. Bottomley of Trinity, Cambridge, who was third wrangler

last year, has achieved an absolute maximum in Mathematics pure and applied, and in advanced Mathematics 814 out of a possible 900. Other wranglers are the sixth (No. 30), the seventh (No. 24), the ninth (No. 65), and the thirty-fifth (No. 19). Mr. Stewart is the only Oxford mathematician to compete. But Mr. Stewart's honours comprise besides a First Class in Mathematical Moderations, a Second in Classical Moderations, a First in Natural Science, and a Second in Literae Humaniores.

In other subjects Cambridge competes with us on equal terms. It is impossible, after a close examination of the figures, to find any preponderating excellence on either side in English Composition, Ancient and Modern Languages, Modern History, Political Economy, or Political Science. In Ancient History the advantage is slightly in our favour. Only two of our candidates have strayed into the field of Natural Science. Cambridge is equally averse from Logic and Moral Philosophy.

An attentive reader of the published figures cannot but be struck by the extraordinarily low average of marks allotted to every subject other than mathematics and General Modern History. Out of sixty candidates who offered Greek only eleven got more than half marks; in Latin only eight out of sixty-three. Below the line in the case of Greek are nine First Class men in Classical Moderations and three First Class men in the Classical Tripos. In Latin twelve Oxford and three Cambridge First Class men fell short of half marks. Similarly it will be found that a First Class in Lit. Hum. is not incompatible with failing to obtain half marks either in Ancient History, or in Logic and Moral Philosophy, or in any of them.

We state these facts without comment. They are proper to be considered by future candidates. Perhaps their wisdom will lie in more concentrated work on fewer subjects.

The successful candidates comprise among them some high academic distinctions. Mr. Keith has to his credit two First Classes in Final Schools, besides the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship. The list includes also a Craven Scholarship (No. 9), two Gaisford Verse Prizes (Nos. 9 and 22), a Forson Prize and Prox. Acc. Browne Prize (No. 17), and two mentions for the Hertford (Nos. 9 and 70). The Dublin candidates, Nos. 4, 54, and 55, are laden with honours from their own University.

About two-thirds of the candidates have won athletic distinction at school or college. Mr. Lucas (No. 11) has represented Cambridge in the Long Jump. Mr. Turnbull (No. 72) has been for four years a member of the Oxford University swimming team. Mr. Graham (No. 4) has represented his University at Lawn Tennis, and won the University Doubles Championship, 1900. Mr. Couper is well known as a Rugby football Blue.

CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION, 1901.

TABLE I.—(COMPILED FROM LISTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.)

H=Home Civil Service. I=Indian Civil Service. C=Eastern Cadetship.

Service in which appointed.		Order in Classification.	NAME.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.																				NATURAL SCIENCES.										Total.
				(First day in brackets.)																				(First day in brackets.)										
				English Composition.	English Language and Literature.	English Literature.	English History.	English Geography.	English Science.	English Art.	English Music.	English Physical Science.	English Moral Philosophy.	English Natural History.	English Economic History.	English Political Science.	English Law.	English Literature.	English History.	English Geography.	English Science.	English Art.	English Music.	English Physical Science.	English Moral Philosophy.	English Natural History.	English Economic History.	English Political Science.	English Law.					
Maximum	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300						
H	1	Keith	241	278	253	246	239	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227						
		Stewart	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	244						
		Bel	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239						
H	2	Gratham	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239						
		Moore	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239							
		Butterley	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233							
H	3	Hubbard	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233							
		Smith	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233							
		Lawson	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229							
H	4	Kendall	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225							
		Mosley	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225							
		Handing	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225							
H	5	Slimes	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Farnwall	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Jones	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
H	6	Sifton	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Cowell	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Rhore	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
H	7	Wetmore	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Grisham	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Can. C. N.	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
H	8	Cowdrey	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Timball	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Munford	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
H	9	Butcher	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Can. B. N.	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Crosby	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
H	10	Noyce	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Exner	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Lloyd	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
H	11	Flowers	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223							
		Boucher	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223														

TABLE II.—(OBTAINED BY INQUIRY FROM CANDIDATES.)

H = Home Civil Service.

I = Indian Civil Service.

C = Eastern Cadetships.

Service in which Appointed	Order of Examination	Name.	University.	College.	Status.	University Honours.	University Residence.	Special Tuition outside University.	Previous Education.
H	1	Keirb.	Oxford	Halliol.	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Mods., 1 Lit. Hum., 1 Lit. Ind., Bolen Natalyrit Scholarship	Years	none	Royal High Sch., Edinburgh.
I	2	Stewart	Oxford	Magdalen	Dem'y.	(M.A., 1st Cl. Hon., 2 Meds., 5 Schol., 1 Math. Mods., 1 Cl. Mods., 1 Nat. Sci., 1 Lit. Hum.,	4	none	Hutchinson's Grammar School, Glasgow.
I	3	Bell	Edinburgh			M.A., 1st Hon. in Math. & Nat. Philos., (Sci. Sinar, Roberts Math. Prizeman, 1st Math. Schol. Sen. Mod. & Gold Med. in Math. & Math. Phys. Sem.,	6	Wren's, 7 weeks	Geo. Heriot's Sch., Edinburgh.
I	4	Graham	Dublin.	Trinity	Scholar.	Mod. & Gold Med. in Nat. Sci.	3	Wren's, 3 months	Kingstown School.
I	5	Moore	Oxford	Halliol.	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Mods., 1 Lit. Hum.,	4	none	Cheltenham.
H	6	Bottomley	Cambridge	Trinity	Scholar.	2nd Wrangler, B.A.,	4	none	Owens College.
I	7	Hubback	Cambridge	King's	Scholar.	(4th Senior Optime., and Winchester Reading Prize	4	none	Winchester.
I	8	Smith	Cambridge	Pembroke	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3),	4	none	Uppingham.
I	9	Lewisohn	Oxford	Trinity	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Mods., 1 Lit. Hum., Hon. Mem. Hertford, Craven Schol., Gairford Verse	4	none	St. Paul's.
I	10	Smart	Cambridge	Emmanuel	Scholar.	(1 Nat. Sci. Trip., 2nd Jun. Opt.,	3	Wren's, 10 months	Weymouth College.
H	11	Lucas	Cambridge	Trinity	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3), 1 Cl. Trip. (Part II)	3	Wren's, 3 months	Winchester.
I	12	Kendall	Oxford	Wadham	Commoner	(1 Cl. Mods., 2 Lit. Hum.,	4	Scotnes, 4 months	Blackheath School.
I	13	Moseley	Oxford	Merion	Postmaster	(1 Cl. Mods., 2 Lit. Hum.,	4	Wren's, 2 months	Trigton College.
H	14	Harding	Cambridge	St. John's	Scholar.	(1 Nat. Sci. Trip. (Part I)	4	none	Christ Coll., Bercon.
H	15	Skinner	Oxford	Queen's	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Mods., 2 Lit. Hum.,	4	Scotnes, 6 wks., Wren's 8 m.	Bedford.
I	16	Furnell	Cambridge	Trin. Hall	Scholar.	(2 Nat. Sci. Trip.	3	Wren's, 6 months	Epsom College.
I	17	Jukes	Cambridge	Pembroke	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Part I, Div. 3), Porson Prize, Prot. acc. Browne Schol.	3	none	Adelham School.
I	18	Sifton	Oxford	Magdalen	Dem'y.	(1 Cl. Mods., 1 Lit. Hum.,	4	none	St. Paul's.
H	19	Cowell	Cambridge	Clare	Scholar.	(3rd Wrangler, B.A.,	3	Wren's, 2 years	Malvern.
I	20	Ibbot	Bombay	Bocan	Scholar.	(B.A. First Schol. in Eng. Lit., Fellow	3	Wren's, 1 year, 9 months	Bishop's High S., Poona.
I	21	Webster	Oxford	Magdalen	Dem'y.	(1 Cl. Mods., 1 Lit. Hum., Gairford Verse	4	Wren's, 3 months	St. Ives, Cumberland.
I	22	Grimsaw	Oxford	Lincoln	Scholar.	(2 Mod. Hist.,	3	none	Liverpool.
I	23	Cama, C. N.	Cambridge	St. John's	Scholar.	(1st Junior Opt., 1st Class Prizeman, M.A., Class I	3	none	Bombay University.
I	24	Connolly	Oxford	Halliol.	Commoner	(1 Cl. Mods.,	3	none	Belvedere Coll., Dublin.
I	25	Tindall	Dublin	Trinity	Scholar.	(1 Cl. and Eng. Lit.	3	none	Clifton.
I	26	Monteath	Oxford	Corpus	Commoner	(1 Cl. Mods., 2 Lit. Hum.,	4	Scotnes, 6 months	Malvern.
I	27	Mumford	Cambridge	King's	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3), B.A.	4	Wren's, 6 months	Felsted.
I	28	Butcher	Cambridge	Pembroke	Scholar.	(1 Hist. Trip. (Parts I, II)	4	none	Bedford.
I	29	Cama, B. N.	Cambridge	St. John's	Scholar.	(2 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3)	3	Wren's, 1 year, 2 months	Bombay University.
H	30	Creeley	Oxford	St. John's	Scholar.	(M.A., Class I	3	none	Merchant Taylors.
I	31	Noyce	Cambridge	St. Cath's	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Mods., 1 Lit. Hum.,	4	Scotnes, 6 weeks	Salisbury.
I	32	Fraser	Cambridge	Pembroke	Scholar.	(2nd Sen. Opt., 2 Hist. Trip. (Part II)	4	none	Halesbury.
I	33	Lloyd	Cambridge	Catus	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3),	3	Wren's, 1 year	King William's College.
I	34	Flowers	Cambridge	Emmanuel	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3),	4	Wren's, 1 year	Portsmouth Gram. Sch.
I	35	Roughby	Cambridge	St. John's	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Part I, Div. 1)	4	Wren's, 1 year, 6 weeks	Wellington.
I	36	Hugh	Cambridge	Trinity	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3),	4	none	The Leys, Cambridge.
I	37	Sarboe	Cambridge	Catus	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3),	3	Wren's, 2 months	Liverpool College.
H	38	Hooper	Royal Irel.	University	Scholar.	(1st Class Hon. in Maths. in B.A. Ex.	3	Wren's, 1 year	Christian Sch., Dublin.
I	39	Timms	Cambridge	Trinity	Commoner	(2 Cl. Trip. (Div. 1)	3	Wren's, 1 year	Winches.
I	40	Goode	Cambridge	Catus	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 3)	3	none	Way Coll. S. Australia.
I	41	Wilson	Edinburgh			(Honours in Classics, M.A.,	4	Wren's, 2 years	Adelaide University.
I	42	Jack	Royal Irel.	Queen's	Scholar.	(Exhibition in and Arts	4	Wren's, 2 years	High School, Dundee.
I	43	Grant	Oxford	Easter	Scholar.	(2 Cl. Mods.,	3	Wren's, 2 months	Private School.
I	44	Griffin	Oxford	Corpus	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Mods., 2 Lit. Hum.,	3	Scotnes, 6 weeks	Dulwich.
I	45	Cost	Cambridge	Emmanuel	Scholar.	(1 Cl. Trip. (Div. 2)	3	Wren's, 1 year	Marlborough.
H	46	Kent	Royal Irel.	University	Scholar.	(1st Class in Ancient Classics, B.A.,	4	Wren's, 1 year	Clifton.
I	47	Liddiard	Oxford	Worcester	Scholar.	(2 Cl. Mods.,	3	Wren's, 6 months	Clongowes Wood Coll.

THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



WEEKLY DURING TERM.
Vol. XX, No. 7.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1901.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. NO. 8.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor,
Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

TO THE END OF TERM.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

- Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group B (3).
5 p.m.—Lecture (in French) by M. Charles Bouvier, on
"Edmond Rostand," in Somerville College Gymnasium.
8 p.m.—Concert in aid of the Missions to Seamen, in Messrs.
Tophouse's Rooms.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Edward Terry and Company, *Barrett v.
Pickwick* and *The Churchwarden*.

THURSDAY, December 5.

- Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group B (4).
9.30 a.m.—Examination for the Ireland and Craven Scholarships.
10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.
10 a.m.—Convocation.
8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That the United States are a dis-
appointment to all friends of democracy." (Mover: Mr. D. L.
Savory, St. John's.)
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Michael Dempsey's Company, *Three
Terrible Twins*.

FRIDAY, December 6.

- Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group A.
8 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Evening meeting in the
Ashmolean. Mr. E. C. O'Brien will read a Paper on "Eng-
lish Stained Glass," illustrated by lantern-slides.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Michael Dempsey's Company, *Three
Terrible Twins*.

SATURDAY, December 7.

- O.U.H.C. v. Finchley.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Michael Dempsey's Company, *Three
Terrible Twins*.

SUNDAY, December 8. *Second Sunday in Advent.*

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
10.30 a.m.—The Rev. Dr. Higg, Christ Church.

MONDAY, December 9.

- Second Public Examination: Preliminary Examination in the
Honour School of Natural Science (Animal Physiology and
Botany).
Responsions: Further Examination in Mathematics.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *Princess
Ida*.

TUESDAY, December 10.

- Responsions: Stated Subjects.
9.30 a.m.—Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhi-
bitions at University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges
and Christ Church.
9.30 a.m.—Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhi-
bitions at Trinity and Wadham Colleges.
9.30 a.m.—Examination for Natural Science Demyships and
Exhibitions at Magdalen College.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The
Mikado*.

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Cambridge, at Queen's Club.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The
Pirates of Penzance*.

THURSDAY, December 12.

- 8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *Princess
Ida*.

FRIDAY, December 13.

- Second Public Examination: Group C (1), (2).
Responsions: Additional Subject.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The
Mikado*.

SATURDAY, December 14.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Bristol, at Bristol.
2 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The
Mikado*.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The
Pirates of Penzance*.

MONDAY, December 16.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Swansea, at Swansea.
Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhibitions at
Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges.

TUESDAY, December 17.

- 10 a.m.—Convocation.
10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.
Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.

The next Number of the OXFORD MAGAZINE will be published on Wednesday, January 22, 1902.

NOTES AND NEWS.

For the benefit of our correspondents and contributors we call attention to the fact that, from the beginning of next Term, all letters and literary matter should be addressed to the Editor, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

We have learned to look for humour from the College of the Pelican: and those who live in the shadow of that august bird seem anxious not to disappoint us. It has been our privilege to read this week the first and only number of a

Corpus publication bearing the significant title of *Mind!* and presenting a superficial resemblance to a well-known and highly serious journal of philosophy. There is nothing serious in *Mind!* It is a joke on a gargantuan scale—a joke which all but extends to a hundred and fifty pages. From the title to the advertisements on the last page it is full of nothing but parodies and personalities. Philosophers of every age and clime are the theme to which the editors address themselves; and if their wit occasionally flags, they are never wanting in audacity. The point of their allusions is not always obvious to the lay intelligence; and we doubt whether parodies of Aristotle or Nietzsche, even when their excellence is

guaranteed by the signature of II, will appeal to many readers. But there are sallies both in prose and verse which, it needs no philosophic training to foresee, will flutter many philosophic dove-cotes within a mile of Carfax tower. The anthropologists must be delighted to observe how in this instance tribal instincts have reasserted their dominion in the heart of culture; for it is against the Common Room of a neighbouring College that the braves of Corpus chiefly bend their bows. We are glad to note that they have made the attack with blunted arrows, and we are sure that their challenge will be taken up as good-humouredly as it is delivered. Still, we marvel that the Corpus tribe should heave the casual half-brick into other Colleges with which it has no ancestral feud. The tribe is likely to need allies in the war with Merton; and although the totem of the Pelican is one for which we entertain all possible respect, its powers will be sorely tried if the united philosophers of the University should march in arms against it.

Among the letters which we have received this week there is one which calls for special notice, because it claims to express the feeling of many Cambridge men. Our correspondent taxes us with discourtesy to Cambridge, on very insufficient grounds. We can only answer by inviting him to produce any passage, either in our Notes or in our special Articles, which either states or insinuates that the Cambridge man is *per se* inferior to his Oxford counterpart. If we thought so we should not say so in the columns of the *Magazine*; as a matter of fact, both we and our contributors are far from holding any such opinion. For the private sentiments of the correspondents whose letters we have printed we are not prepared to vouch; but we are certain that there is nothing in the language of their letters which can reasonably be called offensive. The controversy about the Civil Service which has lately been conducted in our pages centred round two questions. Many people were surprised at the relative order of the Oxford names among the successful and unsuccessful candidates; hence doubts were expressed whether the best men were always selected. Others wished to discover why the proportion of successful Oxford candidates was smaller in this than other years; and whether the change was due to our own fault, or to more efficient preparation afforded by our rivals, or to a change in the principles. And we cannot see how the most thin-skinned people can reasonably take umbrage at either of these questions being raised. If our Oxford correspondents tacitly assume that our system of education is preferable to any other, that is no reason why those who think differently should consider themselves insulted. The assumption is legitimate in Oxford circles. The Oxford system would not exist if it were not supported by Oxford opinion as on the whole the best of which Oxford knows. Our correspondent, rather inconsistently, is annoyed that the *Magazine* should criticize this pious and received belief. Again we are at a loss to understand his irritation. If we start a discussion and suggest a reform of Oxford education, we may be acting rashly, but we are acting within our rights.

Most people are acquainted with the lyrical works of Heinrich Heine; even the Freshman can quote: "Es ist eine alte Geschichte," but probably many of the large and appreciative audience present on Thursday last to hear Professor Macdonell lecture on "The Wit and Pathos of Heinrich Heine" were introduced for the first time to the lesser-known writings of the poet. To do full justice to a man as many-sided as Heine would be impossible within the space of one hour, nevertheless, the Professor's illustrations were so apt and so well chosen that his hearers gained a knowledge of Heine, and an insight into the poet's inmost feelings, which they

could hardly have acquired without such inspiration. Every type of Heine's wit was well illustrated, from the bludgeon he wields when writing about Göttingen—its professors and its ladies—to the fine papier-thrust with which he pierces the self-esteem of the obnoxious "Philister." The really deep pathos too of his writing: was fully brought out: in particular, a passage from the *Buch Legrand*, the English rendering of which was a most admirable interpretation of the spirit of the most untranslatable of poets. We consider that Professor Macdonell did ample justice to a most fascinating subject.

A correspondent sends us the following account of Mr. Courtney's speech delivered last Saturday in Balliol:—

"The Palmerston Club 'Wine,' held last Saturday in Balliol Common Room, was a notable success; and the principal guest, Mr. Leonard Courtney, had an unmistakably cordial reception. The enthusiasm is easily explained. In a weighty and closely argued speech, full of force, fire, and conviction, with apt and cogent illustrations, he set forth his views on the past and present course of events in South Africa. But the same speech, delivered by another man, would hardly have had an equal effect. There were no doubt many present who had read, and there were certainly some who themselves remembered, that the most notable protest against the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 came from Mr. Courtney. The same voice which was raised a quarter of a century ago is raised again to-day against annexation; and, whatever may be the views of the moment, there is always something impressive to an audience, especially in these days of ready or reluctant conversions, in the consistent maintenance of reasoned convictions, on the part of a transparently sincere and disinterested man, who has once before proved a true prophet. Mr. Courtney, however, as he told us, claimed to be a practical man; and while he urged the wrongfulness of annexation, the independence which he wished to restore was one subject to two important restrictions; first, a sufficient measure of disarmament, and secondly, the complete control by England of all foreign relations. It might be plausibly argued that the difference between this independence, and annexation with 'equal rights for white men,' lies chiefly in the greater likelihood of its being accepted by the Boers, and bringing peace to South Africa."

On the letter from Professor Poulton, which we print elsewhere, "our special reporter" comments as follows:—

"(1) The report did not profess to be a verbatim Hansard reproduction of every word that was said. For example, if Mr. Henderson was omitted, so also was Professor Oman's even more important counter-suggestion. The omission of the first, therefore, can hardly be twisted into evidence of an 'unscrupulous' desire to insult, misrepresent, or otherwise vilify science. (2) The 'obscurantists' are as cross with the reporter for his representations as is apparently the Museum. When a man is impartially abused by both sides, it generally happens that the view he has represented is not unjust to either. Your reporter is quite impenitent; he has good reason for knowing that his view as to the debate as a whole is not far from that of the ordinary don in the quad. That is what he desired to state; whether it is stupid, and also disagreeable to Professor Poulton or Professor Oman, is another matter, which need not be argued here. (3) So far from desiring to minimize Professor Poulton's candour your reporter would like to have more—much more—of it. In this flattering desire he contends he fairly represents the feeling of the ordinary M.A. He cordially agrees with Professor Poulton that the Professor's candour has been perhaps the most important and exhilarating element in the situation in the past, and will be so in the future. (4) Your reporter

accepts gladly Professor Poulton's disclaimers on two points, (a) as to the new road, (b) as to the material for the Department of Human Anatomy: (b) reduces, he takes it, the reasons for the new road which seemed most convincing to 'the unscrupulous enemies of science' by two—the need of a way for coals and corpses. As to (a) your reporter was stupid. He was perfectly well aware that the argument in Convocation referred to the East road; what he desired to convey was, that if that was the case with regard to the new East road, it would also be likely to prove true (though not stated) of the new North road, and that therefore beneath this proposed eirenicon lay a possibly double declaration of war on behalf of science against the Parks. The future will alone show whether this forecast is correct. (5) The true interests of science are not invariably served by assuming that her interests are necessarily identical with the demands of the representatives of science, any more than in the case of archaeology, art, literature, theology, history, and law. Your reporter is perfectly willing to be termed an obscurantist, or an unscrupulous enemy of science—perhaps because he was unscrupulous enough to vote for the Decree. Happily hard words break no bones, nor when used publicly do they harm any one except him who uses them."

As was generally anticipated, the final of the Association Cup was fought out on Friday between University and Oriel, and resulted, after a fairly even game, in which University did a good deal of the attacking but were foiled by the fine defence of the Oriel goal-keeper, in a victory for the holders by two to love. Oriel are heartily to be congratulated on retaining possession of the Cup, which they have kept ever since they wrested it from Magdalen in December 1898; and as they have several Freshmen in their team, notably Balfour-Melville and Evans, there seems no immediate prospect of their losing it. University may, however, find some compensation in another Inter-Collegiate competition, which has been newly started this Term, the Golf, in which they achieved a meritorious victory over Balliol on Saturday, and will meet Brasenose in the final. It is really remarkable to notice what a very high position the College holds in all branches of athletics at the present moment; not to mention the Golf and the Soccer Cup, they supply four representatives to the 'Varsity XV, and have nevertheless an undefeated record in College matches. Moreover, they are second on the river both in the Eights and Torjids, and were among the strongest Colleges at cricket: there are not many Colleges which can show such a record of all-round excellence.

A critic writes:—

"The Rugby team this year has done such great things, and has earned such high commendation outside Oxford from the critics and the selection committee of the Rugby Union, that many people regard it as invincible, and expect a runaway victory over Cambridge.

"It may be as well, then, to remember that Cambridge have been coming on rapidly, and have shown of late very considerable scoring powers; they have also a very powerful lot of forwards, well led by Greenlees and the two Bedell-Sivrights. Our team, on the other hand, has had a programme of unusual magnitude, and the hard work has told upon our forwards. They are still, as they showed on Monday, very good in the open, but they seem of late to shirk that most essential of all things towards enabling the halves to gain possession of the ball—a good and firm beginning (to borrow a phrase from our rowing friends) in scrummage work. Dublin University broke through them time after time; the Marlborough Nomads, for a good portion of the game, quite held their own; while even a compara-

tively weak side, such as that of the Edinburgh Wanderers, on many occasions screwed the scrummage with great facility.

"When we meet Cambridge, we shall probably have to face our most formidable opponents forward, and therefore it is advisable that our eight should shake off what looks like staleness, and be fit and ready for any amount of hard work. If they can get the better of the Cambridge eight, we ought to score readily.

"Cambridge have had, from one reason or the other, to make many changes and experiments in their three-quarter line, and at any rate in combination here we ought to show superiority, though it seems very doubtful whether Eberle will have recovered sufficiently to take his place on the right wing. His place will be difficult to fill satisfactorily. Both full backs are good, but at half we ought to have a decided pull."

The decision of the Stewards at Henley, in the matter of the admission of foreigners to compete, will commend itself to members of the University generally, as it has done to most of the clubs competing at the Regatta. It is, no doubt, most necessary to keep up the standard of amateur qualification, and rigidly to exclude anything approaching professionalism; but to do this by excluding all non-British clubs would have certainly been misconstrued, and it would have been thought, not without reason perhaps, that English rowing feared foreign competition. In America, especially, the decision against an exclusive policy has been warmly appreciated; and if "Anglo-Saxonism" is ever to become a real force in politics, and is not to remain an academic commonplace for the platform, it will probably owe a good part of its strength to that common interest in athletic contests which is the special property of the English-speaking peoples.

Although we hope in a later number to give a detailed review of Mr. Grundy's long expected volume on *The Great Persian War*, we think that our readers may be interested to know that it is at last to be procured. Anything which Mr. Grundy chooses to write upon the vexed questions of Greek history in the fifth century will be read with the keenest interest by candidates for Greats and their examiners. Mr. Grundy speaks with the authority of a trained geographer who has surveyed every inch of the ground to which his narrative relates; and if he does not absolutely remove the obscurities of Herodotus, he adds materially to the data on which the ultimate solution of the vexed questions centring round Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea must ultimately be based.

The Sale in aid of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta has been as we predicted it would be—and as indeed it always is—very successful, and the ladies who have given so much time and trouble to "running" it are to be congratulated. In addition to those mentioned last time, we ought to add that Mrs. Driver this year most kindly came forward to represent Christ Church in place of Mrs. Hassall, the fifth member of the Committee. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Hartley for placing her house at the service of the cause.

Oxford, we know, is the home of lost causes, but probably few know that it also provides a home for dogs lost or without masters. A lady who has the interests of our "canine friends" at heart writes as follows:—

"A word or two in the *Magazine* might perhaps help to make the 'Dogs' Home' better known in Oxford, and also bring in the funds which are now greatly needed to enlarge it. It is under the care of Sergeant Cross at the Police Station, but it is entirely supported by the Society for the

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At the present time there are three good dogs in the home: a sable and white young collie, a black and white spotted terrier, and a black shaggy dog—all well cared for. The stray dogs are in many cases not claimed, and have to be sold or killed after a short time."

We can only add to this appeal, that any subscriptions or donations from our generous readers shall be forwarded to the proper quarter.

It would be interesting to know how the human child regards the various associations which are perpetually being organized for its instruction. Their number is legion, and their founders seem to be singularly destitute of humour. We have before us the prospectus of one in particular which has adopted the title of the "Children of the Empire." The object is one for which we have the greatest sympathy. The League, we are informed, "aims at bridging over by the sentiment of unity and by the ties of a common affection, common ideals, and common aspirations, the distance which separates the children of the Mother Country from those of the outlying portions of the Empire." But we should have thought it obvious that committees and public meetings are not exactly the right agencies through which to influence the minds of children. There must be more profitable ways in which the friends of Imperialism could propagate their ideas. The human parent, though too much neglected by our latter-day reformers, is still a factor of some influence in society. But we apprehend that before long there will be instituted a League of Children for the Reformation of their Parents.

The appointment of Professor Rücker to the post of Principal of the new London University has left the Secretaryship of the Royal Society vacant, and to this post Mr. Larmor, formerly Professor at Galway, has been appointed: he was Senior Wrangler in 1880. Rumour says that a mild revolution is going on in the venerable society, and that attempts are being made, on the part of the younger Fellows, to secure greater freedom and more control over the executive. Even such august bodies feel the influence of the democratic zeitgeist.

The statistics in the *University Calendar* as to the number of graduates are more trustworthy than those as to the number of undergraduates. It is interesting to notice that, so far, the tendency to remove names from College books does not seem to have affected the list of Convocation. The new *Calendar* shows a slight increase on that of 1901, and that again was an advance on 1900. The present number is 6,316. Of these Christ Church claims by far the largest number with 731; Exeter is a bad second—200 behind, and Balliol is third with 435.

We have received an agreeable book of verses printed at Calcutta by Messrs. Thacker and Spink for an anonymous author. The title, *A Home Letter on the Calcutta University Question*, does not excite very pleasurable anticipations, but the verses are a good deal better than the title. The author is extremely complimentary to the present Viceroy, chiefly on the ground that Lord Curzon is an Oxford man. Whether he is correct in assuming that Lord Curzon studied the *Theotichus* and the *Lysis* when in Oxford we do not know; but rhymes to Isis are so scarce that the statement must be allowed to pass. It is more to the point that the poet is eloquent in praise of Oxford. We wish that space allowed us to quote his stanzas on this subject.

Our readers will be glad to know that a volume by the late Bishop of London has appeared within the last few

days under the title of *The Church and the Nation*. Few men have understood the importance of the Church as a factor in our national history so thoroughly as Bishop Creighton, and we must be grateful to Mrs. Creighton for having provided us with these papers and addresses in so convenient a form.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHERS.—*Sunday*, December 8, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Bigg, Christ Church. At St. Mary's. *Christmas Day*, December 25, 10 a.m., The Very Rev. the Dean. At Christ Church (Full Service).

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, Dec. 5. Tuesday, Dec. 17.

University Acts.

CONVOCATION.—*Tuesday*, December 3. Approval of Select Preachers (to enter upon office in Michaelmas Term, 1902). The list is as follows:—The Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D., Christ Church, Lord Bishop of Oxford. The Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D., Rector of Exeter College. The Very Rev. William Hagger Barlow, D.D., Christ Church, Dean of Peterborough. The Rev. John Owen Farquhar Murray, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The Rev. Philip Napier Waggett, M.A., Christ Church.

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION.—*Thursday*, December 5, at 10 a.m. Honorary Degree for the Rev. Charles Gore, M.A., Trinity College, Bishop-designate of Worcester.

University Notices.

IRELAND AND CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1901.—An Examination will be held in the Schools, commencing on *Thursday*, December 5, at 9.30 a.m., for Dean Ireland's and the Craven University Scholarships.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITION, 1902.—The Examiners appointed by the Trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships give notice that they will proceed to the election of one Senior Scholar, one Junior Scholar, and one Exhibitioner, in the first week of full Hilary Term, 1902. The Candidate elected to the Senior Scholarship will be the Johnson University Scholar for the year. The Examination will begin in the Schools on *Wednesday*, January 15, at 9.30 a.m.

ELDON LAW SCHOLAR, 1901.—The Thirty-second Election of an Eldon Scholar will take place on *Tuesday*, December 10, 1901. All applications, with the requisite Certificates, forms of which should be obtained from the Secretary, must be delivered at his Office, No. 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, in a sealed envelope addressed to him, on or before *Tuesday*, December 3, 1901. The words "Eldon Scholarship, Candidate's application," must appear on the outside of the envelope.

ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—A Scholarship, limited to the sons of clergymen of the Church of England, founded by the late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, will be awarded in Easter Term next, after an Examination in Mathematics. The Examination will begin on *Tuesday*, May 13, at 9.30 a.m., in the Schools. The Scholarship, which is of the value of £60 a year, will be tenable for three years from the day of election. Persons wishing to become Candidates should communicate by letter with the Rev. Dr. R. W. M. Pope, No. 4, Keble Road, Oxford, as early as possible after April 19,

and in any case not later than *May 3*. For the conditions of eligibility see the *Statute Book*, p. 418.

SENIOR KENNICOTT SCHOLARSHIP, 1901.—The Examiners for the Hebrew Scholarships have reported that they have elected to the Senior Kennicott Scholarship H. W. Robinson, B.A., Non-Collegiate Student. They have also recommended for prizes in money or books the Rev. G. H. Box, M.A., St. John's College, and the Rev. F. A. Ingle, B.A., St. John's College.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—A Studentship of £150 a year is offered by the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens, to be held for two years, and renewable for a further period at the discretion of the Committee. The Committee also reserve discretion, in case of renewal, to increase the stipend to a maximum of £200.

The terms of the Studentship will be as follows:—(1) The Student shall reside in Greek lands for at least eight months in each year, from November 1 to July 1; the place of residence to be Athens, unless his services should be required elsewhere by the Director. (2) While in Athens he shall reside in the School Hostel upon the same terms as the other Students. (3) His definite course of study shall be approved by the Director. (4) The Student shall be prepared to accept some delegation of the Director's authority and duties if called upon to do so. (5) Candidates must be of first-class University standing or its equivalent, with special knowledge in some branch of Greek archaeology or in Greek history. Preference will be given to those possessing an adequate knowledge of German or French.

Candidates should address their applications to the Hon. Secretary of the British School at Athens, R. J. G. Mayor, Esq., Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

December 10.—University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges and Christ Church.

December 10.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.

December 16.—Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester Colleges.

January 7, 1902.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.

January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

February 12, 1902.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.

March 18, 1902.—Lincoln College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

February 12, 1902.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.

March 4, 1902.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Pembroke and Worcester Colleges.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

December 10.—Magdalen College.

January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

March 11, 1902.—Keble College.

March 18, 1902.—Lincoln College.

IV. HISTORY.

January 6, 1902.—Magdalen College.

January 10, 1902.—Merton and Brasenose Colleges.

January 14, 1902.—Jesus College.

March 11, 1902.—Keble College.

March 18, 1902.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.

V. HEBREW.

March 4, 1902.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, December 4.

Evening—"It is high time to awake." Barnby.

Thursday, December 5.

Morning—"Lord, let me know mine end." Greene.

Evening—"They that wait upon the Lord." Ousley.

Friday, December 6. Service without Organ.

Evening—"The Lord is my Shepherd." Macfarren.

Saturday, December 7.

Morning—"O Lord, correct me." Coward.

Evening—"Drop down, ye heavens." Barnby.

Sunday, December 8. *Second Sunday in Advent.*

Evening—"Comfort ye My people." Handel.

SEASON OF MISTS.

When far across the evening sky

A veil of smoke is drawn,

And heavy shields of mist defy

The arrows of the dawn,

The baffled soul frets unresigned

Against its prison-bars,

Till Fancy comes upon the wind

With tidings from the stars.

She comes—the air's sweet envoy—armed

With messages of light;

So fair she is, she might have charmed

The darkness out of night.

Her eyes gleam gaily through the gloom

Unheeding, undismayed:

Her hair is feathered with the bloom

November's frosts have made.

First she unveils to man a dream

Sweet-scented of the South,

That cleaves the darkness like a beam

About a cave's dark mouth—

Of southern airs and southern isles

Besprinkling southern seas,

Outstretched innumerable miles

In unimagined ease.

The second vision is of lands

Gaunt winter holds in fee,

Whose cold inexorable hands

Enfetter soil and sea:

Where earth is plumed in virgin white,

And 'mid the starry spheres

Aurora's flaming squadrons fight

With flash of soundless spears.

R. M. G.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOXING AND FENCING CLUB.

A LIST of entries decidedly above the average, and a very fine programme of exhibition events, marked the annual Novices' Competition on Thursday, November 28, as one of the most successful in the history of the Club.

In Fencing some very good form was shown, particularly by G. B. Carlisle (Worcester), who, in the final, won easily from G. O. Jackson (Corpus Christi).

In Feather Weight Boxing, J. A. Noble (Queen's) was unfortunately over weight, but thanks to the courtesy of his opponent, A. G. Hayward (Keble), was allowed to box. Both men showed excellent form, and Noble won in the

second round, Hayward being obviously very much handicapped by the weight he was giving away.

The winner then tried his luck in the Light Weights, but was beaten in the semi-final by M. F. Tilleard (Hertford). Tilleard possesses a much longer reach than the Queen's man, and has very much improved on his last year's form, though he has still a great deal to learn. Unfortunately he was obliged to scratch in the final owing to an injury to his thumb. F. Gay (New College), who had beaten A. L. Gordon-Walker (Balliol) after a tame fight in the other bout of the semi-final, was therefore returned the winner.

In the Middle Weights, M. A. Bailey (Wadham) easily beat H. G. Mackay (Oriental) in the semi-final.

In the final, F. J. O. Coddington (St. John's), who had previously sparring a good bye with the Captain, A. L. Champneys (New College), made a wonderfully plucky fight with Bailey, though he was quite outclassed and completely beaten on points. He stayed the three rounds in a way that very few men would have done under the circumstances. The winner boxed well. He has a good left, and should develop into a really useful man if he can learn to be a little neater on his feet and to keep cool at close quarters. Otherwise his boxing was cool and confident enough, and the issue was never in doubt.

In addition to these events there were a number of most successful exhibitions.

Mr. H. Balfour (Trinity) and M. Raimondi gave an exhibition of fencing, which was a splendid display of skill and was very highly appreciated by the audience.

It had been arranged that Mr. C. R. Booth (Wadham), ex-Inter-University Heavy-Weight Champion, should spar with A. L. Champneys (New College), Captain of the Club and present holder of the title, but Mr. Booth was unable to be present, and his place was taken by D. Whittall (New College), runner-up in last year's Varsity competition. The spar was a good one. Whittall is evidently maintaining his form, and as there are rumours that Champneys may be unable to box next Term, it is satisfactory to recognize a possible successor.

Exhibitions of Boxing and Wrestling were also given by Sergeant Morley, Instructor at the Gymnasium, and Tom Burrows, the Australian. The three rounds of boxing were interesting and amusing. So was the wrestling, which Burrows won by two falls to one. Tom Burrows, who is well known as the Champion Club-swinging of the world, also gave a fine display of his art.

A most pleasing feature of the programme was the gymnastic display by Messrs. J. A. Cremer (Christ Church), F. D. Shelton (Merton), and P. A. Sheldon (Lincoln), with the gymnasium instructors, W. G. Wilcox and Sergeant Morley. The various feats and exercises were performed in a fashion and with a skill which roused the audience to great enthusiasm, and perhaps no greater appreciation could be offered than the mention of the fact that, although the programme had lasted for nearly three hours when this display began, the audience was only anxious to stay and see more. The Club is very greatly indebted to these gentlemen for their help. Mr. F. D. Shelton also entertained the audience with an exhibition of heavy-weight lifting.

The details of the competitions are appended:—

FENCING. Semi-final.—1. G. O. Jackson (Corpus) beat C. R. Maude (Brasenose) by five hits to four.

2. G. B. Carlisle (Worcester) beat G. Hargreaves (Magdalen) by five hits to two.

Final.—Carlisle beat Jackson by five hits to none. The winner fenced very well and won easily.

BOXING. *Feather Weights.* Final.—J. A. Noble (Queen's) beat A. G. Hayward (Keeble).

Noble led strongly with the left, and Hayward's counters,

owing to the other's greater reach, were mostly short. Noble led at the call of time. In the second round Noble was always the aggressor, and making full use of his extra weight beat his opponent half-way through.

Light Weights. Semi-final.—1. M. F. Tilleard (Hertford) beat J. A. Noble (Queen's).

In the first round, Noble scored the faster, and looked like a winner until, within a few seconds of the end of the round, Tilleard steadied him with a right on the cheek. In the second round, Tilleard brought his man down with a jolt on the chin, and Noble rose only to be knocked out before the end of the round.

2. E. Gay (New College) beat A. L. Gordon-Walker (Balliol).

Neither man seemed anxious to do much business, and Gay, doing all the leading that was done, won a rather tame fight.

Final.—E. Gay (New College) w.o. M. F. Tilleard (Hertford) scratched.

Middle Weights. Semi-final.—1. M. A. Bailey (Wadham) beat H. G. Mackay (Oriental).

Bailey took a strong lead in the first round, and in the second round the Referee, seeing that Mackay had no chance, though sticking gamely to his task, stopped the fight to save him from unnecessary punishment.

2. F. J. O. Coddington (St. John's) a bye.

Final.—Bailey beat Coddington.

Bailey at once began leading heavily on his opponent, and constantly scored points with his left. Coddington, though often apparently on the verge of disaster, hung on most pluckily to the end of the third round, and, although easily beaten, thoroughly deserved the enthusiastic applause which rewarded him at the finish.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

The last week of practice for the Trial Eights was naturally somewhat uneventful. The work was rather lighter, as there was only one journey below locks, and that only to Nuneham Ferry, and there were no changes in the order. Individual improvement was so not so marked as previously, but, taking them as crews, both boats made considerable progress. As compared with the C.U.B.C. Trials, the weights run rather light, but there are several men who are powerful enough for the middle of any Varsity Eight. It must be confessed that the Trials this year have not produced any very promising stroke, though several men have been tried in that position. Kelly is stroking much better than he did last year, but he does not seem to have that genius which cannot be defined, but which is necessary in a good stroke. Whaley has more natural aptitude for stroking, and can get any amount of work out of his crew; his tendency is to be terribly short, which gives the bigger men behind him no time to finish, and makes the whole boat short.

In the winning boat, Drinkwater at 7 rowed a good blade, but did not improve much latterly. Long at 6 was a tower of strength, though, as often happens with old Blues, he was inclined to sacrifice form to power. J. G. Milburn at 5 is a very promising heavy-weight, and has improved slowly but surely through the whole training; his brother, D. Milburn, is quite one of the best of the lighter men; he did some capital work in the race. Willis at bow also worked hard, and is a very useful man. Francis, the coxswain of No. 1, deserves every credit for his steering in the race. He gained a lot round the first corner, and, except for starting to come

across rather soon at the second corner, took an excellent course. In Kelly's Trial, No. II, Adams at No. 7 is certainly the most worthy of notice. For his weight he is probably at this moment the best man in either crew; he gets his beginning straight and clean off the stretcher, and works hard. His only faults are a heaviness with the hands over the stretcher, and, during the last day or two, a slight shortness at the finish. Field at 6 is a powerful man, and tries hard to work; his body-form is fair, but a certain clumsiness with his hands makes him very slow, and his work does not come on at all until the blade is opposite the rigger. Younger at 5 is not at his best, but did very useful work in the long practice rows and in the race. His leg-work is uneven, and his hands slow at the finish. His real place in a boat is 3. Monier-Williams (4) works hard, but has a very ugly round-arm action coming forward, which makes him very heavy with his hands. Christie-Miller at 3 is very much out of form, and has become rather slow. Graham at 2 is very smart indeed, and has a very neat style, but his hands are heavy, and he is apt to try to get the beginning with his arms. He should be very useful indeed when he has filled out a little. Dutton at bow is rowing much better, and at the end was improving faster than any one in the crew.

In the race last Saturday, No. II crew were given the inside of the first corner, and started off at a slightly faster stroke than No. I. In spite of this, however, No. I, assisted by skillful steering, showed nearly half a length lead by the time the Beetle and Wedge was passed. No. II then spurred gamely, and taking advantage of the corner, brought themselves up nearly level again. No. I then gradually gained in the straight reach, and again increased their lead to a full half-length, in spite of frequent efforts made by No. II. Coming into the last reach, No. I took full advantage of the corner in their favour, and from this point to the end they drew steadily away, finally winning by one and three-quarters of a length. It was not as close as the races of 1897 and 1898, but until the last few minutes it was a race, and not a procession like last year. No. I clearly had the heels of their opponents, as it was only by repeated efforts that the latter kept up with them at all. The time was 11 min. 10 sec.—quite fast, considering that there was practically no stream and a slight wind.

The names and weights of the crews were as follows:—

No. I.

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
<i>Row.</i> C. A. Willis (Eton and Magdalen)	10	13½
2. Viscount Tiverton (Eton and New College)	11	6
3. C. G. Pearson (Fettes and University)	11	6½
4. D. Millman (Pennsylvania and Lincoln)	11	12
5. J. G. Milburn (Pennsylvania and Lincoln)	13	0½
6. A. de L. Long (Winchester and New College)	12	13½
7. G. C. Drinkwater (Kugby and Wadhwa)	11	2½
<i>Stroke.</i> J. B. Whaley (Eton and Worcester)	10	8
<i>Cox.</i> H. D. P. Francis (Eton and Magdalen)	9	2½

No. II.

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
<i>Row.</i> H. II. Dutton (Australia and Magdalen)	11	1½
2. A. K. Graham (Eton and Balliol)	10	8
3. G. Christie-Miller (Eton and Trinity)	11	6½
4. E. G. Monier-Williams (Winchester and University)	11	11
5. J. Younger (Winchester and New College)	12	13
6. W. W. Field (Rossall and Exeter)	13	0½
7. H. W. Adams (St. Paul's and University)	11	13½
<i>Stroke.</i> F. S. Kelly (Eton and Balliol)	11	10
<i>Cox.</i> J. M. Halford (Cheltenham and Balliol)	8	11½

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. MARLBOROUGH NOMADS.

The 'Varsity were by no means seen at their best in this match on Saturday on the New Ground. Raphael and

Eberle, the latter injured (we hope not seriously) in the Trial Match of last week, were absentees, and their places were taken by Duncan and Heddon. In the first half, the game was very evenly contested, and nothing very interesting happened, except that Crabbe nearly scored after a long run. There was a lack of combination among the three-quarters; they constantly failed to take advantage of the fine openings made by Walton, who throughout played a fine game. Sandford was almost over for the visitors once, but was brought down by Strand Jones just in time. Our forwards were in disappointing form, each seeming to play a different game, and there were none of their usual fine rushes. Perhaps they were stale. Odgers alone was frequently conspicuous. On changing ends, neither side having scored, they played up better, and Grellet and Osborne dribbled down to their twenty-five. Soon afterwards Duncan very nearly scored, but was well collared by Milnes, the visitors' full back, who played an exceedingly good game for the Nomads. At this point there were frequent scrummages on their line, and on more than one occasion the referee was called upon to settle doubtful points. At last, however, Walton scored, and the place-kick, which was not an easy one, and which was rendered more difficult from the ball rolling over, was safely entrusted to Crabbe, who landed a magnificent goal. A little later Kershaw nearly scored, but the ball was kicked dead. Then the Nomads attacked, only to be checked on our twenty-five, but a good run, in which all their three-quarters had a share, nearly proved disastrous. Walton at last got away, and, after a fine run, was brought down by Milnes. Just before the end, Kennedy gave proof of his sprinting powers by racing past the opposing full back and scoring a try, which was not improved upon. Result, 1 goal 1 try to nil.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. EDINBURGH WANDERERS.

On Monday the Wanderers, beaten by Richmond on Saturday, came down with a stronger side to play the 'Varsity. Eberle was still absent, but Raphael made a welcome reappearance. Osborne took a well-earned rest, his place being filled by Wordsworth. The Wanderers pressed at first, but Raphael and Crabbe saved the situation by carrying play back to the centre. Walton next broke away, and play ensued near the Wanderers' line, but through a bad pass by Terry to Sandford the Scots were enabled to relieve the pressure. Walton saved finely, and soon afterwards a pretty piece of play between the same player, Kershaw, and Raphael, resulted in the latter getting over between the posts after a fine swerving run. Crabbe converted. On resuming, Strand Jones checked what seemed a dangerous rush, and Grellet and Dobson carried the play to the visitors' line, Baker showing up well by his tackling. After forcing them to touch down twice, Cairns scored from a scrum, but the kick failing, we were left at half-time with a lead of 1 goal 1 try to nil.

Play followed in neutral ground, till, after a fine dribble by our forwards, Kershaw secured, and, cleverly dodging, scored a good try under the posts, which Crabbe easily converted. Subsequently a splendid effort by Raphael would have resulted in a score had not Odgers selfishly held on to the ball instead of passing. However, Crabbe scored from the ensuing scrum. Sandford next scored a clever try, and Terry soon after, from a good pass by Raphael, followed suit. Result, 2 goals 4 tries to nil.

PROSPECTS FOR THE CAMBRIDGE MATCH.

Though at the present moment public opinion seems to be much less optimistic about the prospects of the 'Varsity match than it was three weeks ago, we feel inclined upon the whole to think that our chances of success at Queen's

Club are better than those of Cambridge. In saying this we are fully alive to the proverbial non-success of the favourites; to the fact that lately our team has not been so good as it was about the middle of November; to the improved form which Cambridge seem to have displayed in their match with Newport—who only won the game in the last ten minutes—and in their defeat of Leicester, one of the strongest Midland clubs. The conditions seem much the same as last year; Cambridge are big, heavy, and powerful forward, rather weak at half, a little uncertain at three-quarters, and have apparently a good back. We on the contrary are stronger behind than forward, having five of last year's men behind, of whom Crabbie is a host in himself, Walton on his day one of the best halves who have been up lately, and Terry and Kershaw vastly improved players, while Strand Jones is, as before, a good player with two thoroughly bad faults, carelessness about finding touch and a most reprehensible tendency to play to the gallery. The only backs we have lost are Crawford and Luce, and useful players as they were, Raphael and Eberle—if he is able to play—are certainly no worse, though Raphael seems inclined to stick to the ball too long and to forget that he has got Crabbie to pass to. Forward, we are perhaps not quite as well together as Swanson's pack were, and for hard shoving we are perhaps a little light, but we possess three excellent forwards in Cartwright, Dobson, and Osborne, and the others back them up well. They are hard-working, quick and clever in the open, Kennedy being a specially useful man in the loose. The real weakness of the team lies in the fact that there seems to be no one who can be relied upon to negotiate any but the simplest place-kicks, though of late Crabbie, who has courageously taken the task on his shoulders, has had fair success. If, then, the forwards can hold their own against the heavy Cambridge pack, and can let the halves get the ball out to the three-quarters, we shall be very much surprised if Crabbie and Raphael do not manage to get through; and we hope to see another of Terry's neat dropped goals. If, however, the Cambridge forwards are able to smother ours, and thus prevent the halves from making openings for our three-quarters, our backs will probably have their work cut out for them in defending; but they have shown themselves efficient enough at that game, and even if the forwards are overwhelmed we may hope to make a draw of it.

Turning to the actual trial matches, it must be some years since the 'Varsity went up to Queen's Club unbeaten. Out of twelve matches all but two have been victories. Cambridge, on the other hand, can only show five victories to two draws and four defeats, but they would probably have obtained a sixth victory had not fog prevented their match with Blackheath. Five teams have met both us and Cambridge; we have both beaten the London Scottish, we by 20 to 3, Cambridge by 13 to 3; we beat Richmond (8-5), they beat Cambridge (5-0); with Dublin University we drew (11 all), Cambridge lost to them (7-18); the Harlequins we beat easily after a wretched game (27-3), they made a draw against Cambridge. Our victories over the Marlborough Nomads and Cooper's Hill are much on a level with theirs over the Old Leysians, Grey's and St. Thomas'; while the Old Merchant Taylors, with whom we drew, are probably superior to the three last-mentioned clubs. Moseley, whom we just beat (10-9), beat Northampton, whom Cambridge would probably have beaten had not one of their three-quarters been crooked about half-time; so that when we have set our victory over Blackheath (34-0) against their defeat of Leicester (21-3), the matter reduces itself to the relative merits of playing Cardiff and Newport to within 9 points each, and beating Edinburgh 'Varsity 7-0, Edinburgh Academicals 12-5, and Edinburgh Wanderers 22-0. On the whole, we are inclined to think our record decidedly the better,

both in fact and in promise, and if, as we hope, we are at Queen's Club on December 9, we shall be, not in deed over-confident or unduly sanguine, but filled with a quiet hope for the best.

We are sorry to hear that there is not very much prospect of Eberle being sufficiently recovered from the injuries he sustained against the Rest of the South last Wednesday. His absence would seriously detract from our chances, as it would to some extent upset the combination, and the introduction of a new man into the three-quarter line at the last moment is dangerous, if unavoidable. We presume that the choice will fall on either Duncan, of Balliol, Heddon, of Brasenose, or Sandford, of Exeter, all of whom are capable players, if perhaps a trifle light for defence.

O.U.A.F.C. v. DERBY COUNTY.

Played on the New Ground on November 27. Street (Brasenose) came into the team instead of Evans (Oriel). The first half opened rather in favour of the 'Varsity, and Corbett and Balfour-Melville made some good runs, but afforded their inside men very little chance of scoring through selfishness. Derby next attacked, and Wilkinson had to save shots from Bloomer, Boag, and Warren. Give-and-take play followed, in which Comber lost one splendid chance of scoring, and Corbett nullified several fine individual runs by shooting at goal instead of passing to his inside forwards. At half-time there was no score. On restarting Derby went off in much more workmanlike fashion, and, after several attacks had been successfully dealt with, Freeman failed to head away a centre from the left wing and Warren easily scored. Soon after Bloomer added another with a good cross-shot from a *maître* in front of goal. At this point the 'Varsity forwards were playing very badly, Comber and Corbett being the only two who made any headway at all. Comber put in one very fine shot which was brilliantly saved, but towards the finish Derby pressed again, and Bloomer scored with a long shot in the corner which seemed to swerve very considerably. The final result of a rather uninteresting game, in which the 'Varsity were not seen to advantage, was Derby County 3, 'Varsity 0. Team:—

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—H. Freeman (Oriel), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs*—M. M. Todd (Christ Church), C. H. Wild (Oriel), R. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. F. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), H. A. Street (Brasenose), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

O.U.A.F.C. v. CLAPTON.

For this match on Saturday, which was played at Upton, the 'Varsity were a good deal below full strength. Wilkinson, Stocks, C. H. Wild, Corbett, and Todd all being absences. However, in spite of this, a fairly even game was the result, and Clapton only just won on time by the odd goal. Clapton had considerably the best of the opening play, and Folks and Brown both put in shots. The play was fast, but the Oxford forwards seemed unable to settle down. At length Balfour-Melville and Evans put in some good runs, and Morgan-Owen had three shots which just missed the mark, the last skimming the cross-bar. Just before half-time Brown sent in a hot shot for Clapton which Nolan-Whelan stopped on the line but could not clear, so at the interval Clapton were a goal to the good. On restarting the Oxford defence had its work cut out, and Smith and Mitchell hit the bar, while Nolan-Whelan saved splendidly several times, but even this did not prevent Smith scoring a second goal for Clapton. With only about ten minutes to play the 'Varsity woke up and Comber scored with a good shot, and almost immediately Evans equalized from a good pass by Morgan-Owen. Clapton were not to be denied, and Brown scored in the last minute gave them the victory by 3 goals to 2. Team:—

Geal—J. N. Nolan (Whelan (Christ Church)). *Backs*—P. Johnson (Christ Church), H. Freeman (Oriel). *Half-backs*—R. H. Willett (Christ Church), J. D. Craig (Hertford), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), W. H. B. Evans (Oriel), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), R. Master (Merton).

GOLF.

First-Class Handicap, Friday, November 29:—

C. G. Mayer	...	79	...	11	...	68
N. G. Chalmers-Hunt	...	86	...	12	...	74
W. M. Grundy	...	78	...	3	...	75
F. W. Comber	...	82	...	7	...	75
H. D. Argles	...	87	...	13	...	75
J. Crabb Watt	...	81	...	4	...	76
G. B. Grundy	...	81	...	4	...	77
J. H. Peebles	...	81	...	4	...	77
O. T. Falk	...	77	...	1	...	78
A. J. Graham	...	82	...	4	...	78
M. Crawley-Boevey	...	84	...	5	...	79
P. H. Kerr	...	86	...	7	...	79
E. E. Rivington	...	89	...	10	...	79
W. H. Verburgh	...	88	...	7	...	81

Twenty-two entries; eighteen returns.

Second-Class Handicap, Tuesday, November 26:—

A. G. Hiden	...	94	...	16	...	78
J. H. Hall	...	95	...	18	...	80
F. Kershaw	...	95	...	14	...	81
W. L. Chance	...	99	...	18	...	81

Five entries; five returns.

THE THEATRE.

The visit of Mr. Edward Terry and his company is one of the events of the theatrical year. His Dick Phenyl has lost none of its humour and pathos, and *Sweet Lavender* went well on Monday night. Last night he produced a new play, and to-night we have the chance of seeing him in two parts, Sergeant Buzfuz in *Bardell v. Pickwick* and Chuffy in *The Churchyard*.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

On Monday evening, November 25, Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford gave a concert at the Town Hall to an extremely large and enthusiastic audience which overflowed on to the platform. Though Madame Butt's feeling, or want of feeling, for phrasing is much the same, her noble voice is steadily improving in tractability and mellowness; and her rendering of "Barbara Allen" was considerably less chromolithographic than that which we have heard her give before, though she and her husband unfortunately repeated their tasteless "comic duet" version of "I will give you the Keys of Heaven." Mr. Rumford himself was in fine voice, and sang with his customary effect. Mr. Whitworth Mitton showed himself to be the possessor of a light tenor of very pretty quality, but Miss Elsie Mackenzie's soprano, though flexible, is rather hard in tone. Miss Pauline St. Angelo and Miss Anna Stern played piano and violin solos with dexterity and brilliance; and Mr. F. A. Sewell accompanied with his usual *aplomb*.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. H. P. Allen gave the last of his series of historical recitals in New College Chapel. All the programmes have been of the very highest interest; and the playing throughout has not only shown Dr. Allen's absolute technical mastery over all the resources of his splendid organ, but also—those far rarer things—his perfect

musicianship of style and feeling for artistic colour. It is most earnestly to be hoped that these recitals will be a permanent feature of each Term's music.

The Public Classical Concert on Thursday afternoon was undoubtedly one of the best there has ever been; and the audience was, though regrettably somewhat slender, suitably—and indeed, for an afternoon audience, excitedly—enthusiastic. The programme consisted of three masterpieces of very different styles—Dvořák's piano trio in F minor, Beethoven's piano and violoncello sonata in A, and Brahms' piano quartet in G minor; and the performers were Messrs. Borwick, Halir, Hobday, and Becker. The three former are familiar figures at these concerts, and they were all in their finest form; it is difficult indeed to imagine piano or violin playing more instinct with the truest classical fire than that shown by Mr. Borwick and Mr. Halir. Mr. Hugo Becker, who made a most welcome second appearance, is perhaps a shade less classical in feeling; but in perfection of phrasing and technique, and marvellous beauty of tone, there is no living 'cellist to surpass, and perhaps none to equal him. Every moment of the concert was the keenest enjoyment to every music-lover in the room: it is a pity that Oxford was apparently not able to provide a larger number of them.

"Albertini, Queen of Pianists"—a young lady eleven years of age, but looking considerably older, and hailing (if the address of the printer of her very extraordinary programmes and pamphlets is any guide) from Colchester—gave a concert in the Town Hall Assembly Room on Friday evening. She was assisted by "splendid London artists," whose efforts call for no special mention—indeed, with the exception of Miss Marguerite Saunders' singing, they were somewhat painful; but a few words should be said in all kindness about Miss Albertini. She has, for her age, exceptionally flexible and strong fingers and wrists, and considerable command over touch and tone; and some light pieces were given with very pretty taste. But her conceptions of numbers by Bach and Chopin, and (most of all) of Beethoven's *Sonata Appassionata*, were merely pretentious caricatures, and there were many things about her playing which showed a training in some respects very superficial. She has no doubt, for her age, distinct natural talent, but her parents or guardians should allow her to study quietly under some first-rate teacher: and in any case they are not likely to improve her prospects by their present methods of advertisement.

At the last Balliol concert of the present Term Miss Gertrude Siebel was the singer, giving items by Bach, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Grieg, Mr. Hadow, and Dr. Walker: Messrs. T. A. Spring-Rice and F. S. Kelly played organ and piano solos of Schumann and Chopin respectively, and the chorus of the College Musical Society, conducted by Dr. Walker, sang various things of Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Schubert.

On Monday afternoon the "Oxford String Orchestra" gave a very enjoyable concert in the Town Hall Assembly Room, under Mr. A. J. Slocombe's direction. They play well together, and with good tone (though the balance would be better if the lower parts were stronger); and their selections, including Mozart's lovely "Kleine Nachtmusik" and other interesting things, were admirable. Miss Kate Ould (Mrs. Slocombe) was heard to advantage in Bargiel's adagio for violoncello, though the orchestral accompaniment was inclined sometimes to drown her; Mr. Edwin Virgo, a violin pupil of Mr. Slocombe, played Saint-Saëns' *Rondo Capriccioso* in good sound style, and Miss Mary Bynon, the vocalist, possesses a flexible soprano of rich and pure quality, and sang very pleasantly.

THE UNION.

THERE was nothing very remarkable in last Thursday's debate at the Union. The House seldom evinces more than a qualified interest in questions of general foreign policy. Nevertheless, the debate was sustained at a very fair level, and the speeches off the paper were decidedly above the average.

As this is our last notice of the Union this Term, we might remark on the decided improvement in the general quality of the debates. While no rhetorical star of extraordinary brilliance has appeared on the horizon, the Society has not for some Terms past possessed so many speakers of much more than average ability. The speaking off the paper had been unusually fresh and spontaneous, large houses have been the order of the day; in particular we are glad to notice that the influence of the speeches upon the divisions has been much more marked than formerly.

Mr. H. D. Maclaren (Balliol) moved, "That this House would view with approval a *rapprochement* between England and Russia." He maintained that the growing unfriendliness of the Continental powers had proved the futility of the policy of "splendid isolation." It was useless to seek an alliance with any of our commercial rivals, and Russia was the only great Power which did not come under this category. The antagonism between Russia and this country in the Far East was nothing more than a superstition. We had never been able to check Russia's designs in that direction, and it would be wiser to recognize her claims than to persist in a policy which could only result in humiliation. Mr. Maclaren's speech was admirable in manner and matter.

Mr. H. Thorp (Wadham) denied that an alliance could be based solely on the community of interest. The whole sentiment of this country was opposed to Russian methods and ideas. He pointed to the numberless assurances, especially with regard to Afghanistan, which had never been fulfilled. If we needed an alliance, we ought to look to Germany. The present agitation in that country was merely temporary, and in the Emperor William we ought to recognize our staunchest friend on the Continent. A combination between England, Germany, and Japan would be invincible both in Europe and the East. Mr. Thorp is an improved and fast improving speaker. He has at last transferred his attentions from the table to the House. He should, however, learn to vary the pitch of his voice if he wishes to give his points the prominence they deserve.

Mr. L. C. Jane (University) thought we ought to let Russia advance, if only to bring her within convenient striking distance. He was prepared to see Russia obtain possession of Manchuria and the Dardanelles, provided our interests in the Yang-tse Valley and the Suez Canal were uninjured. Mr. Jane expressed his scepticism as to the friendliness of the Kaiser, and pointed to the explanation of the telegram to President Kruger. Mr. Jane is not a particularly good speaker, but his views on foreign politics are original and interesting.

Mr. H. F. Lawes (Trinity) discussed the policy of Russia in the Far East, in the Persian Gulf, and in Turkey. It was, however, unfortunate that the previous speakers had not brought forward several of the arguments which he was prepared to refute. He has a good voice, but an indifferent style.

Mr. Fletcher (New College) supported the motion on strictly utilitarian grounds. Interest, not sentiment, was the real bond of union between countries, and Russia was the only great Power whose commercial interests did not directly conflict with our own in the struggle for open markets. Mr. Fletcher spoke clearly and incisively. He should try to appear less didactic.

Lord Haddo (Balliol) saw no reason why we should not return to our former friendship with Russia. An alliance with that country would have the additional advantage of securing the goodwill of France. Lord Haddo spoke more clearly than usual.

Mr. E. Walls (Corpus) made an extremely amusing speech in support of the motion. He maintained that Russia was greatly maligned in England, and argued that the Nihilists were not a whit less desirable than the Independent Labour Party.

Mr. M. H. Woods (Trinity) held that a *rapprochement* with Russia would alienate Germany, and that Russia would throw us over when it suited her purpose to do so. Mr. Woods was fluent, and made a good debating speech.

Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton) had prepared a vast amount of pseudo-epigrammatic bombast which he hurled relentlessly at the House. He should endeavour to simulate a more natural demeanour.

Mr. H. A. Crowther-Alwyn (St. John's) deduced from the "starry firmament" several convincing arguments against the motion.

On a division, the motion was lost by twenty-eight votes.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

THIS week has not been a very successful one for us either at Rugby or Association. Three Rugby matches have been played—against London Scottish, Dublin University, and Newport. The first of these we won fairly easily, the three-quarters showing considerable improvement. Dublin defeated us by 18 points to 7. We were playing a considerably changed team, and in the second half the pack went off badly. We were again defeated by Newport, in the absence of Collett and Lee. It is not easy to draw conclusions from these results, but we cannot hope to shake together properly unless we play approximately the same team for two matches together. At Association we have been defeated by Tottenham Hotspur (3-1).

There is nothing much to record on the river. Two of the Trial Eights have removed to Ely, and the race will be over before your next number.

The Union is settling down again after the excitements of last week. After a record poll the Vice-President and Secretary triumphed easily over opposition, and were elected President and Vice-President respectively. In the election for the office of Secretary we followed your example, two of the five candidates obtaining 178 votes each. The tie was worked off on Thursday with another large poll, Mr. Montagu defeating Mr. Abdul Latif by about fifty votes. In the debate we had the pleasure of welcoming the Oxford visitors, who provided us with some excellent speeches on the Freedom of the Press.

The excitement in more exalted circles about the rejection of the Library scheme is also quieting down, not, however, till after a considerable display of fireworks, and we are still waiting for any alternative remedy for our intolerable situation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE DEBATE IN CONVOCATION ON NOVEMBER 19.

SIR,—Your special reporter's account of "the great Parks question" on November 19 is inaccurate, to put it mildly.

Mr. Henderson, whom your reporter does not mention, asked a

question, and I considered it my duty to answer it. The note to the Decease had stated that the immediate needs of the departments on the East of the Museum had been met by the Curators of the Parks, and Mr. Henderson wished to know what "immediate" meant. I explained that our immediate needs on the East side were satisfied by the path round the East end of the Department of Human Anatomy, and that we should endeavour to make it satisfy our future needs as well; but that the path was only 3 feet 7 inches wide at its narrowest point. If it should hereafter be necessary to ask for more commodious access on the East side, I expressed my conviction that the question would not be raised by itself, but as part of a final settlement between the Parks and the Museum. It is to be observed that neither Mr. Henderson's question nor my answer referred to the road on the North side of the Museum, which was proposed in the Decease.

I did not say any of the things—neither the words nor the meaning—which your reporter puts in my mouth, and I did carry my remarks to the conclusion he states that I left unsaid.

On this and on previous occasions I have been, perhaps, too anxious not to mislead the House as to what I believe the future needs of the Museum are likely to be. I am quite aware that this candour has been stated by the *Oxford Magazine*, under a previous dispensation, to be evidence that there was far more in reserve than I cared to admit. In fact, the *Magazine* did not hesitate to affirm, in the last number of the Lent Term, that there existed a secret plan to drive the games from the Parks. I take this opportunity of stating that, so far as I am aware, no such plan exists in the mind of any scientific man here. Until some evidence for its existence is brought forward, we can only believe that it was the deliberate invention of some unscrupulous enemy of science.

Returning to your report of November 19 I do not know of a single member of Convocation who came to Oxford from London or elsewhere in order to take part in the division, and returned after it. One member of Convocation was it is true, mistaken for a former scientific Professor here, but that was not his fault. Another mis-statement must be set right: material for the Department of Human Anatomy will not enter by the road voted to the Museum on November 19.

November 17, 1901.

EDWARD B. POULTON.

A QUESTION OF QUANTITIES.

SIR,—There may be other schoolmasters besides myself who have been accustomed to teach, as we have been taught, that "a vowel before two consonants is long by position," and who have felt unsettled in mind since they read the review of Prof. Lounsbury's *History of the English Language* which appeared in the last number of the *Oxford Magazine*.

Is it possible that the writer of the review might be prevailed upon to say why the old-fashioned rule is wrong, and how the real fact should be explained to a small (and possibly stupid) boy who is being taught to scan a line of Ovid?

I am, Sir, &c.

II.

A CAMBRIDGE COMPLAINT.

DEAR SIR,—From the recent correspondence and criticism which has appeared in your columns concerning the results of the last I.C.S. examination, one feature has especially caused surprise not only to myself but many of my friends who have been reading your remarks. It is evident that all your suggestions are based on the presumption that the Oxford man is *ipso facto* a superior being to his brother at Cambridge.

This conclusion is forced upon one again and again by many of the sentences read. For example, I have read in your *Magazine*: "the failure of the examiners to select the best men" or again, "the benefit conferred on the I.C.S. by members of this University" (Oxford), and so on, in words which would make an ordinary reader believe that Oxford had the monopoly of producing men capable of exercising magisterial and governmental powers to the best interests of the Empire.

I do not believe that any man would wish to follow your example and deny the great value of the Oxford education: what does surprise him is the quiet way in which any mention of a Cambridge, or Edinburgh, or Glasgow, &c., man's qualifications are passed by in silence or contempt.

I know very many Oxford men myself, but I have never seen so much struck by their superior mental or physical ability as to perceive at once, as your correspondents seem to perceive, that the failure of such men to pass the I.C.S. would doom them to a great loss.

Again, surely it is perfectly fair that a man who is not a brilliant genius (such as we assume the First Class Greats man to be), but who devotes all his industry to reading and hard work, should reap the fruit of his labours, or even occasionally beat the genius who has been far less assiduous during his Varities life.

You quote words from the Report of the Miscaluty Committee to support your thesis that the Oxford training is the best in the world. But do you not think that it is somewhat ungracious as well as

unscientific to regard such an opinion, having regard to its date of utterance, as final?

I should not have written this letter had I not found many others to whom the letters in your columns caused the same spontaneous impression as to your self-complacency.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A SUCCESSFUL CAMBRIDGE CANDIDATE.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge,

Dec. 1, 1901.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BRASENOSE.

THE RIVER.—The Knight Eight was rowed on Saturday, when the following crew won—*Row*, J. A. Merewether; 2, R. L. Macdonald; 3, H. B. Spencer; 4, R. J. H. Mitchell; 5, T. A. Leach; 6, E. C. Eveleigh; 7, R. A. Dyott; *stroke*, A. E. J. B. Barrow; *cox*, J. A. Morion.

FOOTBALL *Rugby*.—The XV went to Cambridge on Tuesday, Nov. 26, to play St. John's, who were too strong, and too heavy, for them, and they were defeated by 22 points to 5. This was defeat without dishonour. Since then they have played Trinity (Oxford), when they won by 11 points to 8.

Association.—The "A" team has lost to Christ Church "A." Sympathy and good wishes to those who are and have been struggling in the meshes of the examinational net.

CHRIST CHURCH.

FOOTBALL *Rugby*.—We won the return match against Pembroke by 11-8, after another excellent game. A weak side was beaten by Lincoln by 3 goals and a try to a try.

Association.—We defeated Brasenose (3-1) in an "A" team match on Thursday, and on Saturday drew with Trinity.

THE BEAGLES met on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at Appleford, and on Friday at Kirtlington, but failed to kill on either day owing to the large number of hares.

HOCKEY.—We beat Merton (3-1) and University (4-2), and lost to Exeter (3-5).

Messrs. Sharp and Godby have been running across country for the 'Varsity with extraordinary speed and success.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—Our Torph has been out for some time now, but has not yet settled the final order of its crew.

FOOTBALL *Rugby*.—We have won against Balliol, and lost to Hertford.

Association.—Worcester beat us (2-0).

FELICIAN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Noss read a paper on "Benvenuto Cellini."

OWLETS' CLUB.—The Club read *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, by Pinero.

TENTERDEN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Cuthbertson read a paper on "A Modern Novelist."

JESUS.

FOOTBALL *Rugby*.—Our Rugger team have beaten Pembroke and Worcester, and lost to St. John's.

Association.—Our Soccer team lost to Pembroke. Our match with New College finished at 2-2, the game being stopped owing to an unfortunate accident, when Mr. O. B. Edwards broke his leg badly. Our condolences with him.

ELIZABETHIAN SOCIETY.—Master S. H. Baker (Hon. Sec.) did ride on "Baker's Lytton," and did much delight his hearers.

J.C.R.—We had a visitors' night. Mr. Du Parc (Exeter) proposed, "That, in the opinion of this House, any reduction in the representation of Ireland in Parliament would be unjust and impolitic." Mr. Sugden (Magdalen) opposed. Mr. S. G. Dunn (Hon. ex-Pres.) spoke third, and Mr. C. S. Woodward (Hon. ex-Pres.) fourth. After a keen discussion the motion was lost by 1 vote.

KEBLE.

FOOTBALL *Rugby*.—We have suffered defeat at the hands of Hertford (8-0). An "A" team had defeated Trinity "A" and St. Edward's School.

Association.—We have beaten a weak Oxford City Eleven (8-0). DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Monday, Nov. 25, Mr. Macfadyen (Wadham) moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the influence of the literature most popular at the present day is pernicious." Mr. Du Parc

(Exeter) opposed. Mr. Curran (Lincoln) and Mr. Brooke (Corpus) were the third and fourth speakers. The speeches were excellent, and were much appreciated; and the motion was finally carried by 27 votes to 12. We should like to express our gratitude to the above-named gentlemen for the trouble they took and the pleasure they gave.

LINCOLN.

Hearty congratulations to the two Millbams on being in the winning Trial Eight, and also to F. W. Curran on his election to Secretary of the Union.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten St. Edward's School (43-3) and Christ Church (18-3).

Association.—We have lost to New College "A" (3-1).

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—The "Ames" Cup was rowed for on Thursday. The winning Eight was composed of the following:—*Bow*, G. Pritchard; 1, C. E. Fry; 2, J. Watson; 3, R. K. Evans; 4, J. Cook; 5, W. A. Houghton; 6, G. B. Lee; *stroke*, W. G. Hole; *cox*, G. M. Hardy.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Wadham (6-0).

Association.—We were defeated in the Semi-Finals by University after a splendid game. The next day a weak team went under to Balliol by 5-0. On Saturday the team went to Kladley, and defeated the School by 6-2.

HOCKEY.—We lost to Christ Church (1-2) and Balliol (3-6).

THE CHURCH SOCIETY held its last meeting this Term on Saturday, Nov. 23, when Mr. W. D. Ross, B.A., read a paper on "Miracles."

THE DEBATING SOCIETY decided that the English Press had recently deteriorated.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE RIVER.—There have been three Torpids lost at different periods of the week. The first boat has a fair amount of length, but no life; the other two are lively, but inclined to bucket. They should turn out three good crews.

THE GLEE CLUB gave a very successful Smoker on Friday; the programme was confined entirely to members of the College, who came up to the scratch in a most gallant manner.

THE COLLEGE SPORTS are to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 4, instead of next Term, as is the usual custom. There is a fair number of entries, though not so many as had been hoped for.

THE HOCKEY TEAM has been improving rapidly. On Saturday they defeated a pretty strong "A" team from University by 6-0.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

FOOTBALL. Association.—We have defeated Keble "A" by 3 goals to 1.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. C. W. Dodson moved for repressive measures against Anarchism. The Hon. President opposed. There also spoke—Messrs. Maclean (Hon. Sec.), Williams (Hon. Treas.), Hornsey, Hartley, Bowen (Hon. Vice-Pres.), and Marshall. The motion was carried by one vote.

ORIEL.

The absence of any notes last week is apologized for.

THE RIVER.—Two Eighties are out at present, and we gather that there is great keenness.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—After beating St. Paul's School by a goal to a try the team have only played one game, when, not turning out in full strength, we were rather severely beaten by Exeter.

Association.—We have won the Soccer Cup for the fourth year in succession by beating University on Friday by 3 goals to nothing. The event was duly celebrated in the evening.

PEMBROKE.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid has been out this week.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten Queens' "A" (17-4) and a weak Worcester team (34-3), and fallen to Jesus (21-4) and Christ Church (11-3).

Association.—We have beaten Jesus (4-1) and Abingdon School (2-0).

JOHNSON SOCIETY.—Mr. Barclay read a paper on "J. R. Green."

QUEEN'S.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have defeated Magdalen (11-8), and have been beaten by St. John's (9-0). A weak team lost to Pembroke (17-4).

Association.—On Thursday a weak team journeyed to Bradford, and were defeated (3-1).

HOCKEY.—We defeated St. Catharine's (3-1). Our match with Hertford had to be scratched.

EGLESHIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Nov. 29, when the following were elected officers for next Term:—President, Mr. E. J. Bolus; Vice President, Mr. T. Brockbank; Treasurer, Mr. R. Hanson; Secretary, Mr. E. B. Dickinson; Sub-Secretary, Mr. C. de B. Durand.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—Mr. Andrew's paper on "Figurative Language in Holy Scripture" had unfortunately to be put off.

ST. JOHN'S.

THE RIVER.—The winning Four rowed as follows:—*Bow*, C. Barnes; 2, E. Bate; 3, R. Nieholls; *str.*, R. A. Monehead; *cox*, D. Greig.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, on our ground (11-0); we have also beaten Jesus (13-0) and Queens' (9-0).

ESSAY SOCIETY.—R. E. Roberts read an interesting paper on "Decadence."

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. L. Crombie proposed, "That a First is better than a Blue." Mr. H. H. Green opposed. Mr. F. H. Hamlyn spoke third, and Mr. S. J. Evans fourth. There also spoke—Mr. C. Hurcomb and Mr. W. Scott. The motion was carried (14-13).

TRINITY.

Our annual Smoking Concert was held on Tuesday, Nov. 26, and was generally considered to be a success, from a social point of view at least, though we have yet to learn whether financial results were equally satisfactory. We must congratulate D. J. Casavetti on his untiring efforts as organizer and conductor of the orchestra.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—On the day after the "Smoker" we lost to Brasenose (8-11). On Thursday a team journeyed down to Clifton, and beat the School by 38 points to 3. An "A" team lost to Keble "A" (6-8), and it is rumoured that most of them have been reported to the Rugby Union by the referee. We have to offer our sincere condolences to G. S. F. Elmer, who was unlucky enough to sustain an injury to his ankle in the London and 'Varsities v. Rest of South match, which it is feared may prevent him from playing again Cambridge.

Association.—We beat Oriel on Monday, Nov. 25 (3-1), and drew with Christ Church (1-1) on Saturday.

HOCKEY.—We have defeated the Cassals (6-3) and lost to the Occasionala (1-9). In the latter match we were poorly represented.

UNIVERSITY.

Heartiest congratulations to A. D. Lindsay on his election as President of the Union, and to H. W. Adams, E. G. Mosier-Williams, and C. G. Pearson on their Triads' Cup.

FOOTBALL. Association.—We beat Merton (3-1) in the Semi-Final of the Cup Ties, and lost to Oriel (0-2) in the Final. Congratulations to the winners.

THE RIVER.—Practice for Torpids is progressing. The date of the "Spurs" Fours has not yet been fixed.

GOLF.—Heartiest congratulations to our team on their victory over Balliol. We wish them success in the final.

DURHAM SOCIETY.—The Society met on Monday, Nov. 25, when Shakespeare's *Tempest* was read.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—A meeting was held in Mr. Dillon's rooms on Thursday.

THE MARTIETS.—Mr. Carlyle read a paper on "Victor Hugo" on Friday, Nov. 22.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—Best congratulations to G. C. Drinkwater on rowing in the winning Trial Eight on Saturday.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We lost to Merton (6-0) and to Hailybery College (10-3), in both cases after hard and good games.

Association.—We drew with the Cygnets (3-2).

BOXING.—Hearty congratulations to M. A. Bailey on winning the 'Varsity Boxing (Middle Weights).

BILLIARDS.—In the first round of the Inter-Collegiate Billiard Tournament we beat Hertford, but succumbed to Pembroke in the second round. The College Billiard Handicap was won by M. A. Bailey.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Whitworth read an able and erudite paper on "Emerson." A violent discussion followed.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid does not baffle its name, but is gradually becoming less so.

Hearty congratulations to J. B. Whaley on his success in the Trials.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have lost to Jesus and Pembroke.

Association.—We have drawn with Hertford (0-0), and beaten Corpus Christi (2-0).

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, Mr. Aga moved, "That this House with apprehension the future of the British Empire." Mr. Dawson opposed. Mr. McLellan spoke third, and Mr. Royds fourth. The motion was carried by 10 to 8.

The Smoking Concert was held on Friday, Nov. 29. It was of a refined and classical nature and was a great success, owing to the excellence of the various performers, to whom our thanks are due.

ATHLETICS.—The Sports were held on Nov. 28. Results:—100 Yards.—1, E. S. W. Tidwell; 2, H. A. Fleetwood; 3, Lewis, C. C. Robinson. Time, 11½ sec.

High Jump.—1, J. H. Macmeikan (pen. 2 in.), 5 ft. 1 in.; 2, G. M. Jenkins, 4 ft. 11 in.

Putting the Wright.—1, A. Lawson, 25 ft. 6 in.; 2, F. R. H. McLellan (pen. 1 ft.), 26 ft. 4 in.
Quarter-Mile.—1, E. A. Dawson; 2, H. A. Fleetwood; 3, C. C. Robinson (pen. 3 yds.). Time, 56 secs.
120 Yards Hurdles.—1, G. M. Jenkins; 2, J. H. Macmeikan (pen. 4 yds.).
100 Yards Strangers' Handicap.—1, J. Cornish (Lincoln); 2, G. F. Mortimer (Exeter); 3, K. R. Arnold (Magdalen). Time, 10½ secs.
One Mile.—1, K. E. Foley; 2, E. A. Dawson (pen. 60 yds.); 3, G. M. Hodgson. Time, 5 min.
200 Yards Boating Men's Handicap.—1, R. Teasdale (6 yds.); 2, C. Whalley (12 yds.); 3, G. M. Jenkins (scratch). Time, 2½ wks.
Broad Jump.—1, J. H. Macmeikan, 17 ft. 5 in.; 2, S. M. Hudson, 16 ft. 4 in.
Half-Mile Handicap.—1, R. E. Foley (25 yds.); 2, F. R. H. McLellan (50 yds.); 3, H. A. Fleetwood (20 yds.). Time, 2 min. 15½ secs.
College Servants' Race (200 yards).—1, Higgs; 2, Gillam; 3, Johnstone.
150 Yards Freshmen's Race.—1, P. Lewis; 2, N. Ridgway; 3, S. M. Hudson. Time, 1½ secs.
Two Miles.—1, E. A. Dawson (pen. 140 yds.); 2, G. M. Hodgson. Time, 10 min. 46 secs.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

FOOTBALL.—The Fifteen, which previous to last Wednesday had been unbeaten, then suffered its first defeat, and lost to Lampeter Town by a try to a goal. Our captain was badly damaged in the course of the game. As misfortunes seldom come singly, the team was again beaten on Saturday by University College, Aberystwyth. This week some members of the Fifteen, together with others not usually included in the College team, have to encounter, on a different field, a strong combination from Oxford and Cambridge.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Dec. 3:—
 Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, in D minor, Op. 49. Mendelssohn.
 Mr. P. V. M. HENCKES, Professor J. KRUSE, and Mr. H. WALLEN.
 Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin in E♭, Op. 12, No. 3. Beethoven.
 Mr. F. S. KELLY and Professor J. KRUSE.
 Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, in B♭, Op. 99. Schubert.
 Dr. E. WALKER, Professor J. KRUSE, and Mr. H. WALLEN.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Dec. 4:—
 String Quartet in A major. R. M. Tuke.
 Messrs. C. H. ARNOLD, S. G. RENDLE, A. F. BURGESS, and E. S. KEMP.
 Song "Blossoms" A. Linton.
 Mr. G. H. B. BAZELEY.
 Lyric for Pianoforte Solo in F major. G. T. M. Barker.
 Mr. G. T. M. BARKER.
 Chorus for Men's Voices "The Vikings' Farewell" J. H. Knowles.
 Messrs. P. W. BISHOP, A. F. BURGESS, G. R. RYAN, F. L. SMITH, J. E. D. RADCLIFFE, H. F. WESTLAKE, W. J. BESWETHENICK, A. E. H. BOTT, T. W. C. FORESHAW, R. C. GRIFFITH, J. A. MORTON, H. J. POWELL, L. E. SALT, W. CRAWLEY, G. S. HAND, H. S. SANDERS, W. E. SEALY, and H. J. SOWLEY.
 Prelude for Organ Solo in B♭ major. R. M. Cadman.
 Mr. R. M. CADMAN.
 Song "The Fall of D'Astous" W. H. Dixon.
 Mr. W. H. DIXON.
 "Flower Suite" for Pianoforte Solo R. A. Benyon.
 (1) "Dance of the Roses" in G major.
 (2) "Dance of the Pansies" in A major.
 (3) "Dance of the Daisies" in G major.
 Mr. R. A. BENYON.
 Pianoforte Trio in C minor W. B. Collingwood.
 Messrs. W. B. COLLINGWOOD, R. M. BANKS, and A. J. BIRNLE.
 The entire programme has been composed by members of the Society.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Programme for Friday, Dec. 6:—
 Songs (a) "Traume" Wagner.
 (b) "Liebliche Wägen" Brahms.
 Mlle. HELENE DE SÉRENÉ.

Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin in G minor Tardini.
 Miss ANNIE STOKES and Mr. KING.
 Songs (a) "Wie bist du meine Königin" Brahms.
 (b) "A farewell Song" M. Valérie White.
 Miss JANET DUFF.
 Pianoforte Solo, Capriccio, Op. 116, No. 7 Brahms.
 Mr. PERCIVAL GARRATT.
 Vocal Duet "Still wie die Nacht" Goetz.
 Mlle. HELENE DE SÉRENÉ and Miss JANET DUFF.
 Violin Solo, Romance, in A minor Max Bruch.
 Miss ANNIE STOKES and Mr. KING.
 Songs (a) "Mignon, voici l'Avenir" Masner.
 (b) "En dormant" Blumenthal.
 Mlle. HELENE DE SÉRENÉ.
 Pianoforte Solos (a) "Si souvent j'étais (étude)" Hevelit.
 (b) Nocturne in E Schumann.
 Mr. PERCIVAL GARRATT.
 Song "John Laurie" Miss JANET DUFF.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

An evening meeting of the Oxford University Antiquarian Society was held on Friday, Nov. 22, in the lecture-room at Kettle Hall, Trinity College. Mr. E. W. Allfrey read a report on "The Dunch Monuments at Little Wittenham, Berks." Rubbings of brasses were shown by Mr. Peckham and other members of the Society. Lantern-slides of the Churches visited by the Society in the Summer Term of 1901 were shown by Mr. Rippon, and other slides, chiefly of stained glass windows, by Mr. O'Brien.

On Friday, Nov. 29, the Society met at 2 p.m. in New College Chapel. Mr. Allfrey gave a lecture on "The Architecture of the Perpendicular Period." The Society also visited St. Mary's Church and the Divinity School.

The last meeting of the Term will be held in the Ashmolean Museum on Friday, Dec. 6, at 8 p.m., when Mr. E. C. O'Brien will read a paper on "English Stained Glass." The paper will be illustrated by lantern-slides.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Johannine Problems and Modern Needs. By H. T. PURCHAS, M.A. (London: Macmillan.)

This interesting but eccentric little book offers us a supposed clue for the interpretation of St. John's Gospel. In 3 St. John 9 we find a rebuke uttered against a certain Diotrophes. Mr. Purchas agrees with the critics who hold that this Diotrophes was a bishop. Hence he supposes that St. John had a strong dislike of the monarchical episcopate, although Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and Irenaeus assure us that St. John was specially connected with that institution. Here works at the Gospel, which he believes to contain a symbolical polemic against episcopacy and the ecclesiastical tendencies of the later apostolic age. Because such men as Diotrophes neglected hospitality, St. John records the washing of the feet rather than the institution of the Eucharist. "Behind the figure of Judas we see Diotrophes." And the ruler of the feast at Cana of Galilee, who does not understand the mysteries of God, is Mr. Purchas suggests, another picture of the worldly bishop.

Again influenced by Diotrophes, our author excises the words in which our Lord speaks of himself as "the Door." For "the door is a mechanical thing," and therefore unfitted to a Church of an unorganized kind. After this we find the statement that the Christian communities of Rome and Carthage used water and not wine at the Eucharist, a practice which appears really to have been confined to a few heretics. For the literature of the subject we may refer Mr. Purchas to A. Ehrhard's *Atheistisches Literatur*, p. 253. And as Mr. Purchas believes that the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist involves a "localization of the Divine presence upon the altar," we again take the liberty of referring him to Newman's *Via Media*, ii. p. 220, ed. 1877.

A New History of the Book of Common Prayer: With a rationale of its Offices. On the basis of the former work by FRANCIS PROCTOR, M.A., Vicar of Wilton, Norfolk. Revised and rewritten by WALTER HOWARD FRERE, M.A., Priest of the Community of the Resurrection. (London: Macmillan.)

We cannot commend too highly the public spirit of the author and the publishers in bringing a standard work so fully up to

date, when a less thorough revision, after many additions and corrections in the course of nearly half a century, would have been approved as sufficient. In many ways we regret the disappearance of the familiar work. It was a model textbook, business-like, fairly erudite, dry enough to enforce real attention from the student, studiously fair, if not quite neutral on party questions, and primarily a natural history of an existing object with a due subordination of the antiquarian matter contained in the notes and appendices.

The present volume is larger by 200 pages, contains a much greater amount of erudition both in the text and in the notes, omits nothing of the slightest importance, except perhaps the useful table of dates, takes into account the latest results of the most indefatigable liturgical research, especially on the history of the old service-books and the old services, and is, in fact, an encyclopædia rather than a textbook. The first part is substantially unaltered in structure; but it now contains the most lucid account of the pre-Reformation service-books that we have ever seen; this is Mr. Frere's own special subject, and from the moment Bishop Poore takes the place of Bishop Osmund we recognize the hand of a master of Uses. For the history of the Reformation changes much new light is thrown on still uncertain points from such authorities as Gasquet and Bishop, Dixon and Gee; among other notable improvements are the transference from appendix to text of the criticisms of Bucer, the stages of the Puritan opposition, and, to some extent, the suggestions of Tillotson's Commission. Next follow fifty pages of documents, being complete services from the Eucharology and the Sarum Breviary, Mass Book and Pontifical: this arrangement is a great improvement.

The whole of the second part has been entirely recast, and now deals chiefly with the sources of the offices. It contains eight chapters, with additional notes and a short epilogue, against the five chapters and appendix of the old *Præface*. It starts with a minute description of the Kalendar, and then the various offices, the chapter on the Holy Communion extending to eighty pages; Mr. Frere's method of exhibiting the offices by outlines gradually filled in is admirably lucid, especially in this chapter. We are afraid, however, that he has lost the sense of proportion between the importance of the Prayer Book as it is and of its elements and antecedents. No doubt he represents a clique which, if it had a free hand, would restore the First Prayer Book of Edward VI, or, at least something like the Scottish or American offices (pp. 181, 474), but he does not see that many of his objections would be considered pedantic by the average churchman (e.g. as to the Litany, p. 425), and that even in so clear a case as the postponement of the "Oblation" it is hardly likely that even a majority of the English Church Union would consent to tamper with the existing order. Again, though he distinctly condemns on historical grounds many Romanizing practices such as the Elevation of the Host (p. 460), in his epilogue his strictures on what he is pleased to call the Puritan party show a serious confusion of thought, since those who recognize desuetude as a legitimate part of "liturgical expansion" occupy a very different position to those who did not honestly accept the Elizabethan compromises. The fact is that in Mr. Frere's hands this work has grown into a treatise with a marked bias, in spite of his obvious wish to be fair and moderate; and so far it is less fitted than its predecessor to be the textbook for candidates for Ordination. Probably there will be a demand for a condensed, though not elementary, edition, in which it will be possible to omit, e.g. aspirations after the Ceremony of the new Fire (p. 334) and undue dogmatism about the eastward position (pp. 477, 491) or the Ornaments Rubric (pp. 105, 362-6). However, Mr. Frere believes in progress, and many lessons may be drawn from his history.

The Greek Testament. With the Readings adopted by the Revisers of the Authorized Version, and with References in the Margin to parallel passages of the Old and New Testaments. New edition. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This beautiful little book is the "Revisers' Greek Testament," with the collation of the Authorized Version readings at the foot of the page, and a selection of marginal references, as re-edited in 1882 by the late Archdeacon Palmer. It is now issued on India paper, weighing under six ounces (little more than the weight of the small Bagster), and measuring in cloth six and a half inches by four and five-eighths by three-eighths. The earlier edition, having no references, would be rather smaller.

This will probably become the favourite Greek Testament in many ways; especially if, in time, the present collation is replaced by a short and select critical apparatus.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

An English Commentary on Dante's Divina Commedia. By the Rev. H. F. TOZER, M.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Not long ago a review appeared in the columns of this magazine of Oelsner's compact *History of Italian Literature*. The greater part of that volume was occupied with the life of Dante and a criticism of his works. To the majority of Englishmen of the twentieth century Dante represents Italian literature. Tasso and Ariosto are now neglected, and of the modern poets only Leopardi gets a hearing. But then modern Italian literature is a very slender thing, and perhaps is not worth much attention. The same neglect of the study of later Italian literature is to be noticed also in France, as we were assured by an eminent professor of the Collège de France.

The excellent work of Oelsner, which appeared in an English dress, is now followed by the valuable Commentary on Dante by Mr. Tozer. It is well known that he has made, in common with Dr. Moore, the works of the Italian poet the favourite study of his life. We may truly say that no one who had not saturated himself with the poet could have condensed so much valuable information into 628 pages. It is almost an impossibility to review such a book, because it is to subject to criticism all of a really valuable nature that has been said about the great poet. Being limited in space, Mr. Tozer allows himself no superfluous phraseology; his explanations are given in a concise way, and are satisfying. In commenting upon such an author—one of the great names of the world—the writings of whom are the storehouse for the belief and culture of the Middle Ages—Mr. Tozer has to equip himself with an armoury of various knowledge; sometimes his notes are theological, sometimes he explains mediæval mysticism; here he is philological and clears up a passage of obscure construction, and there he has to give us an historical explanation. All readers of Dante know very well the mass of history entangled in his *Divina Commedia*, sometimes relating to very obscure episodes. Thus on p. 67 we have a good note as to whether Alexander of Phærae or Alexander the Great is meant; on p. 395 we have a curious note on the mystic number 515. Here Mr. Tozer, besides his own view, cites that of Dr. Moore. See also a good note on p. 405, on the resistance of the Paduans to Henry VII; also on the Imperial Eagle (p. 541), and the allusion to the tomb of Henry VII in the Campo Santo. There are good geographical notes, thus on the Marca Trivigiana (p. 464), and a theological note (p. 256); there are instances are taken at random. Mr. Tozer on p. 29 comments on the story of Francesca di Rimini, one of the best-known episodes of the great poem. It is curious that Byron should have attempted a translation of this in *terza rima*, and not unsuccessfully. He employs it again in the original poem, "The Prophecy of Dante." To this day the metre to be used in the translation of Dante remains a "stone of stumbling." The *terza rima* seems to be required; and the attempts recently made to escape the necessity have not been happy. On p. 31 there is a very interesting note on the mention of Lancelot, and how the Lady of Malehaut coughed, noticing the ill-concealed passion of Lancelot and Guinevere.

It is a mere commonplace to say of a useful book that it is good to have at one's elbow. This is pre-eminently true for Dante scholars in the present work. It is a small Dante Encyclopædia. There is a summary of each Canto which will enable the reader to keep the connexion of the poems in his mind. The study of Dante is now a cult in this country; and a book so useful as the present should enjoy on extensive sale.

Leisureable Studies. By the Rev. T. H. PASSMORE, M.A., author of "The Things beyond the Tomb," &c. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

These nine articles, "culled from a heap of lucubrations which have at various times and in divers measures lightened the gravity and solemnized the secularity of the *Church Review*," can best be described as the work of a clerical, we mean priestly, Jerome K. Jerome. One essay alone is solid and sensible; it is called "The Lectern," and gives advice about the art of reading

in church. For the rest, there is no reason why "chatty little theses" should not convey us from grave to gay; but Mr. Passmore's fooling and piety are equally bombastic; and we confess that we do not relish a panegyric on the Trinity wedged in between slabs of verbose jocularity, especially when it is decked out with such lascivious phrases as "the pearly gleam of Gethsemane's tears, and the Koseate flood of Golgotha," or "the sweetest heart-string in the Bosom of the Godhead." Mr. Passmore might with advantage cross-criticize his own essays before reprinting them; it would be still better if he did not reprint them at all.

Last Essays. By the Rt. Hon. Professor F. MAX MÜLLER, K.M. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

The essays in this volume deal with very various subjects, but all of them are delightful reading. They were selected for republication by the Professor shortly before his death, and are published by his son exactly as they stood in the original manuscript. It is a matter for regret that the author was not spared to make the additions which he had contemplated. We are especially tantalized to learn that he had collected, but not put together in a continuous form, a mass of evidence on one of the most interesting subjects which he touches—that of coincidences between Buddhism and Christianity. The views taken by the Professor on this subject have encountered vigorous opposition; but, as he says himself, a complete investigation has still to be undertaken; and the study of comparative religions will be the poorer for the loss of the materials which the Professor's vast acquaintance with the Sacred Books of the East had enabled him to collect. Amongst the other essays, one of a different character, that on Dean Liddell, will be interesting to Oxford men. It is reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review* of 1899.

BIOGRAPHY.

Filippo di Ser Brunellesco. By LEANER SCOTT. Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

This is the first book on an architect to be included in Messrs. Bell's useful series, and probably the first full account of Brunelleschi in English. Miss Scott has excellent authorities for the contemporary life of Antonio Manetti and the valuable monographs of von Fabricey and Guast. We might perhaps have liked rather more in the way of appreciation and criticism instead of details of journeys, contracts, and quarrels with guilds and committees; but the book is business-like, and among these details we find interesting information as to early ideas on patents (p. 63), strikes (p. 73), and resistance to the trades unions of mediaeval times (p. 77), besides such anecdotes of the master's life and character as have been preserved. Probably few people realize that Brunelleschi was the original designer of the Pitti Palace, as well as of the Pazzi Chapel and Palace, San Lorenzo, and Santo Spirito, and the Dome of the Cathedral. So little can be ascertained of his work out of Florence, e.g. in the Castello di Milan, that it seems hardly worth while to include this and other fortresses in the illustrations, which are, as usual, numerous and excellent, especially the tomb-relief by his adopted son Andrea da Buggiano, and the *deluge*, such as the window in the Pazzi Palace. We wish Miss Scott had included the unpublished engraving on a glass goblet in her possession of the garden-front of the Pitti.

Tennyson. By MORTON LUCE. The Temple Primers. (London: J. M. Dent & Co.)

Mr. Morton Luce has apparently produced other works dealing with Tennyson, which the present reviewer has not happened to see; but unless he has undergone some strange process of deterioration, one could scarcely suppose that they would encourage a reader to peruse this volume of the Temple Primers. Mr. Luce has enthusiasm, to be sure. For instance, he holds that, "In this respect of contemporary influence there is nothing like *In Memoriam* in the literature of the world." Virgil's *Aeneid*, Pope's *Essay on Man*, Goethe's *Faust*, Dante's *Divine Comedy*, Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, these and any other poems that may be called representative of an age or race surely fall short of *In Memoriam* (p. 79). But, as may be more than suspected from this passage, Mr. Luce is not likely to be a very safe literary guide. And his Primer has but little information which could not be more

profitably gathered from the text of Tennyson's poems. Finally, his style is quite astonishingly bad. "And however its features may vary, this [age] of Tennyson should be regarded as a literary period, one and well defined, with the Pre-Raphaelite School in the centre of it; and among the great energies that gave it birth may be counted democracy, education, religious inquiry, and our marvellous modern science, which should include the doctrine of evolution" (p. 3). "We have attempted to show . . . that a contemporary poet may have some undisputed title to distinction, or at least to admiration and reverence" (p. 26). Mr. Luce finds it necessary "to supplement the more ordinary methods of criticism by occasional reference to the leading principles of poetry" (a subtle disdain of the more ordinary methods, whatever they are!); but his disquisitions on the leading principles are so ill-expressed that few people are likely to take the trouble to extract the sensible, but not very noteworthy, thoughts that they contain.

Giralamo Savonarola. By C. L. S. HORSBURGH. (London: Methuen & Co.)

This is one of a series of "little biographies," and stands side by side with a life of Dante by Mr. Paget Toynbee, and with lives of John Howard and Wellington. The compass which the series permits is not extensive; but Mr. Horsburgh's execution is, if one considers the limitations thus imposed, completely adequate. He is especially good when dealing with political history of his period; and the first chapter, in which he sketches the political condition of Italy in Savonarola's time, is one of the best. The whole book is a study of Savonarola as prophet turned politician, and shows how the incongruity of the two rôles proved his ruin. The phenomenon is perhaps peculiarly Italian: John of Vicenza is a mediaeval parallel.

Mr. Horsburgh's book seems deficient when he leaves the play of objective politics and tries to appreciate the personality of Savonarola. He studiously avoids the *furor biograficus*; and he is so successful that he not only makes his book a little dull, but also fails to convince his reader that he has seen into Savonarola. His treatment of a prophetic soul brooding on things to come is comically grave when he asks if an exclusive interest in Florence, such as Savonarola supposed the Virgin to possess, is really conceivable on her part. His discussion of Savonarola's attitude to the Renaissance, too, may to some seem too scanty to enlighten counsel.

The lecturer peeps out at the reader more or less throughout the work—most strikingly in the division of Savonarola into five points of view, on p. 77. Is it not perhaps the function of the writer, upon whose pages the reader can turn back if he wants to get the gist of the argument, to see things steadily and whole, and not in broken lights, as the lecturer must do for his audience's sake?

As a matter of style, Mr. Horsburgh's tendency to the scientific metaphor from the museum (pp. 6, 12) might be varied by an excursion into the parks for natural metaphor. In the way of mixed metaphor, there is a big jump, or perhaps a natural fall, on p. 205, from "want of a sure foothold," and "unstable balance," to being "steeped in occultism," and "boiling in the cauldron."

Punctuation is occasionally deficient: e.g. p. 10, the bottom of the first paragraph; p. 41. *ibid.* Gregory VII on p. 20 should be Gregory VII. "Benedictine friar" on p. 200 is surely an oxymoron of a pointed kind. Perhaps it were pedantry to object to "untouched by and unsympathetic *for*," on p. 35; but "unpatriotism" on p. 152 raises more solid doubts.

CLASSICAL.

Cicero's Epistulae Ad Familiares. Edited by L. C. PURSER. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This is an instalment of the complete text of Cicero's Letters on which Mr. Purser is engaged. The textual criticism of the Letters has been so radically altered of late by the discovery of fresh sources of evidence, and by the examination and revaluation of the older materials, that a new text is most welcome. And it comes most fittingly from Mr. Purser, who has borne an honourable share in recent discoveries and elucidations. The *Ad Familiares* is perhaps the easiest portion of his task, since the materials for the text are ready to hand in Mendels-

sohn's critical edition. We have nothing but praise for the way in which Mr. Purner has sifted out the essential facts, adding in not a few cases some happy suggestion of his own. The whole book is wonderfully accurate, and well maintains the high standard of the series. In V. vi. 2 and V. xx. 3 it should be noted that the numbers as printed are due to Mendelssohn. In V. xvii. *animi* is a correction of *anici* made by Vettori, as also *pulverer* for *pulmarer* in X. xxii. 2. In the critical note on XV. ii. 6 for *Müller* read *Wienberg*, and in X. xxiii. 5 for *Pepilli* read *Pepilli*.

LAW.

Political Theories of the Middle Ages. By Dr. OTTO GIERKE. Translated, with an Introduction, by FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND.

English Law and the Renaissance. Being the Rede Lecture for 1901, with some Notes. By FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND.

(Cambridge: University Press.)

Once, or rather twice more, students of English Law are deeply indebted to Professor Maitland for scholarly and lucid fragments, which throw a brilliant light on phases of our legal history, hitherto (to our shame be it said) almost unknown. For the work of Dr. Gierke, a selection from which acts as a peg whereon to hang Professor Maitland's masterly exposition of the genesis of the Fictitious Person, we have that awe which a lengthy German treatise on mediæval scholasticism naturally produces in the minds of English readers. We are content to take its merits very much on Professor Maitland's recommendation. English lawyers are fond of short cuts, and usually arrive at fairly sensible results without deeming it necessary to tread all the mazy paths in which earlier explorers have lost their way. But no English lawyer, least of all a lawyer who knows anything of history, can fail to be impressed with the value, for practical purposes, of the idea of a Corporation, that curious fiction by which so many of our most gigantic efforts in industry and commerce are carried on. It is not too much to say that, without this idea, the panorama of modern business life would be almost unrecognizable. Without joint-stock banks, insurance companies, syndicates, trusts, mining, shipping, and manufacturing companies, and commercial partnerships, the average man would find himself thwarted at every turn in the main pursuit of his life. Education would be hard put to it to invent substitutes for its colleges, its learned societies, and other public foundations. Even the State, powerful as it is, does not disdain to lean heavily upon the corporate idea. Its County Councils and its Boroughs, its Boards of Guardians and its Commissions, if they are not all Corporations in the strictest sense, are yet manifestly inconceivable without the aid of the corporate idea. If we were to apply to such bodies the strict rules which govern the rights and liabilities of individuals, the wheels of administration would be blocked every hour. If a single Poor Law Guardian were to die, his colleagues could not expend a farthing of public money until his representatives had solemnly conveyed to them the rights of the dead man; and this step might involve two or three lawsuits.

To the anthropologist, who knows that the simplest and apparently most obvious achievement of civilization (for example, a hand-barrow) is the result of ages of painful struggle, the immensity of the corporate idea, from the purely scientific standpoint, will at once be evident. But even the practical lawyer was startled, a few years ago, to realize that inconsistent theories of the nature of a Corporation led to widely divergent views as to the legal capacity of the ordinary trading company. The purely legal arguments employed in the case of *The Ashbury Carriage Company v. Riche* were interesting enough; but it is not unfair to say that the eminent lawyers who handled them bore some resemblance to a party of children playing at ball with skulls in an ancient graveyard. One would have liked to hear the case argued by Professor Maitland against Dr. Gierke.

It may well be doubted if the average head is strong enough to follow the German philosopher through the tortuous paths of scholastic speculation, even with the conviction that that speculation, muddy and inconclusive as it appears to us, did end in a great achievement of the human mind. But there is no such difficulty with Professor Maitland's Introduction, which is as pithy and clear as all his writings are, and which brings

out incidentally distinctions of vast importance where the layman sees only what he is pleased to call legal quibbles. As a single example may suffice the difference between the incorporated Company and that unincorporated Trust by which the Court of Chancery achieves such stupendous results. Little as the average man knows it, to that difference we owe, in England, the comparative rarity of that aggressive form of commercial speculation which looms so darkly ahead in American politics. And it beloves our lawyers, and especially our judges, if they would be strong when the great day of battle comes (as it assuredly will) to realize very firmly the meaning of Professor Maitland's epigram: "If I hope Innocent and Roman forces guard the front stairs, we shall walk up the back."

In the Rede Lecture we see the Downing Professor at his very best—brilliant, witty, deftly handling great historical truths in such a manner as to show something, but not too much, of their importance, wearing his learning lightly, as an athlete's garb. It is pleasant to learn that "a man may be disorderly without being a jurist"; we trust this is no reflection on the Austrian school of jurisprudence. Also it is encouraging to learn that, in the opinion of the Rede Lecturer, "law schools make tough law"; for law is worth very little unless it is tough. Those of us who were privileged to hear Dr. Maitland's Ford Lectures a year or two ago, will recognize the voice which explained to us that a township was not a little town, any more than a Fellowship was a little Fellow.

The main subject of the Rede Lecture of 1901 is, of course, that great crisis of our legal history when, for a second time, under the stormy guidance of Coke, our national law asserted its independence of the universal system of Rome. Most of us have a faint idea that this crisis was of some importance, that another solution would have changed the course of English history. Few of us realise the full meaning of the step, or the price that was paid for it. It is no disparagement of the victory to say that the cost is now bearing heavily upon us, in the shape of that divorce of law from learning which has for centuries disgraced a great profession, and in that failure to grasp the mental attitude of other races which is one of the peculiar dangers of our present position. Professor Maitland hints to us, in words which leave no sting, but yet are full of meaning, that a too rigid clinging to national peculiarities is hardly the step best calculated to strengthen the bonds of an empire which includes many races and many systems of law. There can, indeed, be little doubt that one of the greatest of our Imperial duties is the production of a great scheme of Imperial Law; and this we shall never accomplish if we persist in treating law in the spirit of the pettifogger. No man has done more to banish this spirit than Professor Maitland. Few men have done so much.

HISTORY.

The Reformation: A Religious and Historical Sketch. By the Rev. J. H. BABINGTON, M.A., Assistant Master at Tonbridge School; formerly Scholar of New College, Oxford. (London: J. Murray.)

Mr. Babington may be an unknown author, as he says in his modest preface; but his style at least betrays the voice of a practised lecturer, and his comprehensive grasp shows how carefully he has assimilated the Reformation literature which has been the interest of his "leisure time for more than twenty years." His sketch, though it will not appeal to the student who demands notes and references, will be found most stimulating and instructive by "thoughtful members of the Protestant churches who are interested in religious questions"; the more so that it is written from a point of view which is unusual in an English writer. The English Reformation is not reached till chapter viii, and is treated to a great extent as intellectually a backwater in the great spiritual emancipation of Northern Europe; while much of Mr. Babington's best writing is reserved for the little-known vicissitudes of the reformed doctrines in Denmark or Sweden, he has no sympathy with the fashionable depreciation of Protestants or even Puritans; and describes with much sympathy the commanding abilities and striking achievements of Calvin and Knox. Perhaps he is on safest ground for his readers when he is merely summarizing either the general doctrines, as in chap. iii, or particular works such as the *Book of Discipline*, the *Christian Institution*, or the views of Hotman or Langue; and weakest where he is

delineating characters for whom he feels no sympathy, such as Wolsey or Cranmer, though we must except from this criticism his powerful sketch of Catherine de' Medici (p. 180). He is also too apt to be satisfied with the statements of satirists or partisans. When a number of such assertions as those about the Church of England under Edward (p. 283) are compressed without references, they can only give an accurate impression by accident; and it would be easy to compile a list of mistakes in detail. But on the whole the book is a fine piece of work; and we do not know anything which gives so concisely and yet so attractively a general view of "the aims, the principles, and methods of the Reformers," and that in a spirit so devoid of insularity.

History of the Church to A.D. 325. By the Rev. H. N. BATE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, and examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London. Oxford Church Text Books. (London: Rivingtons.)

The excellence of Mr. Bate's work in the *Journal of Theological Studies* and elsewhere should make it certain that a handbook by him will be successful; this little volume is also well written, and likely to be useful to the intelligent layman, for whom the series is intended. The distribution of the space is rather uneven; but then the second century information is so much fuller than that of the first, and so much more interesting than that of the third. Occasionally the author allows himself a little more space, e.g. on the character of Domitian or the death of Polycarp; usually he aims at compression, and by so doing often gains greatly in clearness, as when he omits the details of Gnosticism, and states its principles and influence as a general tendency. He writes throughout with a due sense of the danger of exact inferences from early Church traditions, as about fasting communion (p. 281).

Modern Greece. Two lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, &c. By Sir RICHARD C. JEBB. (London: Macmillan.)

We are glad to see a second edition of the book of Sir Richard Jebb with which we have been acquainted for many years. We are, however, obliged to say second edition *cum grano*, for the book is simply reprinted verbatim, and thus the following sentence has at the present time a strange ring about it: "the truth of Leopold's forecast was recognized at the Berlin Congress last year." And so we do not get anything about the new condition of Crete, nor the Greek indiscretions which preceded it. And thus also the chapter on the "Progress of Greece" is very much in arrears. However, the book is such an excellent one, so full of knowledge and so generous in its tone, that it may well be reprinted for the benefit of a later generation.

Sir Richard Jebb is surpassed by no one in his command of ancient Greek, but he unites with this—what is much rarer—a thorough sympathy with the struggles of the little Greek kingdom. The first part of the book, on "Modern Greece," is an admirable summary of the condition of affairs when the book was written. Sir Richard is not like a certain professor of his own University, now deceased, who, admirable in his sympathy with the ancients, was frequently heard in Combination Room to say he was sorry the Turks did not own Greece now. He could not endure a country which so disturbed his jingoism. We have heard of another professor who was an enthusiastic scholar of the ancient language, but hated the modern form of it for the same reason.

It is pleasant to read over again Sir Richard Jebb's just and appreciative criticism of Byron. We may indeed say of the poet:—

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it.

Women and Men of the French Renaissance. By EDITH SICHEL. (Westminster: Constable & Co.)

The picture of the French Renaissance which Miss Sichel's book presents is an interesting and an attractive one: she certainly has a thorough sympathy with the period in its freshness, its sense of relief from restraint, in "its impulse for beauty, its sudden carving for poetry and knowledge," with the result that the men and women who figure in her pages are real and lifelike; we gather what manner of people they were, and what

manner of life they lived: we are not oppressed with precise details as to what they did. The picture placed before us is drawn from the standpoint of an optimist, the bright side is always turned towards us, the darker hardly ever more than hinted at. The strongest impression which is left on one is that it was an age of grace, of beauty, of imagination; fantastic, perhaps, but fascinating, a bright and joyful time. It is a many-sided picture. One by one the literary and the artistic, the intellectual and the practical, the social and the political aspects of the time pass before us. The "new learning," as the herald both of educational and of religious progress, is the main subject of the work, and it is revealed in a series of sketches of all the principal people of the time. Ronsard and Rabelais, Francois Clouet the painter, Michel Colombe the sculptor, Budé the founder of the College de France, Lefebvre d'Etaples a leader among the earliest French Reformers, the famous Constable de Bourbon, the first subject in Europe, Louise of Savoy, Francis I., that strange medley of conflicting elements, and above all Marguerite de Valois, Duchess of Alençon and afterwards Queen of Navarre, the grandmother of Henri Quatre, crowd Miss Sichel's canvas, and are drawn with sympathy and discrimination.

As we have already said, the first criticism one would naturally make is that Miss Sichel's tone is incurably optimistic. One might just gather from her that there was a reverse side to the medal, but the immorality, the intrigues, the cruelty, the indifference to the sufferings of the inarticulate masses which are just as characteristic of the age as the engaging frankness and the joy in life which make it so attractive, are neglected and quite overshadowed by the brighter side of things. It is not that Miss Sichel is not fully aware of this darker side, she knows her subject too well, and has very aptly pointed out that it was to no small extent the result of the exuberance of spirits and irrepressible vitality which are at the root of the bright side of the period. Indeed, she herself sums it up well in saying, "the French Renaissance carried in itself the germ of its own destruction. . . . Nature-worship, beauty-worship, knowledge of man—each of these forces was isolated and impotent, for lack of the quality which binds them all together. The sense of reverence was wanting in France."

As Miss Sichel approaches nearer the era of the Wars of Religion we feel that she is less in her element; it is certainly curious to read that the Reformation in France "remained from first to last the concern of the cultivated aristocrats" (p. 126). It was not the discontented nobles who took up the cause of Reform for political, for social, for any but religious ends, who were the backbone of the Huguenot resistance after St. Bartholomew, it was rather the burghers of La Rochelle and Montauban, the Puritans of France.

A Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England to 1901. By the Right Hon. A. H. D. ACLAND and CYRIL RANSOME. Eighth edition. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This is a new edition of a notable handbook brought down to the year 1901, the budget of that year being the last event recorded. The book is too well known to require more than the briefest notice, and needless it will continue to be as useful in the future as it has been in the past. We would only suggest two points for the ninth edition. (1) Why continue to call it "Political History of England"? It is a handbook to the history of Great Britain. (2) Why not give the reader a little more space for his own notes? An interleaved copy for the student would be worth the extra bulk, and would hardly add to the cost of production.

A Class Book of English History. By ARTHUR HASSALL. (London: Rivingtons.)

There seems to be no limit to the historical activity of Mr. Hassall, and this his latest volume has a title (which we have refrained from copying out from consideration of space) which for copiousness and length would make an eighteenth-century German historian gasp with admiration. It is a maxim, we believe, with every actor that at some period or other he must act Hamlet; so with writers of historical textbooks it is now apparently a maxim that they must sooner or later, and the sooner the better, write a History of England in one volume. Mr. Hassall's volume, therefore, is intended to dispute the laurels with those of Professor Oman, Mr. Ransome, and the Clarendon

Press. The author, however, has a distinct audience before him: it is to "prove a sound and useful work for purposes of class-teaching in the middle and upper forms of schools." The text, like all Mr. Hassall's work, is painstaking, clear, accurate, and up to date. At brilliance of style or grace of presentation it does not aim. But the reader will find what he wants set forth with a decision and precision for which he will be grateful. The real *raison d'être* of the volume lies in its *apparatus criticus*, which is formidable, extensive, and complete. There are some thirty-six maps and battle plans, numerous tables of genealogy, schedules of sovereigns, and a long index and detailed table of contents. Furthermore, at the end of each chapter is a selected list of important dates in leaded type, and a list of "subjects for class" and "blackboard illustrations," together with a *résumé* of chief names, also in leaded type, followed by a section entitled "Notes and Illustrations," treating of literary, social, or constitutional topics not exhaustively dealt with in the text. Moreover, the text itself is copiously inundated with insets, and important events, names, places are throughout emphasized by leaded type. Teacher and student, in fact, are provided with the briefest, handiest, clearest short cuts to knowledge that the wit of man, sharpened by wide examination experience, can devise. All that they have now to do is to master these six hundred pages and English history is in their heads and their pockets. That the book will be found useful, will sell; that it will contribute to a knowledge of the facts of English history is undeniable. That it will, on the other hand, assist in education—the education alike of the teacher and the taught—we beg leave to doubt, and we hope Mr. Hassall will in the future leave the writing of "class books" of this formidably overwrought kind to the crammer whose business it is.

A History of the Church of Christ. Vol. I. The Ante-Nicene Church. By HERBERT KELLY. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

There are so many Church Histories that, as each appears, we are bound to ask, What is your title to exist? Father Kelly admits the objection, and is ready with the answer. In his preface he tells us that "real knowledge" requires "at least some study of original authorities," and that "all history worthy of the name, and Church History more than any, is a history of ideas." Then recognizing, with every teacher of any experience, that the beginner finds it specially difficult to get at and to learn to weigh originals, and again to penetrate down to the ideas that connect up bewildering masses of fact, he aims at providing the beginner just with enough information to enable him to approach his originals with intelligence and his facts with sympathetic interest. In our opinion, Father Kelly succeeds admirably in the task that he has set himself; and he more than justifies the publication of another Church History. His book really reads like the work of a stimulating and suggestive lecturer. He points out the bias of his references. He is rich in interesting summaries and short verdicts. There is evidence of wide reading, sound sense in the application of the past to the present, and plenty of humor. Alluding, for example, to the attractiveness of magic in the early centuries, he writes:—"The numerical equivalents of Meitras in Greek letters add up to 365; there are always great possibilities, from a magical point of view, about any word which will do that." Now this is no want of seriousness. Magic was a power, a serious thing because it was taken seriously; and it is this sort of ability to make the twentieth-century mind understand the mind of the first two or three centuries entitles Father Kelly to be reckoned a skilful teacher and his book to be a welcome place on our shelves. It is also the book of an open-minded student. The author's method requires him to pre-suppose a knowledge of the ordinary facts, and it is a book specially fitted for use by a student who is studying under the direction of a tutor or, failing a tutor, with such a book as Gwatkin's *Selections from Early Christian Writers* by his side. For such purposes we are particularly glad to have the opportunity of recommending Father Kelly's History.

PHILOSOPHY.

Ethics Descriptive and Explanatory. By S. H. MEZES, Ph.D. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

It would not be difficult to defend the paradox that the Americans are the most mediaeval of modern civilized nations.

That the truly mediaeval sentiment of pilgrimage chiefly survives among them can scarcely be questioned when we observe the importance which seems to be attached by them to the visitation of celebrated sites for its own sake; or when we reflect upon the desire which American congregations are reputed to have, that their pastors should possess the distinction of having seen with their eyes the holy places of our religion. So, too, a certain tone is often found in cultivated American writers in respect to illustrious authors which approaches far more nearly to the mediaeval than anything one would expect to find in an equally cultivated writer on this side of the ocean. Such a tone is taken by Professor Mezes when he speaks of "Kant, probably the greatest of modern philosophers, in the best-approved pages of his *Critique of Pure Reason*," or when he talks of "science" in the same spirit of dependence on authority. Were it not that Mr. Herbert Spencer has set the example, we should be inclined to think the disproportionate place assigned to the discussion of the vice of intoxication under the head of "temperance" an Americanism also; the remarks of Professor Mezes on this subject, however, are very reasonable and wise. Professor Mezes does not excel in classical learning. His observations on Aristotle suggest that he does not know the *Nicomachean Ethics* at first hand; he speaks of the *poet* Roscius, and naively inquires (on p. 398), "Why then should we not call the man *rosarius*?" A graver defect in a philosopher is the hastiness which permits him to dogmatize thus: "Only actions affecting others arouse conscience" (p. 66); "To mean something and to intend or will it is the same" (p. 144); "No one would think that such an act (one of courage in sport) had any moral quality" (p. 217), without seeing how highly disputable these statements are, as he puts them. In the last quoted case, it is true that we should not call a man a *good* man because he was a fearless sportsman, as we should if he were an ardent philanthropist; but it does not follow that courage in sport has no moral quality. A philosopher should have a keener sense of distinctions. Nor does it suggest thoroughness of reflection when we find (on p. 400) God named as one of "the sources of individual welfare," as though any other than an individualistic view of religion had never entered Professor Mezes' head. But the lack of historical knowledge implied in such a limitation is perhaps compensated by the curiously detailed information which he apparently possesses, to judge from the remarks on p. 162 as to "prepalaeolithic man." How does anthropology, as distinguished from history, afford evidence of peoples with a conscience that have perished? (p. 169). There are some good things to be found in the book, as the remarks on "good society" (p. 93), on the absence of moral regulations as to breathing (pp. 222, 227), and in the most valuable passage of the whole work (pp. 424, 425), where Professor Mezes gives utterance to his aspiration after a "wiser metaphysic and religion of the future," which "will find the significance of this deepest of tragedies," namely, the "presence among us of men to whose interest morality is hostile, who are unregenerate." But Professor Mezes too lightly identifies the "regenerate" with the "civilized," and there is a recurring tone of contentment with material civilization which, with other defects arising from a certain lack of profundity, makes his whole treatment of ethics (even as an account, according to Professor Mezes' own view, of what men hold to be right or wrong) inadequate and one-sided.

Varia: Studies on Problems of Philosophy and Ethics. By WILLIAM KNIGHT. (London: J. Murray.)

A reader who should be attracted by the second title of this book to open it expecting serious discussions of any problems at all will be much disappointed. Professor Knight's addresses, with their flow of often admirable and usually obvious observations on various literary, political, and philosophical topics, can in no sense be regarded (as the author in his preface seems not unwilling to regard them) as a contribution to philosophy. The first of them, "The Function of Philosophy," is the best: as a popular account of the nature and aims of philosophical studies it is excellent. The others tell one much concerning Professor Knight's personal opinions; we learn that he thinks Mr. Watts the ablest teacher of the nineteenth century, that he believes in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, and three years ago considered that "when the resources of diplomacy are spent" "the indication of the rights of the Transvaal Outlanders" "those of civilization are not exhausted"; and we are given a good story of examinations in the last days of unreformed Scottish Universities, in

which no less a man than Ferrier figures as an examiner. Of centripetal and centrifugal tendencies in political life one is a little weary before the book is done; on the other hand, there are grammatical surprises such as in the tale of Napoleon and an interviewer on p. 194. "It is said that Napoleon was once placated by an interviewer, and, getting rid of him, some one asked, 'How did you manage it?' &c. The italics are ours.

Human Nature and Morals according to Auguste Comte. By JOHN K. INGRAM. (London: A. & C. Black.)

This is a summary of Comtist doctrine by a devout member of the "Church of Humanity." Convinced of the finality and permanence of the religion established by Comte, he shows little interest in the development of thought since that philosopher wrote. Though much is said of psychology and of the "cerebral physiology" by which Comte would have psychology replaced, the experimental school of the modern psycho-physicists is ignored; and no reference is made throughout to German philosophy of any kind. For criticism and contrast with the teaching of Comte one ethical system is selected—if system it can be called—that of Butler. There is an invective against Huxley for disrespect to Comte; and the Darwinian hypothesis is occasionally mentioned. Otherwise one might suppose that the progress of human thought had reached its term with the founder of the Positive Philosophy. Of the metaphysical difficulties of Positivism Mr. Ingram has no suspicion; indeed, metaphysics for him lie behind him, at a lower level of progress. The future is with Positivism alone, with its priesthood or "Sacred Order," its "Social Sacraments," its "regular practice of private prayer" to the "true Great Being"—Humanity, and the "solemn and imposing festivals of the Church of Humanity." Under the sway of this Church moral rules will be accepted by those who cannot understand them, as the double motion of the earth is now accepted by the unscientific.

POETRY.

The Mother's Tragedy and other Poems. By ALEISTER CROWLEY (Privately printed.)

The author of these verses is apparently consumed with the desire to produce the sensation of nausea in his readers: but fortunately the luckless reviewer, if he have the least sense of humour, will be saved by the portentous absurdity of the stuff presented to him. Perhaps the following sample is sufficient:—

Thither, in the Vault of Hell, my Word was born,
Abortive, in the empty wilderness,
False echoes, made malicious, turn to scorn
The awful accents, the Supreme address.
The Fourth, the final word!
All Chaos shrank and heard
The terror that vibrated in the breath,
Hell, Death, and Sin must bear,
Tremble and visibly fear,
Shake the intangible chain that hungereth.
That Mother of Mankind
Sprang in the thunder-wind!
The strong words kind
For evermore, Amen! the keys of Hell and Death.

"Isplain this, men and angels!" we might cry with Mr. Yellowplush, if we had the least curiosity with regard to it. The least unfavourable thing that we can say of this volume is that it is privately printed: we should gladly have omitted even this censure.

Wagner's Nibelungen Ring. Vol. ii. Siegfried and the Dust of the Gods. Translated into English Verse by R. RANKIN. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

In this volume Mr. Rankin completes his paraphrase of the Nibelungen story as treated by Richard Wagner. The task has been one of considerable difficulty: Wagner's short alternative lines do not lend themselves readily to representation in blank verse, and to his interjections tragedy supplies no parallel, except perhaps a famous passage in the *Philœtète*. We cannot say that Mr. Rankin's work has any great literary merit: the language is colloquial, and the verse somewhat wooden and prosaic; but at least it will give the English reader a far better version of Wagner's poem than can be gained from the translations current at the theatre.

FICTION.

Nine Unlikely Tales for Children. By E. NESBIT. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

"Wonder is the child of Ignorance," says the Italian proverb, "but the mother of Knowledge." And if the youthful mind loves to feed on tales of marvel, the modern story-book does not fail to guide its awakened curiosity into channels of wisdom and sense. The "Nine Unlikely Tales" that lie before us contain their proper share of the philosophy of life, but their "unlikeness" is so spontaneous and romantic that they cannot fail to appeal to young minds. The tales are of unequal merit, but the stories of "Where you want to go to," and that of "The Prince and the Royal Kitchenmaids" seem to us to reach a high level of fanciful and picturesque story-telling.

Vanity Fair. By W. M. THACKERAY. (London: Macmillan.)

Those who possess the familiar green edition of Thackeray will scarcely be induced to abandon it for any modern reprint. But those who are not so fortunate might do much worse than read their *Vanity Fair* in Macmillan's new edition. The type, though small, is clear; Thackeray's illustrations are well reproduced; and the text of the original edition has been faithfully followed. Considering that it contains 750 pages the volume is wonderfully light to handle.

Ensign Knightley, and other Stories. By A. E. W. MASON. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

It is always a pleasure to come across the work of Mr. Mason, and this volume of his collected short stories has in no way disappointed our expectations. They are exceptionally good, and may rank with the work in this class of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. They are varied in date, in place, and in circumstance, but through them all rings the unmistakable note of power, whether we are called upon to see Duncan win his immortal soul in the North Sea, or Hatteras lose his in the African forest. Some of these tales are grim, some are sad, and there is an occasional suggestion of cynicism, as for example in the conclusion of *A Man of Extremes*. If a choice must be made, we should perhaps select, in addition to the two referred to above, *The Coward*, *In a Harbour*, and the title-story, as the best, but we have read the book from cover to cover and enjoyed every page of it.

The Story of Eva. By WILL PAYNE. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

This is not an easy book to criticize for one who is not acquainted with the ways of America in general, and of Chicago in particular. The heroine is a country girl who has married young and left her husband for infidelity, but without obtaining a divorce. She comes to Chicago to support herself, with a girl friend, and does well. Here she meets Philip Marvin, and they fall in love with one another. Some one tells her that her husband has divorced her and married again, whereupon, without making any inquiries or going through any form of marriage, she and Philip set up as man and wife. Shortly after his position improves, and they make a fresh start in a fashionable hotel. Here they drift somewhat apart, and the breach is widened by the reappearance of her husband, who has not divorced her, but is quite ready to do so, and has indeed no desire to make himself unpleasant. However, he is shot by another woman, and Eva goes to see him in the hospital while he is dying. During this time she realizes firstly that Philip has never told his family of his "marriage," secondly that he is getting ashamed of her, and thirdly that she is about to become a mother. She thereupon determines to leave him, and arranges to go back to her friend, and face the coming trouble with her. At the last moment, however, the friend lets out the secret to Philip, who hurries back to find the hotel on fire, and to attempt vainly to fight his way through the police in search of Eva. As a matter of fact she is able to escape by herself, and he meets her as she emerges from the building, having done what he could not do, namely, rescued another. Then follow reconciliation and marriage. There is not a little that is exasperating in the behaviour of both the principal characters. The weakness and purposelessness of Philip make the reader impatient, and on the other hand it is impossible not to feel that Eva should have told him her secret before deciding to leave him for ever.

Still, the characters have been so well drawn that we are left, as the author doubtless intended, with a liking for them both, in spite of the irritating frequency with which he refers to Eva's pleasure in her "strong and beautiful limbs." As to the possibility of the heroine's making her way, as she did, in her new surroundings, we cannot offer an opinion, but the author writes like a man who knows his society, and his sketch of Philip's home and family is certainly convincing.

The Sinner and the Problem. By ERIC PARKER. (London: Macmillan.)

The naming of this book is, it may be supposed, a piece of the somewhat freakish humour that distinguishes the author throughout. It may be explained at once that there are no sins committed, save those of childhood, and that no problem, in the modern sense of the word, is propounded for the consideration of the reader. *The Sinner and the Problem* are merely the names given by the narrator of the story, an artist, to two small boys at a school, with the proprietor of which he is staying as a convalescent guest. Here he makes friends with the eponymous heroes of the book, and other persons, and here he has his romance. A fantastic touch is given to the story by the fact that no character is ever mentioned by name, but all are indicated by some such labels as those given to the boys. The plot, such as it is, is slight enough, but there is a good deal in the book which makes us think that the author is likely to make his mark. It is cleverly conceived, and cleverly expressed. A notable point is that the characters are revealed to us by what they say and do, rather than by what the narrator says of them. So it is, for example, with the Sinner's Aunt, during the walk in the garden, and with the Chief Butler, in the talk over "the whiskey" and cigars. Whether Mr. Parker is like his hero, a painter, we do not know, but he undoubtedly has the artist's eye, as witness his description of the flight of the birds on page 155. Again, the experiences of the Chief Butler suggest strongly that the author is not writing wholly *ad extra*, when dealing with the life of schoolmasters; but this is mere conjecture. What is certain is that the book is unusual, has an atmosphere, as it were, of its own, and that if it is a first attempt it is one of remarkable promise.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 9.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began January 20. Full Term ends March 15.]

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

O.U.A.F.C. v. Middlesex, on the New Ground.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. C. F. Levilly's Comic Opera Company, *Lola*.

THURSDAY, January 23.

8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield policy is the only patriotic one at the present moment."
(Mover: Mr. E. Macfadyen, Wadham, Librarian.)
8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Morell and Mouillot's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.

FRIDAY, January 24.

8 p.m.—Assembly Room, City Buildings: Miss Violet Myers' Vocal Recital (assisted by Miss M. Scherer and Signor A. Simonetti).
8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Morell and Mouillot's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.

SATURDAY, January 25.

O.U.A.F.C. v. Casuals, on the New Ground.
O.U.H.C. v. Edgbaston.

2.30 p.m.—Oxford City A.F.C. v. Lincoln City (English Cup Tie), on the White House Ground.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Morell and Mouillot's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.

SUNDAY, January 26. *Septuagesima Sunday.*

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
10.30 a.m.—The Rev. R. H. Charles, Exeter College.
8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Rev. H. Hensley Henson, Canon of Westminster.

MONDAY, January 27.

8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company.

TUESDAY, January 28.

2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

O.U.H.C. v. Woolwich Garrison.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.				EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.				THEATRE AND MUSIC.			
January.											
Th. 30	...	...	...	Congregation: Degrees	...	...	...	Miss Leila Taylor's Chamber Concert (Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Leila Taylor, Miss Cecilia Gates, Miss May Taylor. Singer: Mr. E. Hies), in the Assembly Room, City Buildings.			
								The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, at the Theatre.			
Fri. 31	...	...	...		...	...	...	"	"	"	"
February.											
Sat. 1	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Richmond, at Richmond.				...	...	...	
Tu. 4	O.U.H.C. v. Blackheath.				...	...	...	Evening).	"	"	(Matinée and
Wed. 5	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Coventry			Convocation.	...	...	...	
Th. 6	O.U.A.F.C. v. London, at Queen's Club.				...	...	...	O.U.D.S. <i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> , at the Theatre.			
Fri. 7	...				...	...	...	"	"	"	"
Sat. 8	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Lennox				...	...	...	"	"	"	"
	O.U.A.F.C. v. Old Carthusians, on the New Ground.				...	...	...	
Mon. 10	...				...	...	...	"	"	"	"
Tu. 11	...				...	...	...	"	"	"	"

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Vacation just over has hardly been of a character to call for special remark, at any rate not as far as the University is concerned. Happily we have no very important losses to regret, nor are there any appointments or elections to chronicle. Indeed, the University seems to stand very much where it did when the last number of the *Magazine* appeared, and it is a little difficult to realize that this is not merely a continuation of last Term. Even the weather has, like the House of Lords in Mr. Gilbert's words, done "nothing in particular," though it has not perhaps "done that very well." The skaters have been tantalized by just enough frost to make them get their skates out of the cupboard, the "muddied oafs" have not been able to acquire more mud quite uninterruptedly, the golfers have not been free from the pleasures of frozen greens and ball-devouring snowdrifts. And to begin the Term, the Clerk of the Weather has favoured us with a good specimen of that exceedingly penetrating damp cold which seems to be one of the specialties of the Oxford climate. One has almost been compelled to go and get vaccinated for want of something better to do or to discuss.

The ranks of the *Emeriti* among Oxford Professors have suffered a severe loss during the Vacation. We have not indeed the title, but we have the real thing, for none ever deserved it better than Sir Henry Gilbert, the pre-eminent Agricultural Chemist, who passed away the other day in his eighty-fifth year. The pupil of Liebig at Giessen along with Lord Playfair, Dr. Gilbert began in 1843, along with a young country gentleman of Brasenose, Sir John Lawes, the work at Rothamsted upon a science which, even twelve years later, Sir John Lawes said, had hardly a recognized existence. Probably there has never been such a record of collaboration. For fifty-seven years the two worked together, while Sir Henry Gilbert continued his labours alone for a year more. Sir Henry Gilbert's connexion with Oxford commenced in 1884, when, on the re-division of the Sibthorpe Professorship of Rural Economy from the Sherardian Chair of Botany, he was elected to the former Chair, and became a member at the same time of Magdalen College, introduced by his old friend, Dr. Odling. He took to the College, and the College took to him, alike the senior and the junior generations, and he was always welcome, never more so than on his latest appearance, at the Gaudy in July last.

About the same time there passed away at Bath an Oxford man of about the same age, the Rev. George Renaud, Fellow of Corpus, for many years a distinguished private tutor, who numbered Lord Rosebery amongst his pupils.

Better known was another chemist, Henry George Madan, Senior Fellow of Queen's College, for many years Assistant Master at Eton College. "Harcourt and Madan" was for many years a household word, as the name for a familiar textbook of the science. Mr. Madan, however, had begun life as a Classical Scholar. Like his brothers, educated at Marlborough, he came up to Corpus, and was one of a brilliant scholarly gathering there, of whom not the least brilliant was the Rev. G. A. Simcox, who, by his death, becomes Senior Fellow of Queen's. Mr. Madan excelled in two things, neatness of manipulation and classical epigram. But more than all his many accomplishments, he was a most unselfish and estimable character, and enjoyed the warm regard, and is mourned by the unfeigned regret, of all who knew him here or elsewhere, without, and especially within, his own College.

Another Oxford man of mark has been cut off prematurely in Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield. Those who remember the Union in the early seventies—the days of Asquith and Raleigh and Paul and Gould and Milner—will remember vividly the familiar figure of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, President in Easter Term, 1873. Of good appearance, hospitable and easy, fluent and self-possessed, he was then much what he was through life, and gave ample promise of the conspicuous measure of success he was to achieve in Parliament and public life, and it is sad to think that his star, which rose so brightly, should have sunk so soon and in such clouds. He was a member, first of St. Mary Hall, and then of Christ Church, and took a Third in Moderations and a First in the old School of Law and History.

The generation of Trinity men who were up here some six or seven years ago will have heard with regret of the death, under somewhat remarkable circumstances, of one of their contemporaries, Wilfrid Clive. After being for some time in the Navy, Mr. Clive came up to Trinity in 1893, and went down in 1896 with a Third in Modern History. He then entered the Diplomatic Service, and was travelling in the West Indies for pleasure when his death occurred. We are indebted to a correspondent for the official account—from which the following particulars are taken—contained in a dispatch from the Administrator of Dominica to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Clive set out on December 9 to visit the Grande Soufrière, or "Boiling Lake" of Dominica, a large crater in the mountainous central district of the island. The visit is not usually attended with danger, though the lake is from time to time in a state of ebullition, when it gives off sulphurous fumes and vapours; being somewhat difficult of access, it is necessary to take guides. When Mr. Clive's party reached the lake it was seen to be in a slightly disturbed condition, but not enough to arouse any apprehension. The party had barely reached the edge when one of the guides was suddenly overcome by the fumes and fell unconscious. Mr. Clive at once went to his rescue, and though warned by the other guide, who was also affected by the vapour, of his great danger, refused to quit the unconscious man, and dispatched the other guide to fetch help as speedily as possible. When, however, the rescue party arrived, the vapours were so powerful that it proved impossible to descend into the crater till three days later, when the bodies were recovered. "It is probable," the Administrator remarks, that "had Mr. Clive not persisted in remaining with the stricken man . . . he would have been saved. His friends have therefore the gratification of knowing that he met his death in performing an act of heroism."

It was with much pleasure that we read in the *Gazette* of December 21 that Mr. James Bryce has been appointed to deliver the Romanes Lecture this year. We may not all agree with Mr. Bryce's political views, but politics will be universally sunk in welcoming this appointment. It adds, moreover, an especial interest to the recent publication by the Clarendon Press of two volumes by Mr. Bryce of *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*. Readers of Mr. Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, or of his *Holy Roman Empire*, will need no urging or recommendations from us, nor do we propose to do more now than notice the appearance of this work; it will, we hope, receive before long the more comprehensive treatment to which it is entitled, but Mr. Bryce and the Press are certainly to be congratulated on its appearance.

Once more, as we meet "our last year's friends together" after Christmas, we wish them a Happy New Year, and congratulate especially those, of whom the Warden of New

College is *facile princeps*, whose new year is the latest, but not, we hope, the last, of a series considerably surpassing the threecore years and ten of the Psalmist. At the same time, we are sorry to have to add the name of Mr. H. S. Jones, of Trinity, to the list of those who are temporarily absent through ill-health: we hope that next Term will find him in full health and activity.

The first measure on the programme of our academic government this Term is a "redistribution of salaries" bill. The title sounds alarming, but it is only those who work for their money who will be affected, and, of course, even in their case vested interests will be safeguarded by a decree. The long-standing injustice to the Modern History examiners is to be at least partially remedied, by raising their salaries £20, i.e. to £90 a turn; and the glaring inequality in the amount of work done by moderators in different Terms is to be recognized in the allotment of stipend; henceforth those who do the three weeks grind in the Summer will receive £35 (and little enough too), while the soft options of Christmas and Hilary Terms will have £25 and £15 respectively. Meantime an economy is to be effected by cutting down the Masters of the Schools from £100 to £80 (their office is no longer to rival the Pro-Protectorship in being one of the few *temporary* offices in Oxford which is well paid), and the examiners in Political Economy and Group D are to be "docked" £5 each. This seems a poor answer to Mr. Price's plea for the encouragement of economic studies, for as we all know *ars mercede viget*.

Mr. Price has, we notice, addressed a temperate and well-expressed letter to the Vice-Chancellor on the position assigned to Economics in the course of studies in the University, together with a plea for a reconsideration of that place, and for a more generous recognition of the intrinsic and educational importance of Political Economy. Mr. Price's arguments are mainly three—firstly, that as an instrument of education Political Economy must always be of the greatest importance; secondly, that if Oxford is not to fall behind other Universities, is not, for example, to be inferior to other places of education in preparing for the public services, she must frankly recognize that Economics must play a more prominent part in the examination curriculum; and thirdly, and not least, the national importance of a scientific study in British Universities for a nation to whom the facts and subject-matter of Political Economy are largely the facts of her daily life. The plea, even in the abbreviated form of Mr. Price's letter, is a powerful one, perhaps all the more powerful because no direct changes are proposed. Mr. Price clearly aims only at stirring interest, indicating points of view, and hinting dangers. He urges, in fact, the University to think, and to review the situation. Nothing but good can come of this, and we hope that before long, when the University has digested the letter, both Mr. Price and Professor Edgeworth will show how, in their opinion, the problem may be satisfactorily solved by an economic peace with educational honour. The general conclusion of Mr. Price's letter unquestionably points to the direct recognition in Greats of Political Economy, and possibly to a fuller recognition than at present obtains in Modern History. Presently a time must come when a definite proposal will be made, but until that proposal is before us it is impossible to do more than sympathize with the movement, both in its objects and its motives.

From a correspondent:—

"Of course there is nothing like leather, and we need not be surprised that Mr. Price should say so in an open letter to the Vice-Chancellor. We shall be very much surprised if the University consents to take the appeal of the economists

in a serious spirit. Political Economy is not serious; it is an elaborate mystification which has ceased to mystify; it is the art of seeming to convey information without conveying it. Long ago the late Bishop of London said that all political economy was divided into two parts: the first too obvious to be worth discussing, the second too debatable to be worth remembering. The world, outside economic circles, is coming round to the Bishop's opinion. And if Political Economy has no truths of value to impart, neither has it, as a mental gymnastic, any merits which do not belong to other sciences in a much higher degree. Our own suggestion is that the University should extinguish Political Economy without indicting pain upon the distinguished men by whom it is represented in our midst. This can easily be done. We have only to make an Honours School of Political Economy and exclude the subject from the other Honours Schools. This device has already succeeded in the case of English Literature."

"Wanted, a Modern History Professor"—such was one of the interesting statements in the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain presiding over the Senate of the new University at Birmingham—but the overwhelming rush of candidates was undoubtedly checked by the qualification which followed, viz. that much as Birmingham desired a History Professor, it had no salary to offer and no Chair for which to invite application; for in modern and "commercial" Universities they recognize frankly that not even the academic man is prepared to labour without a more or less living wage. "Wanted, a millionaire" is really what Mr. Chamberlain meant; and Dr. Rücker in London echoes the same cry, save that for London the wording almost is "Wanted, a multi-millionaire." We hope in both cases the millionaire will be found; and it is distinctly satisfactory to note that Birmingham is alive to the desirability of teaching Modern History; that in the newest of our Universities they recognize that the student cannot live alone, much less be educated, on being taught how to brew beer, make engines, or invent wireless telegraphy; that, in short, a technical commercial education is not the be-all and end-all even of the most up-to-date *Realschule*. When Birmingham has found its benefactor and founded its Chair, we have little doubt that Oxford will be able to provide a fit occupant; and when that Chair exists the *Magazine* will be happy to indicate exactly the right man for the place. Naturally, however, we have no intention of revealing our selection till the proper moment.

A meeting of considerable interest and importance was held at Grosvenor House on Monday, January 20, in support of a fund which we venture to think has some claims on readers of the *Oxford Magazine*. Its object is "to endow a Professorship of History at the South African College, Cape Town, with a view to promote the study of History in South Africa." Now though South Africa is not perhaps one of those countries which can be called happy because they have no history, that is an additional reason for having history properly and scientifically studied in South Africa. Not that South African history is to be the only object of the Professorship; we imagine that it will be only one of the many aspects which will receive attention; so that there is no reason why Oxford should not be able to supply this new Chair with its first occupant. The movement has not only the support of the chief political and educational authorities at the Cape, but of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Asquith, and many other leading statesmen; and the speakers at the meeting included Dr. Prothero, the President of the Royal Historical Society, our own Regius Professor of Modern History, and Professor H. E. S. Freemantle, of the South African College, formerly of Eton and Oriel.

A crisis has suddenly arisen in the newer English University Colleges. The example of Birmingham inspired Liverpool to seek for independence for its own College, which, during the last twenty years, has been coming so rapidly to the front, and a movement is being warmly promoted there to make their institution a separate University. This demand has not unnaturally raised difficulties in the Victoria University; though the more cautious spirits at Manchester urged that Owens College should be content with its present position as part of the Federal University, and though this was warmly supported by the Yorkshire College at Leeds, the more enterprising party has carried the day at Manchester, and Owens College, too, is seeking for a separate university position. As this would leave Leeds isolated, it too is forced into the demand that it should be made a South Yorkshire University. All three, of course, are asking for large sums, if these schemes are to be carried out, and the English millionaire has either less spare money, or less belief in higher education, than his American rival. The movement for the spread of higher education has been one of the most hopeful ones of recent years in England, but, speaking from an outside point of view, it seems as if the real interests of education can only suffer from the present development of local rivalry. At all events, the Victoria scheme of a Federal University might have been allowed a little longer trial.

Meantime, the Birmingham University is pushing ahead with characteristic energy. A quarter of a million is to be spent at once on the new University building, which is to be erected about two miles out of Birmingham, on the site given by Lord Calthorpe: a design by Mr. Aston Webb has already been accepted. In this building, besides the large hall and the refectory, are to be included the blocks for engineering and for metallurgy; the former is to be the largest and best equipped in the world. For its revenue the University will depend largely on contributions from the municipality of Birmingham and from the County Councils. Birmingham has voted a halfpenny rate for its support, which will realize some £5,000, and the other official revenue is estimated to amount to some £2,000 more.

The new University is going to try and meet the difficulty as to "set books" by allowing its candidates for Matriculation to choose their own "set books," in which they will be examined viva voce; they will also have papers of Unprepared Translation and Grammar questions. This arrangement is an interesting reversion to type: it was in this way that Responses at Oxford always used to be conducted; but printed papers have come in there, to the great discomfort of examiners, while Viva Voce has been abolished, to the great relief of candidates.

In matters athletic the victory of the Rugby XV over Cambridge at Queen's Club was the principal event of the Vacation, and we beg to offer our congratulations to Mr. Crabbie and his team on this most satisfactory culmination to the excellent performances of last Term. It is true that the game was more even than had been generally expected, and that Cambridge made a very good fight and had by no means the worst of the first half, indeed with a little more luck to them and a less resolute and resourceful defence on the part of our backs they might have scored more than once, but there can be little doubt that in the end it was the better team who won. We do not wish to trespass here upon the sphere of the other account which we print in this number, but to a spectator in the covered stand the ground certainly appeared to be suffering from the effect of the frost, which made the superior weight of the Cambridge

forwards a very great advantage to them, and the ball appeared to be slippery and so made the giving and taking of passes difficult. But for this, our superiority behind would have probably resulted in a much larger score.

Of the Tour we can only say that it was hardly wonderful that we should have failed to keep up our unbeaten record. The claims of the North and South match in the first place, and after that was over injuries so much reduced our strength that we could hardly hope to escape defeat. Indeed, seeing how far from representative was the team which did duty against Bristol, we should be inclined to say that to have managed to draw that game was one of our best performances of the season, while the two Welsh matches were both well contested, and were anything but runaway affairs. One may, indeed, feel justified in believing that had we been at full strength the results would have been reversed, and even as it was our performances, if compared with those of Cambridge against the Welsh clubs, bear out the verdict of December 11. We should like to take this opportunity of congratulating those members of the team who were picked for the South, and still more Messrs. Dobson, Raphael, and Strand Jones on their International caps. On the form shown in the 'Varsity match it is a little difficult to understand how Walton came to be passed over, or how it was that Terry should have been omitted, especially when Raphael was chosen; still more one wonders what Scotland are like if they can afford to leave Crabbie out: however, most of the Internationals are yet to come, and we hope to see the greater part of our team picked for their respective countries before the end of Term. Besides the members of the present 'Varsity team there were two "Old Blues" in the English team, H. Alexander (Corpus Christi) and P. L. Nicholas (Keble), so that Oxford was thoroughly well represented.

The strongest testimonial yet received by *The Islanders* is the naive indignation of Mr. Kipling's critics. When the "Flannelled Fools" and "Muddled Oafs" (we hasten to disclaim all part or lot in these expressions, and only use them by way of quotation) commit their wrath to paper, the poet's opinion of their intellect is really in a fair way of being justified. Why (they ask) this animus against cricket and football in particular, which, as is well known, form the character and are in the highest sense educative? Didn't the Duke of Wellington say that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton? [As a mere matter of fact, we believe he did not.] Why doesn't Kipling direct his so-called strictures against polo, the amusement of the rich, or golf, the last resource of the incapable?

Why? Simply, of course, because neither golf nor polo wholly engrosses the popular mind and thereby interferes with the service of the State. Obviously, neither Mr. Kipling nor any one else has a quarrel with cricket and football *per se*, any more than with the law of gravitation, or of supply and demand, or the other necessary conditions of life. What is complained of is the fact that the English public appears to be losing all sense of proportion. The latter-day development of cricket and football produces two evils, not at all inherent in these games themselves: first, the crowd of idle spectators, doing no good to themselves or any one else; secondly, the amateur who gives so much time to mere games with balls that he will not or cannot find time to serve the State properly. It is the big towns that suffer most from the first evil: we in Oxford know a good deal about the second; and schoolmasters know too how many boys—encouraged often by their teachers, and even by their parents

—ruin their chances of passing into the Army or into the Universities simply by too much cricket and football.

It is natural, and perhaps even justifiable, that many pedagogues should exaggerate the advantage of these agreeable amusements. They are healthy; they keep boys out of mischief; they advertise sometimes, where advertisement is needed; we can hardly be surprised that under the circumstances they should be "potent factors in the formation of character," or whatever the phrase is. But when one sees, as we do at the Universities, men not naturally very stupid whose devotion to games stunts their intellect and unfits them for any calling except that of a professional cricketer or a fifth-rate athletic schoolmaster, we are grateful for Mr. Kipling's rhetoric: although perhaps a prudent man would have been slightly less picturesque in his expressions.

Those of our readers, and they are not few, who are book-lovers will, we feel sure, be grateful to us for calling their attention to a literary and artistic opportunity of which they may avail themselves at a very modest cost. It is to be found, where, indeed, such opportunities are often found, at Mr. Blackwell's shop, and is one of his own productions. Not long ago, it may be remembered, we noticed the reprinting and publishing by the Daniel Press of a unique relic of Elizabethan song, *The Muses Garden for Delights*, by Robert Jones. The Daniel volume, as they have a way of doing, and as we predicted this would, went off like wildfire, and was out of print at once, and cannot now be got for love or money.

Mr. Blackwell, however, with the aid of the Clarendon Press, has come to the rescue, and again reproduced it, and in a very charming form. If he has taken some hints from his old friend, Mr. Daniel, the latter will be the last to complain; and the little volume has enough character and originality of its own to stand on its own merits, and do credit alike to publisher and printer. This too is a limited edition, and we venture to predict that, like the last, it will very soon be marked rare in the booksellers' catalogues, and we advise "intending purchasers" to purchase rather than intend.

It has been frequently the fate of the Daniel Press books to be reprinted. Limitation has led to imitation. One of the latest volumes of poems printed at Worcester House, *Through Human Eyes*, by Miss Buckton, has just been reprinted by Messrs. Elkin Mathews, and we see that Mr. Birmley Johnson is just going to reprint a little play, *The Mirror*, by Miss Rosina Filippi, a *nom de plume* familiar in Oxford, also first printed by Mr. Daniel.

Without anticipating or repeating the reviewer too much, we may say that two very notable volumes of letters have appeared lately, one by an Oxford, the other by a Cambridge hand. "Johnny Green" was in many senses an Oxford man, born in Oxford, educated at an Oxford school and an Oxford College, he was pre-eminently fitted to be the historian of his native city, and it was only right that the Oxford Historical Society, which he first suggested, should publish his *Oxford Studies*. But brilliant as was his work, the man was something more, nay, much more. What he was, as a boy, a student, a hard-working East End curate, will be best read in his own letters, "a jolly vivid man," as Tennyson called him, "vivid as lightning."

Old "Fitz," as Tennyson again called him, was a very different person. The many epistles he indited to Tennyson, to Carlyle, to Thackeray, to his Cambridge friends, Professor

Carrell and Dr. Aldis Wright, and to Fanny Kemble, have in their earlier issues already become classical. It was a delightful surprise that there were yet more to be given to the world. We may be pardoned for rejoicing to find him writing in 1854 from 1 Long Wall, Oxford: "At last I have got down to this delightful Oxford. Here, as you know, are clean wide streets, and the Colleges themselves more presentable on the whole than the unsatisfactory new Gothic at Cambridge. [Oxford in 1854 had not so much unsatisfactory new Gothic of her own.] The façade of Christ Church to the Street, by Wren, I believe, is what most delights me, and the voice of Tom in his Tower."

The war comes home to us in many ways. When the Boers destroyed at Lindley all the letters and papers that came in their way belonging to their foes, they perhaps did not intend to make it more difficult for members of the Duke of Cambridge's Own to take a degree, but it had that effect. It is perhaps less strange to find a sale of work, which ought to take place in Kimberley, taking place at Oxford, but such is the case.

It has been usual for a quantity of work to be made every year by ladies in Oxford interested in the Bloemfontein Mission, which work was then sent out and sold in Kimberley for the benefit of the Mission. The things have always sold specially well there, and a good sum has been realized. This year, on account of the difficulty of transport, this cannot be done. Mrs. Daniel, of Worcester House, has therefore kindly undertaken to have the sale at her house. The "goods" will be of a plain, parochial, and domestic order, but for the general public there will be entertainments at intervals, in which Mrs. Dowson, Miss Rachel Daniel, and others, will take part. It is to be hoped, then, that those who like entertainments, and those who care for the Mission, or like philanthropy, and those whose motives are mixed, will all recognize the goodness of the cause, and make the sale a success, for the money is needed even more than usual. It will take place at Worcester House on Wednesday, February 5 from 2 to 7 p.m.

It may perhaps not generally be known that Mr. V. S. Stuckey Coles is sailing on March 1 to South Africa. Mr. J. Crosslegh, well known to Radclians, is also going out to be a master at St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein. Mr. Chandler, of Brasenose, the Bishop Elect, has already gone, and will be consecrated at Grahamstown Cathedral.

The connexion between Oxford and Bloemfontein is thus drawn this year very close.

We have received, through the Registrar of the University, a communication from the Committee of the Norwegian Parliament which is regulating the award of the Nobel Peace Prize. Our readers may perhaps be aware that the millions of the inventor of dynamite are now being devoted, with an appropriateness that might be called ironical, to the advocacy of universal peace. The prize, which is of no less than £8,000 in value, was, we believe, awarded last year to the well-known French author, Mr. Sully Prudhomme. The notice in question calls on intending competitors to submit their names to the Committee before February 1. The time is short, but as the prize is not to be awarded until December, we should advise our readers to submit their names first and then decide what form their contributions shall take. Surely there is a good opening for an aspiring poet. Mr. Rudyard Kipling is occupied in bidding us exchange the bat for the battle-axe, and the masbie for the Mauser, the desks of "older and wiser people" are, as we know, full to overflowing of unpublished works on similar subjects, so that one

has some diffidence about giving a "straight tip" for these important stakes. Personally, we are inclined to favour Miss Jane Oakley, whose voice has not been uplifted in the "Agony Column" of the *Times* for some time past; can it be that she is engaged in writing for this prize?

A correspondent writes:—

"I do not think that the *Magazine* last Term noticed the curious drop in the number of candidates for Responsions; there were only 160 against 213 in 1900 and 210 in 1899. (The percentage of passes was higher, for 107 were successful last time, against 87 in 1900 and 131 in 1899.) Does this mean that the war has begun to tell, and that there will be a much smaller entry in the coming academic year? or may we take comfort from the fact that the entries in the other Classical Pass Schools were also, for some unexplained reason, unusually small last Term?"

The "Ireland" of 1901 was a sensation on the surface, and on investigation proved to be something of a romance. That Mr. John Jackson, an honorary scholar of Queen's College, coming from a small north-country school—where not long ago there were about two dozen boys, and it was proposed to abolish Greek—with a Close Exhibition, never having learnt at school to do verses, and picking them up more or less for himself, should suddenly, without warning, defeat the picked candidates from all the Colleges in the most serious classical competition for undergraduates in the University is startling, and says much for his school, his College, his tutor, but most of course for himself. We heartily congratulate Queen's on winning this distinction again, *longo post tempore*; we congratulate Appleby School, we congratulate Mr. John Sargent, whose cunning as a coach has not deserted him in his veteran's retirement, we congratulate Mr. A. C. Clark, but above all we congratulate Mr. Jackson. Among the Cravens we were glad to see Christ Church and Westminster, in the person of Mr. Henderson, dividing the honours with Balliol and Mr. Burroughs.

An exhibition of painting and sketches by Miss Halhed should attract a good many visitors to Messrs. Hills and Saunders' Galleries during the present Term. An article on her work, fully illustrated, appeared in the *Artist* some time ago, helping the public to realize that no ordinary gift is hers, and her paintings in London Galleries have always attracted attention. Of her excellence in portraiture the visitor has proof in such striking examples as the paintings of Mr. Loosely, Mrs. C. R. Ashbee, and others; but what will recommend her especially to the parents of this generation in Oxford is her rare understanding of children. The attitude and the expression which it pleases the child to assume, in what to painters in haste is the "psychological moment," must either be seized or lost, and hopelessly lost it will be if any one less than an artist by instinct and training sets her hand to such hazardous work. Miss Halhed, in short, is a painter whose name is made, and the desire which has been expressed to have some specimens of her work in Oxford is easily understood by her friends.

Messrs. Sydney Acott, Harris & Co. announce several concerts for the coming Term. There will be two Public Classical Concerts, the first on Shrove Tuesday, when Messrs. Gilson, Wynne Reeves, A. Hobday, Ould, C. Hobday, Egerton, Borsdorf, and James will be the performers, and Beethoven's Septet the *pièce de résistance*, and the second on February 27, when the Gompertz Quartet and Miss Muriel Foster will appear. Miss Violet Myers will give a vocal recital on January 24, with Miss Marie Schiwerer and Signor Simonetti, and Miss Leila Taylor a chamber concert on

January 30, with Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Cecilia Gates, Miss May Taylor, and Messrs. Edward Iles and Colin Taylor. The list also includes a piano recital by Mr. Percival Garratt on March 1, and a chamber concert by Messrs. Julian Clifford, Simonetti, and Whitehouse, and the Hon. Margaret Henniker, on March 3; and also a joint performance on March 6 of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*—music by the Choral and Philharmonic Society and the Bach Choir, under Dr. Allen's direction. The Musical Union Invitation Concert will take place on the afternoon of March 3; and the Balliol concerts will be resumed as usual next Sunday, when Miss Jessie Grimson will be the violinist and Miss Marie Busch the singer.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—Sunday, January 26, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. R. H. Charles, Exeter College, at St. Mary's. (Upon the application of the prophecies in Holy Scripture respecting the Messiah to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, with an especial view to confute the arguments of Jewish commentators and to promote the conversion to Christianity of the ancient people of God.)

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m. :—

January 26. The Rev. H. Hensley Henson, Canon of Westminster.

February 2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Liverpool.

February 9. The Rev. H. Scott Holland, Canon of St. Paul's.

February 16. The Rev. H. St. J. S. Woolcombe, Head of the Oxford House.

February 23. The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Thetford.

March 2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Newcastle.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, January 30. Thursday, March 13.

Thursday, February 27. Saturday, March 22.

University Acts.

CONVOCATION.—Tuesday, January 21. G. Trower, M.A., Hon. D.D., Keble College, Bishop-designate of Likoma, having completed the statutable requirements, was re-admitted *ad jus suffragii*.

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION.—Tuesday, February 4, 2 p.m. The following form of Decree will be proposed: That the Encenia be held this year on Tuesday, June 24, being St. John Baptist's Day.

University and College Notices.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—Scholar elected:—A. W. Conway, B.A., Corpus Christi College. Proxime accessit:—I. O. Griffiths, Balliol College.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION, 1902.—The Examiners appointed by the Trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected:—

To the Junior Mathematical Scholarship:—W. E. Grimshaw, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

To the Exhibition:—R. C. Roe, Scholar of Balliol College. Proxime accessit:—W. Rigby, Scholar of Brasenose College.

Distinguished in the Examination:—J. C. Chute, Scholar of Balliol College.

BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—An Examination for the purpose of electing a Sanskrit Scholar on the foundation of Colonel Boden will take place in the Indian Institute, commencing on Monday, February 10, at 10 a.m.

RADCLIFFE TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP, 1902.—An Examination for a Fellowship of the annual value of £200, and tenable for three years, will be held in Hilary Term, commencing on Tuesday, February 25.

Candidates must have passed all the Examinations required by the University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. They must also have been placed in the First Class in one, at least, of the Public Examinations of the University, or have obtained some Prize or Scholarship within the University unattached to any College or Hall, and open to general competition among the members of the University.

The successful Candidate must before election declare that he intends to devote himself during the period of his tenure of the Fellowship to the study of Medical Science, and to travel abroad with a view to that study. The Regius Professor of Medicine and the Examiners, two months before the expiration of the second year after the election of each Fellow, present a Report on the work done by him to the Electors, who may, if they think the Report unsatisfactory, declare the Fellowship forfeited.

Intending Candidates should send their names, addresses, and qualifications to "The Radcliffe Examiners, Radcliffe Library, University Museum," on or before Tuesday, January 28.

CANON HALL AND HALL-HOUGHTON PRIZES, 1902.—The Examination for these Prizes will take place in the Schools, beginning on Tuesday, March 11, at 9.30 a.m. For the Junior Greek Testament Prize the Examination will commence on Wednesday, March 12, at 9.30 a.m.

DENYER AND JOHNSON THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1902.—The Examination for these Scholarships will be held in the Schools, beginning on Tuesday, March 18, at 9.30 a.m.

ELECTION OF BAMPTON LECTURER.—Notice is hereby given that the Electors will proceed to the election of a Bampton Lecturer for the year 1903 in the Delegates' Room on Tuesday, April 29, at 12 noon.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—

Died, at Bearland House, Gloucester, on Sunday, December 22, 1901, H. G. Madan, M.A., F.C.S., Senior Fellow of this College.

NEW COLLEGE.—The following elections have been made at this College:—

To Open Classical Scholarships:—A. H. Smith, of Dulwich College; T. C. Gibson, of Charterhouse School; and V. H. B. Benson, of St. John's School, Leatherhead.

To Open Classical Exhibitions:—R. Page, of Winchester College; and R. B. Yelding, Commoner of New College.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—The following elections have been made at this College:—

To Demyships in Classics:—(1) C. A. Ronald, of Rugby School; (2) J. N. Daynes, of Norwich School; (3) A. M. Woodward, of Shrewsbury School; (4) C. Cutlack, of Charterhouse School.

To a Demyship in History:—S. P. Low, of Winchester College.

Exhibitions for Classics have been offered to C. H. Dinham, of Haileybury College; and O. C. Williams, of Eton College.

BRASENOR COLLEGE.—N. F. Grant, of Edinburgh Uni-

versity, has been recommended for election to a Junior Hulme Scholarship in History.

The following members of the College have been recommended for appointment to Senior Hulme Scholarships:—F. H. Fortescue, Open Scholar, and J. C. Stodart, Junior Hulme Scholar.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—

Died, on Wednesday, December 18, 1901, at Bath, the Rev. G. Renaud, M.A., formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and, from 1876 to 1883, Vicar of Flitton, Beds. Aged 87.

The following elections have been made at this College:—To Classical Scholarships:—W. D. Peckham, Marlborough College; H. B. Samuel, St. Paul's School; C. T. H. Walker, Cheltenham College; W. R. Wilson, City of London School. The names are arranged alphabetically.

To a Classical Exhibition:—J. A. Pope, Eton College and Corpus Christi College.

WADHAM COLLEGE.—In December, 1902, an Exhibition for Sanskrit will be awarded at Wadham College, Oxford, on the foundation of Mr. R. Heap, tenable for four years with re-election after two, and with the requirement that the Exhibitioner continue his study of Sanskrit to the satisfaction of the College. There is no limit of age. Natives of India are not eligible. The value will be £40 a year.

KEBLE COLLEGE.—

Killed in a railway accident at Liverpool, on Monday, December 23, 1901, F. I. Bingham, B.A., formerly Exhibitioner of the College.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.
March 18.—Lincoln College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.
March 4.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

March 11.—Keble College.
March 18.—Lincoln College.

IV. HISTORY.

March 11.—Keble College.
March 18.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.
June 3.—Christ Church.

V. HEBREW.

March 4.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, January 22. *King's Ascension.*
Evening—"Zadok the priest," Handel.
Thursday, January 23.
Morning—"Almighty and everlasting God," Gibbons.
Evening—"Lo! sin-lust chiefs," Croft.
Friday, January 24. Service without Organ.
Evening—"How lovely are the messengers," Mendelssohn.
Saturday, January 25. *Conversion of St. Paul.*
Evening—"And as Saul journeyed," Mendelssohn.
Sunday, January 26. *Septuagesima.*
Evening—"On Thee each living soul awaits," Haydn.

ACADEMIES.

LET me premise. I do not wish to carp
Or criticize unduly. Don't suppose
I want to be in an Academy.
Although, had Modest Merit its reward,—
Merit, I say—I would not mention names—
Why then, perhaps—, Well, well! No more of that.

Consider now this new ACADEMY,
Its ri se beau, its of irena,
Its End-and-Of-ty, *etios*: what it's for.
Here are no Forty such as flaunt in France,
No Continental triflers: Englishmen,
Sages, historians, and philologists
Renowned: already by the public voice
Proclaimed as giants in their several spheres:
Vice-Chancellors, Members of Parliament,
Sir William Anson and Sir Richard Jebb,
Peers of the Realm, Professor Bywater,
Scholars like Mayor and lexicographers
Like James Augustus Murray: and in short
A mere knock-down of talent.

Now, I ask,
Why is this galaxy of famous men
Displayed before the nation? Will they meet
For free discussion and for high discourse
Each on their several specialities?
Delightful spectacle! Methinks I see
Some future Freemans with potential Froudes
Calmly debating themes historical,
Or any two rival philologists
Conversing in a mild post-prandial vein
On Roots and Races,—as the weaned child
Plays by the residence of the cockatrice.
Perchance this learned concourse will perform
The function of the *Classical Review*,
Hermes, or *Journal of Philology*,
Sitting in judgement on the sciolist,
The author of Extension Manuals,
In short, on all unfortunates from theirs
Who hold opinions different. It remains
That they should have no function: simply Be:
While Britain's Public, with respectful awe,
Beholds its best ideals realized!

Yet shall a greater consummation come.
Aloft on wings of Fantasy upborne
I see the dawning of a brighter age:
I see arise a prouder Academe
Made vocal by the wild melodious notes
Of Miss Corelli and of Mr. Caine:
Where William Watson with John Davidson
And Stephen Phillips, trio eminent!
Shall chant harmonious: Alfred Austin there
Walks 'mid his laurels, and from time to time
Strums the loud lyre, while Henry Arthur Jones
Hearkens attentive. Literary men
Shall hold sage converse at the State's expense,
Propounding laws for letters, while the green
Is sprinkled o'er with wigs sanguinolent:
Gosse going for Henley, Henley going for Gosse,
And Bernard Shaw in fratricidal strife
With Churton Collins and with Andrew Lang
Embroidered: bright vision! each 'gainst each arrayed,
And all 'gainst Mr. Kipling.

"Twill be then

A spectacle for deities and men:

But, as things are, the only boon I ax
Is, that it mayn't increase the Income Tax. A. G.

M. BOUVIER ON EDMOND ROSTAND.

THIS lecture, given on December 7 at Somerville College, was in every way a conspicuous success, for, not only was it excellent in matter and delivery, but the audience was large, and, owing to the lecturer's unaffected enthusiasm for his subject, very sympathetic. Without being deeply critical, M. Bouvier managed to compress into the narrow limits of one hour a sketch of Rostand's life, an able synopsis of his two chief works, and several passages from these works most dramatically read—the whole in melodious French, and interspersed with quaint little sidelights thrown on Coquelin and Sarah Bernhardt which seemed to put one on terms of engaging intimacy with these great personages.

Beginning with some account of the poet's early life (with its strange foreshadowings of the two great dramas which he was destined to write later on), and touching on his marriage with Rosemonde Gérard—herself a poetess of rare charm—M. Bouvier went on to describe the play *Cyrano de Bergerac* in a most vivid and convincing manner, which description was rendered all the more interesting by the details he gave of the life of the real Cyrano—"l'homme de plume et d'épée." The drama, he said, is one "de cape et d'épée avec beaucoup de panache, une comédie d'aventure et le tableau d'un amour désintéressé exquis, faisant ressortir avec vigueur les plus nobles sentiments du cœur humain"; while Cyrano himself, so infinitely pathetic in his dumb devotion, he calls, "une merveille de souffrance discrète; un résigné qui trouve du bonheur dans sa résignation." What is it, he asks, which charms us in Rostand's lines? "C'est leur incomparable, leur délicieuse souplesse et leur moelleux, car ils sont moelleux même là où ils sont forts et vigoureux. Ils n'ont pas seulement l'éclat et la grâce, ils sont vivants, gais, joyeux, colorés, sonores et font penser à Victor Hugo; ce sont des pages musicales d'une maîtrise incomparable; ils sont une débauche de couleur impressionniste. . . ." This last surely a true criticism, for music and colour are the very elements of Rostand's verse.

With the second of the great dramas M. Bouvier's method of procedure was somewhat different. He would not, he said, do his audience the injury of supposing that it was not perfectly familiar with the plot in all its details; but the epitome of *Cyrano* had been so admirable, that it seemed almost a pity the insult was not repeated in the case of *L'Aiglon*. On the other hand, he said much that was interesting concerning the historical events which had directly inspired the piece, revealing also the identity of some of the characters whom Rostand does not call by their true names. A comparison of the two dramas brought M. Bouvier to the conviction that in literary value *L'Aiglon* is inferior to *Cyrano*, but that dramatically the former has immensely the advantage, and, quoting M. Mühlfeld in this connexion, he said, "C'est fait avec rien, dirait Flambeau, et ça fiche tout par terre."

Want of time prevented more than the mere mention of *Les Romanesques*, *La Samaritaine*, and *La Princesse Lointaine*, and the lecture concluded with a panegyric on Rostand's diction—"ce langage si admirablement émaillé de mots bizarres, cocasses, étranges, que quelqu'un a baptisé 'le bal-costumé de mots,' et, en effet, ils dansent devant nos yeux éblouis comme des déguisés, les uns distingués, harmonieux, les autres criards et vulgaires; ceux-ci avec de mystérieux masques de velours, ceux-là avec de faux-nez comiques. C'est parce qu'il y a en lui cette source de mots, cette abondance de paroles, cette verve inlassable que Rostand nous touche."

Mention has been made of M. Bouvier's reading, but hardly enough to convey a just impression of the really

striking manner in which he delivered various passages from both *Cyrano de Bergerac* and *L'Aiglon*. It is not too much to say that he succeeded in imparting a thrill to his voice which irresistibly conjured up now a vision of the last Act of *Cyrano* in all its penetrating desolation, with its dead, dropping leaves and growing darkness, now of the poor little "Eagle" vainly beating his wings against the bars of his gilded prison.

MUSINGS.

Along the inevitable High

I take my solitary way,

While overhead the usual sky

Is wrapt in customary gray;

And ever to myself I quote,

As oftentimes I've done before,

The words that Robert Browning wrote,

"The little less—the little more."

The little less—as in the Schools

So now in life it happens thus,

Till what I deemed an *à rules*

(Like markets) flat at *à* +.

The little more—but that you guess

Is nothing but an empty dream,

Which makes, in thought, complete success

What was, in fact, *succès d'estime*.

The little less—and with a shock

Changes we note of every sort:

Our real turtle turns to mock,

And porter takes the place of port.

What is extrudes what might have been,

And so the incense that one burns

In worship of St. Nicotine

Shrinks from Havana to "Returns."

The little more—to dream again—

Which might have made enough for two

What but suffices to maintain

The one, who wished to marry you.

The little more, that might have won

What I had prized all else above,

Have made the moon become the sun,

Have turned your liking into love.

But once again, 'twas not enough—

And so you married—well—not me:

My gown is still the simple "stuff,"

While he's an eminent K.C.

In short, the actual fact is this,

Though why, I never could divine,

The little more was always his,

The little less was always mine.

The little more—so he'll aspire

To loftier rank and larger fees:

The little less—and I retire,

A latter-day Diogenes.

Kismet! so crushed by Fortune's frown

My weary limbs I'll tubward drag,

Once there, I'll write my musings down,

And sadly send them to *The Mag*.

S. T.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

Owing to the 'Varsity Boat Race being very early this year, a provisional crew began practise about ten days before Term. Whaley (Worcester), who stroked the winning Trial Eight last Term, rowed stroke, and Adams (University) was at 7. The other members of the crew were Kelly (Balliol) 6, J. G. Milburn (Lincoln) 5, D. Milburn (Lincoln) 4, Fleming (Magdalen) 3, Swanzy (University) 2, and Willis (Magdalen) bow. Of these, all except Fleming, who was laid up, and Swanzy, who was playing in the 'Varsity Rugby Fifteen, rowed in Trials last Term. On Saturday, Long (New College), Younger (New College), and Dutton (Magdalen) came in, taking the places of Whaley, Fleming, and Willis. Long was put stroke until F. O. J. Huntley, who rowed bow in last year's race, could come up. The work so far has been light, and fairly satisfactory considering that a new rowlock, invented by Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, who will coach the Eight in the later stages, is being used. The crew at present is being coached by Mr. G. C. Bourne, of New College.

FOOTBALL.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

Although the 'Varsity Fifteen had sufficient reason, through their consistent good form of last Term, to hope for a substantial victory at Queen's Club this year, their expectations were destined to be disappointed, for, although we won, it cannot be said that the team was seen at its best. Our three-quarters only at times gave glimpses of good combination, and the tries which were scored were more or less due to fine individual work on the part of Crabbie. Both these tries were obtained in a space of five minutes in the second half, the rest of the game being stubbornly fought on both sides. A detailed account is unnecessary. As was the case last year, the game practically resolved itself into a contest between the skill of the 'Varsity backs and the strength of the Cambridge forwards. The latter was soon apparent, and if their forwards had been able to sustain the terrific pace with which they played till half-time, the score might possibly have been different. As it was, Oxford were more often acting on the defensive till the interval, though an individual effort on the part of Strand Jones nearly enabled us to score. At half-time it might have been any one's game, but on the resumption there was a perceptible slackening off in the pace, and it was then that Crabbie seized the only two opportunities he had, and changed the aspect of the game by giving us a strong lead. The second try was from a random pass by Raphael, and had an element of luck in it. Why Raphael did not get the ball away to his wing man more often is a mystery. Certainly more than one fine opportunity was thrown away in consequence of his being collared with the ball, and he showed but little of his true form. But we would rather attribute our small score to the grand play of the Cambridge forwards, who effectively spoilt our attempts to combine. They were simply irresistible in the first half, and Greenlees' play out of touch and everywhere was a lesson in itself. Of our forwards, Dobson, Cairns, Osborne, and Grellet were the pick, while Swanzy also got through a great deal of useful work. Cartwright was unfortunately hampered by an injury to his knee. Walton and Kershaw cannot be praised enough for their sound tackling and defensive work. Eberle came out of the ordeal with credit, making more use of his pace than he is accustomed to. Strand Jones could not have been better. Time after time he picked up the ball

from under the opposing forwards' feet, and found touch with beautifully accurate and well-timed kicks. He and Crabbie must share between them the credit of having contributed in the greatest degree to our success.

WELSH TOUR.

The Bristol match unfortunately clashed with the North and South match, in which a large contingent of the 'Varsity team were playing. Tilley, Heddon, and Sandford filled the vacancies in the three-quarter line, while Hammond took Walton's place at half, Rodgers, Swanston, and Robertson substituting the absent forwards. A good game resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

At Swansea on the following Monday Crabbie was again the only regular three-quarter available, the others being crooked. Lockyer and Duncan played in their stead. Oxford defended most of the first half, which was marked by good tackling on the part of the backs, and Lockyer, after a fine run, obtained a try beneath the posts. Swanston converted. After the interval Swansea obtained two tries, one of which was improved upon, and they won eventually by 8 points to 5.

Cardiff were met on the following Wednesday. They had a very strong team, and the 'Varsity with a weakened side acquitted themselves well. Our only try was scored by Heddon, Swanston improving with a very fine kick from near the touch-line. Cardiff scored three tries, and an exciting game resulted in their favour by 9 points to 5.

O.U.A.F.C. v. A. T. R. DUNN'S XI.

Mr. Dunn, as usual, brought down a strong team to oppose the 'Varsity, the match taking place on Monday on the New Ground. The game opened at a fast pace, and several good pieces of combination were shown by the 'Varsity forwards without any tangible result, as they were always robbed of the ball by either Oakley or Blackburn before they could shoot. However, they were the first to score, H. J. Wyld shooting a good goal from a well-placed corner. Taylor, Smith, and Ryder next gave the 'Varsity defence much trouble, who prevented them, however, from scoring till just before half-time, when G. O. Smith got possession through a pass from Ryder, and, tricking three opponents, scored a fine goal. The second half was very even for a while, but from a pass by Evans, Morgan-Owen easily beat Hansell. The visitors soon retaliated, as Taylor, after a good shot of his had been saved, equalized. Corbett, after a good individual run, put the 'Varsity ahead, but Taylor managed to again make matters level, and the result of a fairly fast and interesting game was a draw of 3 goals each. The 'Varsity forwards were seen to advantage in the first half, but seemed to fall to pieces in the second. Corbett should look to see whether his forwards are up before centering, his passes on Monday generally going to an opponent. Morgan-Owen would do much better if he kept his place more and gave his wings more chance. The half-backs were good at times, but lacked condition, though they were not well supported by the backs, of whom Stocks, although kicking poorly, was the best. Freeman is far too apt to wander and not be in his place at the critical moment.

'VARSITY.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). Backs—F. C. Stocks (Worcester), H. Freeman (Oriel). Half-backs—H. J. Wyld (Magdalen), C. H. Wild (Oriel), R. S. Darling (Oriel). Forwards—J. E. Balfour (Oriel), W. H. B. Evans (Oriel), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

A. T. R. DUNN'S XI.

Goal—H. P. Hansell. Backs—W. J. Oakley, W. Blackburn. Half-backs—H. Vickers, O. E. Wreford-Brown, W. J. Curwen. Forwards—W. F. Stanborough, S. S. Taylor, G. O. Smith, C. F. Ryler, C. D. Hewitt.

O.U.R.V.C.

It is a healthy sign of the newly awakened spirit of duty towards the country and empire now prevailing in Oxford that the popularity and efficiency of the University Volunteer Corps, which received so powerful an impetus two years ago, at the beginning of the war, continues undiminished. From the "Orders" just issued for the present Term it appears that, in spite of the great number of members which the Corps, in common with other University institutions, lost and must always lose at the end of Summer Term, the number of recruits who joined during last Term has already nearly made good the deficiency; and it is understood that many more are waiting to be attested. The published programme of work for the Term includes, besides the ordinary arrangements for drills and musketry, a field-day at Shotover on Thursday, January 23, reconnaissance and field work for Cyclists, classes for N.C.O.'s, signalling work, an ambulance class, and a class for practical military topography in connexion with the School of Geography. Fresh Volunteers are called for to relieve those now serving in South Africa. Some of the salient points of the new efficiency regulations are quoted, and it is remarked that they contain nothing that need in any way increase the difficulties or responsibilities of a University Corps, as, though no man may be exempt from attending six clear days of Camp for two successive years, every consideration is promised to cases where Camp is in any degree likely to interfere with Schools.

Special attention is directed to the Annual Report of the Battalion for 1901, which has just left the printer's hands, and may now be bought at the Orderly Room for a shilling. Hitherto, this Report, which is commonly known as the "shooting book," has consisted merely of a nominal roll of the Corps, lists of marksmen and prize winners for the past and all previous years, records of shooting matches, and various other tables of figures, constituting altogether not a particularly exhilarating form of literature. This year it is prefaced with twenty-two pages of matter containing a statement of the progress of the Corps during the past year, which should prove of the utmost interest to all who are concerned in the welfare of the Oxford University Volunteers, and form a valuable memorial to members of the many important events in which as Volunteers they were privileged to take part during 1901.

From the Report we gather that Colonel Maul has every reason to be proud of the satisfactory advance made by the battalion since he took over command of it two years ago. During that period the strength has more than doubled. In spite of inadequate range accommodation the Oxford University trained volunteers occupy the ninth, and the recruits the fourth place, respectively, in the order of the forty-four volunteer battalions in the Home District, whilst the admirable shooting of the recruits augurs well for their performance in the higher course this year. "D" Company, comprising the detachments of St. John's, Wadham, Hertford, and Queen's Colleges, has the best figure of merit. There is a long list of University Candidates for the Army who have gained their commissions through the Corps. Details are given of the last new "establishment." Field-days, Camp, and Inspection receive due attention. In the account of ceremonial parades we observe that the graphic description of the part the battalion played in Queen Victoria's Funeral at Windsor is borrowed direct from our own pages. Captain Cook Wilson reports on the work of his Cyclist Section. Notices are given of the Signalling Instruction; the Ambulance Class, with names of members awarded certificates; of honours won; changes in the Permanent Staff; the presentation of a new Challenge Cup, very happily inscribed—and sundry other matters; ending with a short account of the

experiences of the University Contingent of the Volunteer Active Service Company in South Africa. The outlay of a shilling on this Report is one which we feel sure no member of the Corps will have cause to regret.

MATER AVE ATQUE VALE.

I HAVE stood in thy courts as a stranger,
Looked again on thy towers of prayer,
I have shaken off things as they must be
To mingle with things as they were;
Thou wert wrapped in imperial autumn,
Thy robes were of yellow and red,
And each bare-crested tree wove its black filigree—
The lace for thy head.

Now we slammer strange tongues by new waters,
And we've loosed or nothing to do,
For we've loosened our grip on the old world,
And we haven't got hold of the new.
The smoke-bars lie slant on the twilight,
Wails the watchman's antiphonal cry—
Ah, far from our camps are the sputtering lamps
Down the rain-sodden High!

Though our cloisters renounce us, translated
To our warm middle-class paradise,
Though new castes and new jargons engulf us
(Our alien bread has its price),
Yet before we're sucked dry by Departments,
While our hearts are still quick to thy spell,
Believe we regret thee, and—ere we forget thee—
All hail and farewell! R. W. D. W.

THE THEATRE.

At the end of last Term, after Mr. Edward Terry's successful visit, we had a very strong Gilbert and Sullivan company for a whole week. The reception of *The Mikado*, *The Pirate*, and the better-known operas was certain to be a favourable one, but the great enthusiasm with which *Princess Ida* was welcomed, an opera which on its first production in London was almost a failure, and in which the general atmosphere of dullness was only dispelled by the humour of the three martial brothers, was a surprise to those who had failed to perceive the growing distaste for the modern "musical comedy": in London itself the welcome given to *Iolanthe* is a sign of the same feeling. In the programme for this Term *Lola* is a good representative of the light opera; in a full list the most noticeable items are the "Carl Rosa" week, *The Emerald Isle*, and that fine early play of Pinero's, *The Squire*. The O.U.S. produce *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* on February 5.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

We came up on Tuesday, January 14, so there is nothing much to record as yet, except state items from the end of last Term. We have to congratulate you on winning a hard-fought fight at Queen's Club, in spite of your too favourable prospects beforehand.

The 'Varsity boat started practice on Friday before Term began, under the instructions of J. E. Payne—Taylor, Grylls, and Escombe standing out. On Wednesday, Taylor and

Escombe came in at 4 and 5 in place of Duncanson and Edwards-Moss. Chapman is rowing bow again this year, after his absence in South Africa, with Nelson at 2.

Union interests centre in the dining-room, where the careful eye of the new-created Steward has been busy during the Vacation. The first debate, as might have been expected, concerns Lord Rosebery.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

SIR,—Until the wisdom of mankind establishes a great international Insurance Company by which we may secure our general and particular effects from wrong and robbery, it is a counsel of common prudence (1) to keep our powder dry, and (2) to have a sufficiency of young men capable of using it to the best possible way.

Now Oxford University is very well able to take a lead in producing this highly desirable move.

Let us take it in hand. We have meo and moocy and loyalty—yes, and plenty of energy. We can, if we will, make the preparation for war very complete, and, as I believe, we can make rifle shooting and tactics downright popular. Farson, lord, and squire, rich man and poor man could be brought shoulder to shoulder in defence of the fatherland after the lessons that the Boers have taught us.

I venture to suggest that the Sabbath would not be desecrated if, as amongst the highly religious Tyrolese and Swiss, there were in England many shooting contests on Sunday afternoons. Prizes there must be, many and good, and such will be forthcoming from the pockets of graduates and undergraduates alike.

Depend upon it if the youth of England is not a trifle earnest in sticking to what her passing generations have secured, it may say goodbye to its necessities, comforts, and luxuries.

Yours, &c.,
H. S. K. BELLAIRES.

Balliol College, Jan. 20.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—Our Tospid is not all it might be. Keeness is conspicuous by its absence to certain of its members. However, "a little heaven—1" and the heaven is there.

FOOTBALL.—A College football blazer has been introduced. It is green: so are some who cannot wear it—with cory! We shall be able to get out a Fifteen in spite of rowing this year.

HOCKEY.—A hockey team is to be started.

Practice for a ping-pong tournament goes on apace.

Vaccination has claimed its victims—even in high places!

QUEEN'S.

We have heard, with much regret, of the death of our Senior Fellow, Mr. H. G. Madan. Though personally unknown to the present generation, his interest in our new Laboratory has been felt and appreciated.

Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. J. Jackson on his success in the Ireland and Craven Scholarship.

Congratulations and all kind wishes to Mr. H. H. Williams and Mr. P. H. L'Estrange on their marriages.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Jan. 21:—
Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello in A major,
Op. 41, No. 3. Schumann.
Messrs. HAYDN WOOD, TOM MORRIS, E. TOMLINSON, and E. MASON.
(Of the Royal College of Music).
Duo for two Violins, in E♭ (No. 2). Spohr.
Messrs. HAYDN WOOD and TOM MORRIS.

Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, in C minor,
Op. 18, No. 4. *Beethoven.*
Messrs. TOM MORRIS, HAYDN WOOD, E. TOMLINSON, and E. MASON.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Jan. 22—
String Quartet in D major, No. 27. *Haydn.*
Messrs. H. G. A. BAKER, W. A. PILSON, W. E. SEALY, and
A. J. BEEBLE.
Song. "The Owl" *Pinsuti.*
Mr. H. S. SANDERS.
Scherzo in E major for Piano-forte Solo, Op. 54. *Chopin.*
Mr. D. R. WILSON.
Song. "The Swimmer" (from the "Sea Pictures"). *Elgar.*
Mr. H. S. SANDERS.
Piano-forte Quartet in E♭ major, Op. 17. *Ferdinand Ries.*
Messrs. J. S. CADDICK, R. M. BAKER, A. F. BURGESS, and
E. S. KEMP.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

Wednesday, January 22.—8 p.m. PRIVATE BUSINESS. "The proposal to form a Central Office London." (Mr. Elliott's rooms, Queen's.)

Wednesday, February 5.—8 p.m. THE CENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES. C. C. Blyden, Exeter, and H. P. Thompson, Christ Church. (Mr. Thompson's rooms, Christ Church.)

Wednesday, February 12.—8 p.m. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE. M. W. Manthorp, Jessa, and E. L. Cochrane, Keble. (Mr. Cochrane's rooms, Keble.)

Wednesday, March 5.—8 p.m. THE COMBINATION OF INDUSTRY WITH AGRICULTURE. W. T. Elliott, Banks, and W. L. Chance, Trinity. (Mr. Chance's rooms, Trinity.)

The Corporate Communion will be on Thursday, March 6, at 8 a.m., in St. Mary's.

MILTON CLUB.

The following are the officers of the Club for this Term:—President, A. D. Fox (Balliol); Treasurer, F. Waterfield (Christ Church); Secretary, V. R. Atkinson (Merton).

Reviews.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

The Letters of John Richard Green. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. (London: Macmillan.)

Dr. Stephen has rigidly confined himself to selecting and annotating Green's letters, and to prefixing to each of the sections into which they are divided a sketch of Green's life during the period in which they were written. This task he has performed admirably, contriving, in spite of the self-denying ordinance which he has imposed upon himself, to give in a short space a clear idea of Green's character and a discriminating judgement of his career.

The letters themselves are excellent. At first they are a little affected and stilted, but Green speedily threw off all artificialities of style, and became entirely natural. The rare gift of description and narration which made Tennyson call him "a jolly vivid man" reveals itself almost from the first. The story of his trip to Ireland in 1859, of a fire which he witnessed in London, and of the famous scene between Huxley and Bishop Wilberforce—all written before he was twenty-four—show how early this particular power reached its full development (pp. 35, 44, 84).

Green was attracted to historical studies by reading Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, by the lectures and the conversation of Dean Stanley, and by the sights and memories of the city in which he was brought up. He did not, however, read for the Modern History School. For one reason, it was then associated with law, which he regarded "with aversion." Nor did he like the method in which it was taught. "When selected fragments of different books were prescribed by his tutors, he refused to submit; feeling that history was degraded when the student was forced to confine himself to the fragments of knowledge which would 'pay' in the Schools" (p. 14). Accordingly he took a pass degree in October 1859, was ordained the next year, and until 1869 was an active London clergyman. During this period he read widely, and published occasional historical studies in the *Saturday Review*. A paper on "Dunstan" read to the Somersetshire Archaeological Society in 1862 secured

him the friendship and the admiration of Freeman. It was not, however, till he had given up his clerical work, that is, not until his health had broken down, that Green was able to devote himself to historical studies. The fact that in spite of difficulties of every kind he succeeded in writing so much and in writing so well is a striking proof, not merely of his ability, but of his uncommon strength of will. Perhaps the most interesting letters are those which set forth Green's views how history should be written. His book was intended to be "a protest against the tendency to a merely external, political view of human affairs," proceeding from "a belief that political history, to be intelligible and just, must be based on social history in its largest sense." "I think," he wrote in another letter, "moral and intellectual facts as much facts for the historian as military and political facts." Sometimes he defended this thesis as if it were a view peculiar to himself. "I give English history in the only way in which it is intelligible or interesting to me." At other times he maintained that it was the view which earlier English historians had adopted. "My work," he said, "goes on the old traditional line of English historians," as opposed to the modern school, who imitated the Germans in striving to be "merely external and pragmatic." The task of combining the social, intellectual, and political history of the English people in one consecutive narrative was one of almost insurmountable difficulty. It required a rare union of historical knowledge and literary ability. Green took immense trouble with the arrangement and composition of the *Short History*. Some portions of it were written five times over before they satisfied him. In his treatment of the subject he followed French rather than German examples. For the method of Ranke he had evidently a certain aversion, and preferred, as he said, "to sit at the feet of French Gamaleins," alluding apparently to Michelet and Renan. Two letters to Miss Norgate on the manner in which she should treat her proposed history of England under the Angevin kings throw a good deal of light upon his own method. He insists on the imaginative realization of the places and the people whose story is to be told, and upon the necessity of varying the point of view in different chapters so as to make the central interest sometimes local, sometimes personal. Equally interesting and instructive are the letters to Freeman, in which frank and discriminating criticism of Freeman's own work often develops into discussion of the principles of historical writing in general.

There are a great many other things in Green's correspondence besides historical shop. His accounts of the people he met, and the places he visited during his search for health, contain admirable passages of narrative and description. He was interested in many things besides history, or rather, his conception of history was so wide that it included most things. Chronic ill-health did not narrow his outlook upon the eternal world, or diminish his multifarious interests. Much of his best work was done when other men would have done nothing, and in every line of his letters there breathes a vivacity, a cheerful humour, and an indomitable courage. C. H. F.

The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Vol. v. Historical and Political Tracts—English. Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

We are glad to welcome the appearance, after a delay stated in the preface to have been unavoidable, of a further instalment of the edition of Swift, for which Mr. Temple Scott is responsible. Dryden, in his *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, quotes his "worthy friend Sir John Birkenhead," as the author of the aphorism, "a great wit's work is to refute himself," and it may be added that a similar task often falls to the lot of an editor. It has been so in the present case with Mr. Scott, who has "refused" much, and contented himself with retaining some twenty-one pieces, which he hopes may stand for Swift's actual work. The only doubtful case is that of *The Learned Comment on Dr. Hare's Sermon*. This Swift himself attributed to Mrs. Manley, writing to Stella: "Comment on Hare's Sermon, by the same woman [the author of the 'Atlantis']"; and he hints sent to the printer from Presto, to give her." The editor, however, on the strength of internal evidence, has assigned it to Swift, and included it in the present volume.

We note that Mr. Scott does not agree with the view of Holingbroke's conduct, in connexion with the Catalan affair, taken by Mr. Walter Sichel in his recent study of that statesman's career.

HISTORY.

A School History of England. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This book is the work of several teachers, and it distinctly suffers from this fact. Mr. Davis, for instance, gives a concise and correct account of the period from 1154 to 1399, but Mr. Richardson's contribution to the history of Lancaster and York (1399-1485) is most inadequate. It is compressed into about nine pages, all notice of the battle of Bosworth is omitted, and the immense importance of the Burgundian alliance is not emphasized. While the origin of the Hundred Years' War in Edward III's reign is fully explained, Mr. Richardson's explanation of the causes of Henry V's invasion of France leaves a great deal to be said. Much that is written on the Tudor Period by Mr. Carlyle is admirable, but his contribution is far from being of an elementary character. Moreover, while the social and religious sides of the period receive ample treatment, Henry VIII's foreign policy is practically not described at all, and no notice is taken of the growth of the House of Commons in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign.

While 182 pages are devoted to the years from 449 to 1603, 176 pages are given to the Stuart and Hanoverian Periods. The omissions in this latter half of the history are consequently far less numerous than in the earlier period. Both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Pogson Smith show a mastery of the later history of England, though the latter treats foreign policy in a somewhat cavalier fashion. Dr. Ward, in his lectures on *England and Hanover*, threw much new light upon Walpole's views on foreign politics, but we cannot find that any use has been made of this valuable addition to our knowledge of English history in the reigns of George I and II. The causes of England's war with France in 1793 deserve fuller treatment; and in fact Pitt's foreign policy from 1784 to 1793 is barely touched upon. The Triple Alliance of 1788 is not mentioned. Omissions in a short history are inevitable, but in a book which professes to be a textbook they should be made with great discrimination. It is a pity to give slender descriptions of Ethelthrift of Northumbria and of Offa of Mercia; it is a serious matter to omit a concise account of Roger of Salisbury's administrative reforms.

But there is no advantage in picking holes in a book which is readable and interesting. The pity is that more than two historians took part in its preparation; and further, that it professes to be a textbook. For the ordinary reader no short history of England will be more popular, for the writers are able historians, and competent to deal with almost any portion of English history, and by those fortunate students who are not reading for examinations the book will be appreciated. Indeed, after the groundwork has been well laid, the book could be used with advantage by schools. But, as it stands, while one section is suitable for elementary teaching, another section will only be understood by advanced students. It is an admirable history, but not an elementary textbook.

The Close of the Middle Ages. By R. LODGE. (London: Rivingtons.)

Professor Lodge's long-delayed instalment in the "Periods of European History" has at last made its appearance, and will no doubt be eagerly welcomed. We can well believe that a writer attempting to crush the history of Europe from 1273-1494 into a single volume of 530 pages of text has been dogged throughout "by the almost superhuman difficulty of narrating its events in anything like orderly or intelligible sequence," and Professor Lodge candidly admits that he "cannot claim to have found a thoroughly satisfactory solution." The book, however, is marked with all the accustomed qualities of Professor Lodge's historical work—great clearness and precision of statement, considerable power in handling and disentangling unwieldy masses of facts, a very sharp perception of what is and is not important to a student. May we also add that it exhibits the defects of those qualities—a tendency to pack unduly the narrative with more facts than it can carry, to mark the boundaries of the sections with unnecessary rigidity, and a confidence in conclusions which almost amounts to dogmatism? Of positive slips these pages are, considering the ground covered, astonishingly free; and accuracy in a textbook is a very precious quality: it is rather at the generalizations and the summing up, which have too finished an air of finality, that we feel disposed

to cavil. Is it not desirable sometimes, even in a textbook, to hint to the student that on these matters there may be an appeal from the verdict expressed? Professor Lodge's book will, for all that, prove very useful to all students, and it is equipped with some admirable genealogical tables, a useful bibliography, and four maps.

Modern Europe. By W. ALISON PHILLIPS. (London: Rivingtons.)

Mr. Phillips has had for his subject, in the eighth and concluding volume of "The Periods of European History," perhaps the most difficult task of all the contributors. True, the actual length of the period to be handled is shorter than that of any other, but he is dealing with men and events about which there can be no pretence that the last word has been said by any one; the actual historical resources are, as he points out, such that "we are labouring largely in darkness," and it is virtually impossible for a single writer to have exhausted at first hand even "the stupendous mass of documents" which already exist, a mass which increases yearly. Nevertheless, aiming only at a compromise with truth, Mr. Phillips has written perhaps the best volume in the series. The material is divided as clearly into its watertight compartments as any student could desire; but throughout there is a most welcome effort to preserve literary qualities in the style. Mr. Phillips can squeeze the essence of the facts into a chapter as deftly as any of his colleagues, but he can also write with a brightness and vivacity, not, alas! invariably found in textbooks. His character-sketches of the big men—Canning, Metternich, Napoleon, Cavour, Bismarck—are uniformly good, and he can sum up a situation tersely and smartly, e.g. (p. 396) "The Russian Parliament of 1862 proved no whit more amenable to reason than its predecessor—possibly because no reasons could be offered to it." But it is a pity that he should show such a marked preference for the expression "face to face" with this or that; it occurs with irritating persistence throughout the volume, or that, in the desire for forcible expression, he should resort to such slang as Austria "holding the sponge if France should be moved to do battle with Russia." Nor is it Mr. Phillips always very happy or accurate in his campaigns; he would do well particularly to strengthen his narrative of the Franco-German War; the details of the geographical settlement of Germany in 1815 are too broadly given, somewhat confusing, and require expansion and explanation; the last chapter rather wears the air of being thrown as a sop to a desire to end with the year of publication, for it is dull, cramped, and hurried. The book might well have ended with the Treaty of Berlin, the section on which would have gained much by the thirty extra pages. These and other points suggest themselves; but Mr. Phillips, we readily admit, is singularly sane and unbiased throughout his survey, as may be seen, for example, in his treatment of the founding of the German Empire and the terrible Schleswig-Holstein question. As an introduction, then, to the study of the political evolution of the nineteenth century, his book deserves a wide circulation. One more grumble: we are given an excellent bibliography, a copious index, maps, and genealogical tables, which, like the battles, "always dull save in detail," are "avoided altogether." Yet who can pretend to understand the history of Spain, or the July Monarchy, not to speak of Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, and the Balkan principalities, without such tables at his elbow?

POETRY.

Poems. By W. B. YEATS. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

In this volume Mr. Yeats has republished—long enough ago for us to feel some compunction at our tardiness in noticing the fact—poems published at various dates from 1888 to 1894, and reprinted already more than once. Mr. Yeats is much given to retouching his work. His poetical output, though notable among the work of contemporary writers, is not large, and flows side by side with prose writing, both imaginative and critical, as well as an active participation in the attempt of a small band of Irish patriots to revive in their countrymen an interest in the old Irish language and folklore. Whatever be the fate of this enterprise—and, remembering the Romantic revival in this country, we cannot join the cry of those who merely ridicule it—in Mr. Yeats it has an interpreter of no little power and of much

charm. Much of his poetry is either too subtle for the mere Anglo-Saxon (which is quite conceivable!) or (which is also probable) too vague and unordered for the permanent pleasure of any class of readers. It is a mark of the school to which he partially belongs to wrap themselves in a mist of dreamlike fabric, which has, no doubt, its reason in the dim twilight of the folklore from which they attempt to recall. But what distinguishes Mr. Yeats from less genuine poets is the power which he not seldom has, and seems to have in increasing quantity, of actually capturing our senses and making his dreamlike sounds and sights have something of the elusive, but real-seeming quality of genuine dreams. There is, in fact, a spontaneity and simplicity in many of his poems such as justify, by the only justification needed or recognized by poetry, both matter and manner, however remote from the more familiar texture of poetry. Whether the evasive, suggestive, dreamlike style is capable of producing great and permanent poems may fairly be questioned. We cannot think that Mr. Yeats's longer poems have so far succeeded as to become "permanent possessions" of the human spirit, which seems always to demand something more solid, more earthly, if you will—at any rate, more appealing to the reasoning faculty—than it is likely to find in this highly visionary poetry; but at the same time there is, even in these longer poems, a real cry of the human spirit, which, one cannot help thinking, may utter itself more directly and to broader purpose in future work of the poet. And while Mr. Yeats seems not to be gifted with an ear for rhythm by any means unerring, he has—like other poets subject to similar vagaries—an undeniable musical sense and a power of phrase which sometimes has been, and will probably more often be, able to shake off the fatal charm of *l'écarré* and outlandish "effects."

Desiree Wod, and other Poems. By HERBERT TRENCH. (London: Methuen & Co.)

To Mr. Trench we owe the same apology as to Mr. Yeats, and to some extent may say the same of his poetry. He, too, is under the strong influence of the Celtic movement, and seeks for his poetic material in the wild mysterious tales of Irish folklore. His work, too, stands out from the mass of ephemeral verse-writing, partly from a greater force of thought, but more, as it seems, from a highly cultivated aptitude for phrase. Mr. Trench gives us the impression of being more deeply imbued with literature, and particularly classical literature, than Mr. Yeats. His poetry has an altogether more artificial ring about it. He seems, indeed, to be indebted to Mr. Yeats, and to have caught some of Mr. Yeats's peculiarities of style: and while he has a wider range, he has less of the poetic transfiguring power. Many styles of familiar poems are recalled by Mr. Trench, and recalled not as "base imitations." His writing is assuredly not free from affectation: it is very hard in these "Alexandrian" days to find a writer who does not aim at originality by means of affectation: but such a poem as "The Charge," or "Come, let us make love deathless," show at least rhetorical power and terseness. On the whole, if such a playing with words be allowed, we should say that Mr. Trench was the more "effective" poet, but Mr. Yeats the more "effective."

FICTION.

The Benefactress. By the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." (London: Macmillan.)

This book resembles the previous works of "Mrs. Elizabeth" in its accuracy and delicacy of style, due probably to the care necessary to avoid any measure of the idioms of English and German, in its rather pessimistic tone of reflection, in its unsparing but not ill-natured satire, and in its insistence on the influence and moral value of the beauties of nature. It is hardly a novel, the plot being slight, the conclusion hurried, and the male characters, good, bad, or indifferent—Axel von Lohm the lover, Delliwig the bailiff, and Sir Peter Estcourt the brother—being all equally unconvincing. But the main idea, the philanthropic aspirations of a young English lady, who has unexpectedly inherited a farm-estate in Stralsund, to become "the benefactress" of a dozen decayed German gentlemen, is well conceived; and the development of the plan, though Anna Estcourt does not get further than an elderly princess as housekeeper, and three highly unsympathetic and mutually antagonistic

profitees, introduces us to various types of female character which are exhibited with the most terribly penetrating humour and minuteness. The conversations throughout are excellent, and there is not a dull page in the book, though the *dénouement*, apart from the sketch it includes of an innocent man in a German prison, is not very plausible. The first third of the volume, depicting Anna's original bondage to her vulgar *parvenue* sister-in-law, followed by their joint expedition to take seize of the German estate, is abundantly witty; but the authors manages all the same to make us sympathetic with Anna's impracticable generosity in spite of her little weaknesses. Briefly, the novel is well worth reading slowly or a second time.

Kim. By RUDYARD KIPLING. (London: Macmillan.)

When it has been said that Mr. Kipling has written a book about the life of the people of India, and has chosen for his hero the orphan boy of an Irish soldier, brought up by a half-caste woman at Lahore, it is unnecessary to add that the result is not only an interesting story, but one so written as to impress upon the reader a conviction that the author is talking of people and places that he has seen and known, of ways of life and thought with which he is familiar and can sympathize. The advantage of his choice of a hero is obvious: a native boy, however clever in his own fashion, would not appeal to the reader as Kim does, whereas a thoroughly English boy, deprived of the native training, would never have become the messenger of Mahbub Ali, nor the *chela* of the Holy One, Teshoo Lama, formerly abbot of a monastery in Tibet. Neither need we call attention to the fact that Mr. Kipling has the eye that can see, and the power of describing what his eye has seen, as when, for example, he tells of the gang of women earth-carriers passing along the Grand Trunk Road, "a solid line of bare, rising and falling like the back of a caterpillar," or draws a picture of the Lama, "very straight and erect, the deep folds of his clothing slashed with black in the light of the *parao* rays, precisely as a knotted tree-trunk is slashed with the shadow of the long sun." One or two old friends cross for a moment the hero's path. It is not for the first time that we meet "Strickland Sahib," or the woman, now of Shamlegh, but once a "Ker-lis-ti-an," who spoke English—as the Sahibs speak it, and "made music on a *pianino* in the Mission-house at Kotgarh."

One thing, we think, will be felt by every one who reads this book, and that is, that we have here not so much a complete story as the first chapters of an Indian Odyssey. In other words, the history of Kim concludes abruptly when he is only seventeen, sitting at the feet of the Holy One. He has but begun to play the Great Game, and we feel sure that in his own time Mr. Kipling will tell us how he played it out. In the meantime we are grateful for the instalment he has given us.

The Old Knowledge. By STEPHEN GWYNN. (London: Macmillan.)

This is the account of a summer holiday in Donegal as passed by a young lady artist, who should have had a companion with her, but ended by going alone. Here she meets two lovers. The one is a son of the people, a mystic, who sees strange visions, which he seeks in an untaught fashion to reproduce on paper in lines and colours, and who more than half believes in the power of one soul to call another to it. "If a man could make his body a mirror for her spirit; if he could catch with his spirit the image of her spirit shining through her body, and could hold it before his eyes, and his hand could set it down to be always before him, the way that his desire and his thought should never wane,—would not that have power to draw her spirit from its rangings to the place where he called it, and where it should know its own likeness?"

The other is just an ordinary pleasant young fellow, who makes the heroine's acquaintance by helping her to catch her first salmon, and escorts her on bicycle rides, and to "tennis" (the author means "lawn tennis") parties.

Whether Owen Conroy, with his "old knowledge," the fairy lore and magic of his ancestors, or Frank Norman, with his old knowledge, or it may be ignorance, of the way of a maid with a man, is finally successful, shall not be revealed here; but we can recommend the book unreservedly, not only for the excellent descriptions of the scenery and people of Donegal, but also for the clever drawing of the various characters who are concerned in the love-story of Millicent Carteret.

The Secret Orchard. By AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE. (London: Macmillan.)

The names of the authors are a sufficient guarantee that any story written by them will be interesting, and that, if it be a tragedy, it will be handled in a convincing manner. It would be hard to find a sadder story than this. It is like one of the sterner Greek plays where Nemesis comes upon a man who is not a perfect hero, and who owes his fall, not to deliberate villainy, but to some touch of human frailty, "the merest nibble at the forbidden fruit, the fruit that grows in that secret orchard which every man . . . has at the back of the open garden of his life." Greek too is the final conversation, recalling the concluding lines of the Chorus, where the Chorus prophesies a catharsis of the young girl's passion, and the doctor refrains from contradicting him. It is a tragedy in which many lives are shipwrecked through the action of two men, and for the better of the two the chief bitterness lies in the fact that what he has done for the happiness of the woman he loved has only brought sorrow upon her. "I thought it was the voice of God, the voice of right, just because it was so hard. . . . Our greatest sacrifices are almost ever our greatest mistakes." For the rest, the situation is summed up in the spirit of Marlowe's Mephistophilis, by the Duke and the Minister—

"My fair home," said the former, "has been turned into a hell, horrible beyond the power of description. And I made it myself!"
 "Alas!" said Favercau, with sad philosophy, "that is the very essence of hell. In the most appalling catastrophe that can be conceived there would always be one touch wanting to its complete hideousness if we had not brought it about ourselves. That is the touch that makes—hell!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chivalry. By F. WARRE CORNISH, M.A. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

Mr. Warre Cornish has in this short work admirably succeeded in sketching with a fair amount of detail the rise and decay of chivalry, and in presenting a vivid picture of the life and manners of the English and French in the Middle Ages. Although we may be inclined to agree with Freeman that chivalry was essentially un-English, yet there can be no doubt that the spread of chivalry due to the crusades certainly had a great effect on the country. The chief bespeak to mankind was "the chastity of honour which felt a stain like a wound"; it curbed the passions of men, civilized warfare, introduced stateliness and courtesy into everyday life, and raised the position of women—such were the merits of chivalry, and for these alone the subject deserves an attentive study. The system had its absurd and vicious sides, but its nobler gifts far outweigh such frivolities as jousts and tournaments, and such faults as overbearing pride and contempt for common folk.

Arts under Arms: An University Man in Khaki. By MAURICE FITZGIBBON, Moderator in Classics and B.A., Trinity College, Dublin University; late Trooper and Sergeant-Major, 45th Company (Irish Hunt Contingent) Imperial Yeomanry. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Mr. Fitzgibbon gives us in this book a short account of his experiences as a soldier in South Africa. There is not much actual fighting described, as it was the author's ill fortune to be taken prisoner rather early; consequently a great deal of the book is taken up with an account of how he and his fellow yeomen were trained for their duties. The enlisting, training in Ireland, and voyage to the Cape occupy about the first third of the book, and bring us to April 8, 1899, when the yeomen disembarked and marched to Maitland Camp, where they remained about ten days, after which they were moved to Matjesfontein for a period of three weeks. At this point the author has apparently got confused. He tells us, on page 88: "We had left Capetown. . . . When the train stopped at Beaufort West . . . at two o'clock that day our train ran into Matjesfontein." This is as who should say, "We had left Paddington. . . . When the train stopped at Oxford . . . at two o'clock we ran into Reading." In the days before we saw the train used to leave Cape Town at 9 p.m., reached Matjesfontein, where one used to breakfast, at about 7.30 next morning, and Beaufort West about 3.30 in the afternoon. However, to return to the Dublin Company: they started again on May 13 and ran

on to Bloemfontein, which they left on the 23rd for Kroonstad, where they arrived on the 25th. Next day they started to march to Lindley, which they reached on Sunday the 27th, and then began the fight which lasted until the following Thursday, when the final surrender was made. It is pleasant to learn on such good authority that, with the exception of the Smithfield Commando, the Boers on this occasion behaved with courtesy to the vanquished. After this Mr. Fitzgibbon accompanied his fellow prisoners to Retz, where he remained in charge of the sick, and wounded until the place was taken by Jan Hamman on July 5. The book is written simply and quietly, and with a laudable reticence as to the author's personal share in the fighting. If we may venture one criticism, it would be that it was unnecessary for the author to substantiate his claim to be a "University man" by quite so many lapses into Latin, and even Greek.

A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford: from the Foundation of the College. New Series. Vol. iii: Fellows, 1576-1648. By WILLIAM DUNN MACRAC, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow, Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. (London: H. Frowde.)

This volume consists of three parts. The Register itself is not of great interest: many of the entries are only supplementary to or corrections of Dr. Hloxam's notices of the same people; the dates of degrees, college offices, and the details of donations to the library, and even of disorders and punishments, are too prominent. But Mr. Macrac is a master of the art of collecting little bits of interesting information, and such will be found on almost every other page. Very few names indeed are of more than academic importance; but this volume contains some new information about Henry Hammond and more about Robert Ashley. In a few cases, e.g., John Parkhurst, a reference to the *Dictionary of National Biography* should be added. There are some good specimens of royal letters written in influence elections; also (p. 16) an early reference to corrupt resignations.

The extracts from registers and accounts are also less interesting than before. The best item is the account of Prince Henry's visit in 1605, and the Visitor's injunctions about timber in 1638. We cannot believe in Mr. Macrac's explanation of the term *Figillate*; it is probably the first word of an Advent anthem sung at the time of the Advent. For *le Flasket* we should read *le Flasket*. It is absurd to expect that the Journals of the Lords or Commons would mention the *Pocula Parliamentaria* presented by subscriptions from the Members of Parliament who lodged at various colleges in 1625. *Eboracensis* on p. 150 should be *Eboracensis*.

The third part of the book consists of a most careful and methodical inventory of the plate now in the possession of Magdalen College, with the inscriptions and arms, compiled by Mr. H. W. Greene. If it had been quite completed, viz. by the identification of the date marks, it would probably have shown even more cases of reconstruction than are mentioned.

We are glad to see that Mr. Macrac has adopted (from the *Spectator* and the late Professor Sylvester) a correction which we ourselves suggested with a full explanation in reviewing his first volume. He says nothing, however, about the B.A. who sold his freedom (*vendidit libertatem*), according to him, but more probably his livery (*liberturam*).

Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Study. By SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P. (London: J. Murray.)

The remark of the cynic, "If n'y a pas d'hommes nécessaires," has received many illustrations; but perhaps it has rarely, if ever, before been the case that the disappearance from public affairs of so conspicuous a personage as Mr. Gladstone has been followed so speedily by a general persuasion of the transitory character of much of the work which he accomplished. In one sense he was indeed unfortunate in the moment of his departure from life; for the nation has since been engaged in a military struggle, which has reduced all else to secondary importance, and has given peculiar prominence to ideas and feelings with which he had little real sympathy. But the sober student of history, extending his gaze beyond the pressing interests of the passing moment, may even now discern reasons for endorsing Mr. Buxton's belief that "it is not unlikely that" on "the great work" which "he accomplished in Finance," Mr. Gladstone's

"chief reputation as a constructive statesman will ultimately rest." In the present sketch, which consists in the main of material contained in two articles contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Buxton shows, with clearness and emphasis, the main characteristics of that work—the bold and statesmanlike largeness of conception, the amazing mastery of minute detail, the marvellous power of attractive and persuasive exposition, the undaunted courage and unflinching resource—which have placed Mr. Gladstone in a unique position among Chancellors of the English Exchequer. To readers of Mr. Buxton's valuable *Finance and Politics* much of what is here stated will be familiar, but they will be glad to refresh their memories by having brought together in one connected narrative information scattered up and down in that book. It is impossible for any candid student to deny that Mr. Gladstone's achievement in finance was very remarkable, and that he may fairly claim to have completed a process of fiscal reform commenced, but abandoned under the stress of the Napoleonic War, by Pitt, resumed by Huskisson, and advanced further by Sir Robert Peel, in whose financial programme the reform of the Corn Laws, to which such prominence was given by the current of events, may be regarded as fittingly as finding one appropriate place consistent with the whole tenor and aim of his policy. As a result the English system of taxation is now characterized by a simplicity which other nations may envy, and is in complete conformity with the principles of Free Trade. But it is a fresh illustration of the irony of fate that the recent financial pressure of the South African War should have caused distrust of the capacity of that system to stand the strain of the future without some "enlargement of the basis" of taxation; and that he, who studies the signs of the times, can hardly doubt that a reopening of the controversy between Free Traders and Protectionists will mark the early years of the new century. In the light of such significant omens can we feel assurance that the financial work of Mr. Gladstone will prove more enduring than his achievements in other departments of political activity?

The Oxford English Dictionary. Kaiser-Kyx. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. MURRAY. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Each part of the New Dictionary furnishes the philologist with ample material, and the one now under our notice is no exception to the rule. In this portion of the work (*Kaiser-Kyx*) we find a great many foreign words which have crept into the language—Japanese, Ginglese, Maori, and many others. On the other hand, some of the fundamental words of the language afford ample occupation to Dr. Murray, as, for instance, the words *King*, *Ketch*, and *Know*. Quite a crux is exhibited by the word *Knowledge*, both in its historical relation to *Know* and in the explanation of the suffix *-ledge*. Dr. Murray deals with these points in a very valuable note at the end of the word. It is again the case that some of the commonest words defy derivation: *Ky* is found in no other Teutonic language, and its origin is unknown. *Ky* also has its *origines* lost in a mist: the old fancy was to derive it from Welsh, but in reality the Welsh word is borrowed from the English, as Celts tell us.

A very large history centres in the word *King*, which Carlyle derived in such a strange fashion in the pre-scientific days of etymology. He also told us that *Club* was borrowed from *Gelubbe*, because the members took vows at their adunance.

The word *Knight* also has a strange variety of meanings. Perhaps the most curious in their etymologies are *Kindup*, *Ketchup*, and *Kex*. The last of these words was revived by Tennyson in a well-known passage, but otherwise had only a provincial use. *Ketchup* is mentioned by Swift in the lines:—

Botargo, ketchup and small beer.

The title "Keys" for members of the Manx legislature has rather puzzled word-investigators; but according to Dr. Murray it appears in the Latin form of *Claves* in 1418.

The Oxford History of Music. Vol. I. The Polyphonic Period (Part I. Method of Musical Art, 330-1330). By Professor H. E. WOOLDRIDGE. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This handsome book is the first instalment of a History of Music, under the general editorship of Mr. W. H. Hadow, which will, as at present arranged, be completed in five volumes, dealing with the entire course of the art down to the middle of the nineteenth century. This opening volume, from the versatile

and erudite pen of the Slade Professor, is from the inherent nature of its subject, antiquarian rather than strictly artistic in interest. We have, no doubt, in the period with which it deals, plainsong melodies and secular tunes of various kinds very many of which are of the greatest beauty; but they are not specimens of musical composition in the full sense of the word, but rather spontaneous outbursts of ecclesiastical or lyrical feeling, and should be thought of (if we wish to appreciate their artistic merit without confusing ourselves with modern harmonic supports) simply as unaccompanied melodic phrases. Practically no results that we can really call artistic were produced by intellectual musicians before about the middle of the fifteenth century (though the vital germ, once awakened, came to a splendid maturity with amazing suddenness); and consequently the present volume, which ends about 1330, can hardly appeal to so large a circle as the succeeding four will do. But it may be said without the least hesitation that Professor Wooldridge's *résumé* of the very complicated and obscure period with which he deals is a notably valuable addition to musical literature. It is admirably lucid in exposition and judicious in criticism; and the extracts from a thirteenth-century Paris choir-book, recently discovered at Florence, are of the highest interest and importance.

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| February 2. | Rev. Dr. R. F. HORTON, of Hampstead. |
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SERMON AT ST. MARY'S,

Sunday Morning, January 19.

By THE REV. H. L. THOMPSON, M.A., VICAR OF ST. MARY'S.

"In the beloved city he gave me rest, and in Jerusalem was my power. And I took root in an honourable people, even in the position of the Lord's inheritance."—*Ecclesiastes*, xiv. 17, 18.

ON November 30, 1312, an interesting and stirring scene was witnessed at St. Mary's church at Oxford. A general congregation of regent and non-regent Masters was being held in the chancel, under the presidency of the Chancellor, Henry de Maunsfield, a Doctor of Divinity, and some time Fellow of the still recent foundation of Merton College. While it was engaged in business, Lawrence of Warwick, a friar of the Dominican order, entered the church and approached the chancel. He came as Proctor for the Prior and Convent of the Dominicans in Oxford, and his object was to serve notice of appeal to the apostolic see against the recent acts of the University authorities concerning the treatment of the preaching friars in the matter of their academical degrees. He was accompanied by a notary, and other persons as witnesses. But he met with an unexpected, or at least with an unpleasant, reception. No sooner did he begin to read his official document than some Masters of Arts interrupted him: the notary was turned out straightway, and was soon followed by Lawrence and his companions, who were hustled out of the sacred building without his being allowed to read the document that he had prepared. The friar with his friends, amid a crowd which had speedily assembled, as crowds do, moved along the south side of the exterior of the church till he reached a point opposite the chancel. Then he mounted on a tombstone, which commanded, through an open window, a near view of the interior where the Congregation was still transacting business: and through the window he shouted his notice of appeal, adding a few words of invective and rebuke. Then he descended from his lofty station, and passing through the crowd to the door, which after his exit had been closed against him, affixed to it a copy of the appeal. He did so amid the execrations of the bystanders, scholars, servants, and the like folk. "It is monstrous," they shouted, "to give alms to such fellows as you. You deserve to have your doors shut, and yourselves to be burned; you who dare in your impudence to lodge an appeal against the acts of this reverent congregation of distinguished men."

I need scarcely say, in passing, that this curious scene was not enacted in the present church, but in that earlier St. Mary's, of which a few fragments alone remain. It was a long and somewhat low building, erected in that transition period of English architecture when the round was giving way to the pointed arch, and it had just at this time been ennobled by the completion of the still existing tower and spire.

It was not the first time that Friar Lawrence had met with a cold reception when bent on a like errand. Nine months before he had attempted to serve a notice on the Chancellor in his school, but had been prevented from entering. He waited outside till the lecture was over, and then, as the Chancellor passed out, he thrust the document into the folds of his gown; but only to see it thrown away, with rough gesture and indignant words.

I have ventured to remind you of this remarkable incident for two reasons. First, because of the evidence which it affords of the close connexion of St. Mary's church with the business, secular as well as sacred, of the University; and secondly, because it is an illustration of the relations which subsisted between the authorities of the University and the friars, who had in the thirteenth century established themselves in Oxford, and had already acquired a strong position and considerable influence there. And I trust it will not be deemed inappropriate if the Vicar of St. Mary's, when honoured by the appointment to the post of Select Preacher, should be guided—in the selection of subjects for such sermons as he may have the opportunity of preaching—by the recollection of some of those historical incidents which show the close relation of the church of which he is for the time the parson to the academical life of Oxford, and which illustrate the attitude of our great University to the different

religious movements which at various epochs have deeply affected it, and through it have exercised an influence over the whole Church, and the whole intellectual as well as spiritual growth of our country.

The scene which I have tried to recall to your memory took place in the sixth year of Edward II. It is not easy to throw back the mind to that distant time, and to call up a picture of Oxford life as it then existed. At that date only three of the existing colleges had been founded, and indeed the endowments of William of Durham and of John of Balliol and his wife Devorguilla of royal lineage had not yet assumed a permanent character, with that self-government and established position which are usually held to constitute a college. In the foundation of Walter of Merton under its statutes of 1274—is found the first real college of Oxford, as well defined by Bishop Hobhouse, that is to say, "an incorporated body of secular students, endowed with all the attributes of the great corporations of regulars, self-support, self-government, self-replenishment, settled locally in connexion with a great seat of study."

The colleges then were only just being founded. The bulk of the Oxford students lived in hired apartments, or in the many separate halls or hostels which, though under the nominal government of graduates, were little more than boarding-houses. It was a cosmopolitan assemblage of scholars of many nations, united by the common pursuit of learning, and gradually acquiring a constitution and laws and privileges which gave it a corporate life, and a recognized authority as to instruction and discipline and the licensing of teachers. St. Mary's church was its central home, its one gathering place for secular or sacred purposes; there were no University buildings; even the now venerable and alas! neglected Congregation House, which lies sheltered under the shadow of our chancel, was not erected till about 1320. The University was thus not yet closely tied by costly and beautiful homes to the fair city on the banks of the Isis: its students were free to move elsewhere, if caprice or passion so disposed them.

Nor did the University stand in any close relation to the monastic foundations which had already settled at Oxford. Of these the most opulent and stately was the Augustinian Abbey of Osney; but it lay in isolation beyond the western limit of the city. St. Frideswide's—at this time held by canons regular of St. Augustine—had, indeed, for a long period the custody of the University chest, but this was probably all: the Benedictines had no settlement till they planted their colonies of students at Gloucester and Durham Colleges.

But with the advent of the friars in the thirteenth century there was introduced into academical Oxford a new and important element. Strange intruders as they were, alien in aims to the secular scholars, they met with a more generous reception than might have been expected: the trouble which they were to cause later was not foreseen. The Dominicans were the first to settle, almost immediately after their arrival in England in 1221, and they were closely followed by the Franciscans. Before the end of the century the Carmelites, Augustinians, Friars of the Sack, and the Trinitarians, had all established themselves in Oxford.

One likes to recall the story of the first approach of the Franciscans to this city. Obscured as it is by legendary details, it well illustrates the strangeness of their apparition, and the contrast between them and the older orders. Their little band—according to one account Agnellus of Pisa himself (their first Provincial) and three companions—had walked from Canterbury, and had nearly reached their journey's end. But the last day of their travel was declining; the floods were out around them; they were hungry and weary. Somewhere near Baldon, as they were passing through a wood, they lighted on a small grange of the neighbouring Benedictine Abbey of Abingdon. They ventured to knock at the door, and ask "as the Lord's servants" for due hospitality, "lest they should perish from

hunger and the wild beasts of the forest." The porter received them, but was puzzled at their looks; so he summoned the Prior, who came to the door accompanied by the sacrist and cellarer, and one young novice. They inspected the belated intruders; but startled by their strange appearance, their naked feet, and coarse serge gowns fastened with knotted cords, they judged them to be not "the Lord's servants" but profane mummery, and drove them out into the night with reproaches. The novice, pitiful and unsuspicious as youth should always be, was touched by their sad plight: so he bade the porter to send the poor wayfarers to the hayloft, promising that when his hard-hearted seniors were gone to bed, he would himself supply their wants. Then he crept out, when opportunity offered, and brought them bread and beer, and asked their prayers. He then left them, and went to his cell to sleep. And in the stillness of the night he dreamed, and lo! Christ sat on His judgement throne, and the prior and the sacrist and the cellarer were brought before Him, and a friar told of the breach of hospitality, and the stern sentence was delivered, that they should be hung on the elm which grew in the cloister. The dream found its fulfilment in the morning, by the discovery of the sudden death of the three culprits: and the novice hastened into Abingdon to report the marvellous news to the abbot.

But the churlish prior of the country grange was no fair representation of English hospitality. Just as the Primate, Stephen Langton, had given a cordial welcome to the friars of both orders on their arrival in England, so did they meet with a kindly and friendly reception on settling in Oxford. This may well be a matter for surprise; for both orders had been founded, as is well known, for objects which, it might be thought, bore no relation to the studies or interests of a University. They were under the direct patronage of the Pope, to whose unwavering support, at first granted with reluctance, they owed their strong position. The Dominicans, arising in an age when preaching had declined, and the Albigenian heresy was threatening Catholic truth, proclaimed the old faith of the Church in its rigid orthodoxy, at a time when the new learning, free inquiry, and keen intellectual activity had already made the Universities objects of suspicion; and it would have been only natural that these "stern apostles of unswerving orthodoxy," as Dean Milman calls them, should be regarded as most unconventional visitors. At first, indeed, the Dominicans took for their ostensible task the conversion of the Jews, and obtained a settlement in the Jewry, in St. Edward's parish; but they soon moved to their permanent quarters by the south gate, on an island between the main waters of the Isis and the Trill Mill Stream, still to be identified in Black Friars Road. The Franciscan settlement was in the same district, between Littlegate and the Castle; and their garden orchard probably survives in the name of Paradise Square. This order, too, had been founded for objects most remote from academical interests, for their first care was to perform works of charity among the feeblest and most helpless of the poor and sick who were sheltered in the meanest quarters of the city and suburbs. Mendicants in a very literal sense, the Franciscans, who ultimately acquired a far stronger position in England than the Dominicans, were under the strictest obligation not to own even a single book. When a novice importuned St. Francis to allow him at least to have a psalter of his own, that he might learn to read the psalms correctly, the answer was, "When you have got a psalter, then you'll want a breviary, and when you have got a breviary, you will sit in your chair as great as a lord, and you will say to your brother, 'Friar, fetch me my breviary.' And then placing ashes on his head, and rubbing them with his hand, he kept repeating 'Ego breviarius, ego breviarius,' till the novice was confounded, and ceased to make his request.

And yet these two religious orders, so distant, it would seem, in aims and duties, and in their whole conception of life, from the secular scholars who thronged the schools of Oxford, soon acquired a very influential position not only throughout England, but in our University. It was inevitable that the austere rules of their founders should be relaxed. Their sterling merits soon brought them great popularity; their numbers quickly grew; their ministrations were eagerly sought; riches and dignities were pressed upon them. It will be remembered that the quarrel of the avaricious Boniface VIII with the Franciscans turned on his refusal to relax the statute of their order which forbade them to hold land or other property. Each order soon had its spacious church, and ample monastic quarters, and well-

furnished library. Grosstete, the first patron of the Franciscans in Oxford, left to them a number of valuable books, which formed the beginning of a large collection. In no long time the Oxford friaries became homes to which the more intellectual students from other convents of their order were sent to be trained in Theology and Canon Law, after the example of the older monastic bodies. They had their own schools and their own lecturers, but were diligent in attendance at the lectures of the best teachers in the academical schools. "They were so fervent," writes Thomas of Eccleston of the early Franciscans, "in hearing the divine law and scholastic exercises, that they hesitated not to go every day to the Schools of Theology, however distant, barefoot, in bitter cold and deep mud."

It was not only among the poor that they were held in exceptional honour. Kings and nobles sought them as confidential advisers. Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II had friars for their confessors; one of the two proctors whom Devorguilla appointed to administer her endowment for scholars was a Franciscan, Hugh de Hertipoll, whom she probably selected by the advice of her own confessor, another friar of the same order, Robert de Silkebourne. Scarcely half a century had passed since the death of the two founders when a Dominican friar, Robert Kilwardby, became Archbishop of Canterbury, to be followed in St. Augustine's chair by John Peckham, a Franciscan; and the Papacy was at the same date held for the first time by a friar, Nicholas IV, General of the Franciscan order. More remarkable still were the great schoolmen who belonged to their ranks at this early time. Thomas Aquinas had joined the Dominicans about the middle of the thirteenth century, when he was still a youth, against the earnest entreaties of his kinsfolk. Albertus Magnus was attracted to the same order when he was well advanced in years. To the Franciscans in the same century belonged the famous teachers at Paris, Alexander of Hales (*Doctor Irrefragabilis*), a Gloucestershire priest, and Bonaventura (*Doctor Seraphicus*), who died at the Council of Lyons in 1274, as a Bishop and a Cardinal, and most worthy, in the opinion of his contemporaries, of the Papal throne. More nearly connected with the order in Oxford were Duns Scotus, who died a comparatively young man in 1308, and William of Occam, his contemporary. The learning of Roger Bacon—certainly one of the most remarkable Englishmen of the thirteenth century—cannot fairly be credited, as it so often is, to the Franciscans, for he entered their cloister by the advice of Grosstete, when he was already disappointed of his hopes and had spent all his estate on scientific research. It should be added that the encouragement to publish his still famous treatises came, not from the members of his order, who gave no help or sympathy, but from Pope Clement IV.

The names of these mighty men indicate the twofold direction in which the studies of the friars were turned. On the one hand, theological learning was needed for their primary task of preaching; the mysteries of the faith must be justified to educated, and not only to uneducated, hearers; theology must rest on a firm basis of philosophy. Grosstete urged the Oxford Franciscans to study, and impressed upon them the special need of applying themselves to theology, "or else," said he, "for a certainty the same lot will befall you as have befallen all other religious men, who are walking to their shame in the darkness of ignorance." On the other hand, the works of mercy among the sick needed the medical knowledge which could come only from the study of nature. "With the friars," writes Mr. Brewer, "came the first systematic attention to medical studies and to natural philosophy in general. There is scarcely a writer of eminence among them, distinguished as he may be for logical and metaphysical ability, who is not equally interested in experimental philosophy."

Shakespeare's unerring genius has painted for ever this part of the friar's life. We all remember the scene in *Romeo and Juliet*, where Friar Laurence came forth from his cell at early dawn to call similes:—

I must up-fill this once-cage of ours
With bawful weeds and precious-juiced flowers.
The earth, that's nature's mother, is her tomb;
What is her burying-grave, that is her womb,
And from her womb doth sprout fresh kind
Of usucking on her natural bosom find.
Many for many virtues excellent,
None but for some, and yet all different.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence and medicine power:
For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, slays all senses with the heart.

The potion which Juliet drinks is of his providing. And when the message to Romeo miscarries, it is because Friar John has gone to seek his barefoot brother while visiting the plague-stricken folk, and they were both detained.

The searchers of the town,
Suspecting that we both were in a house
Where the infectious pestilence did reign,
Seal'd up the doors, and would not let us forth;
So that my speed to Mantua there was stay'd.

The friendly relations between the University and the friars were not of very long duration. The details of the dispute in which the episode of Lawrence of Warwick occurred are scattered over many years, and are not very easily understood. The friars as they grew and prospered chafed at the restrictions to which degrees in Theology were subject, while the secular masters were inclined to add to their strictness. The rules of the orders precluded them from taking the degree in Arts, but this degree had come to be regarded by the University authorities as an essential preliminary to graduation in the higher faculties, and a statute passed in 1252 had asserted its necessity. The generous use of a dispensing power had for a time warded off the difficulty; but a grace could at any time be refused on the opposition of a single Master of Arts, and the degree involved an oath of obedience to the statutes, including the new and obnoxious one. Moreover there were certain exercises called "vespers" preparatory to the theological degree, which they had for long been accustomed to perform in their own schools, but were now to take place in St. Mary's: in which church also were to be preached the examinatory sermons which preceded the same degree.

The controversy had many stages. We read of an ineffectual interference of the King, and of an appeal of both parties to the Pope, involving a long, expensive, and profitless journey. Then an arrangement was made for the hearing of the whole matter in England before a board of commissioners, and in 1314 their award was confirmed by Royal Letters Patent.

The arbitration resulted on the whole in favour of the University. The necessity of qualifying in the Arts course as a condition precedent to graduating in Theology was affirmed: the exercises for the latter degree were to be performed in St. Mary's, though it was conceded that every Bachelor of Divinity should preach one sermon in the Dominican church before proceeding to his doctorate. Rules were also laid down to prevent an arbitrary use of the veto by Masters of Arts; and the principle of voting by faculties, and deciding questions by a majority of faculties, was formally established, and was from henceforth a recognized custom which can still be traced in our procedure.

The whole controversy suggests some considerations which are of more than transitory value. It is interesting (to notice quite a minor point) to observe the importance attached by the friars to having their exercises performed in their own churches and not in St. Mary's. St. Mary's, they alleged, was distant, and noisy, and lacked the tranquillity so necessary for religious exercises, which their own quiet churches provided. One calls to mind the fact that it is only quite recently that the Dean and Canons of Christ Church (the successors of the Canons Regular of St. Frideswide) have given up—except on three great holy-days—their ancient right of preaching before the University in their own cathedral church. It was a right which has more than once been contested, and which the University never regarded with favour. In 1674 the matter was so hotly disputed that the interposition of the Sovereign was invoked to settle it. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors and Heads of Houses, after quoting the statutes of the University on their side, complained of the distance of Christ Church from most of the colleges, the bad acoustic properties of the cathedral, the ill accommodation in the seats, and the difficulty of hearing the bell.

The controversy with the friars provides an early instance of the competition between general and special education; and the insistence by the University on the requirement of the Arts degree as a preliminary to proceeding in the higher faculties illustrates a principle for which we still have to contend, in days

when each special study tries to win independence for itself from the general requirements of the earlier examination in the Arts course. "To the mind of the secular Academic," writes Dr. Rashdall, "the study of Philosophy was an essential preliminary to that of Theology; even when he applied himself to the study of Theology he was disposed to attach more importance to the sentences than to the Bible, and to apply to the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, or to the psychology of angelical beings, the philosophical distinctions in which he had revelled as an artist. The secular Masters of Arts were not disposed either to allow Theology to be approached without adequate instruction in Philosophy, or to permit that instruction to be given to any but authorised Masters of their own faculty." Under this lies a great and important principle of academical education. As the friars were welcomed to Oxford, so has this University generously welcomed all who come to its bosom, recognizing in all clients who claim a place at the seat of learning applicants for a share in the stores which it is ever ready to dispense. But it must make its own terms with the new comers. Its treasures are not for every one to grasp, without method, guidance, or regulation. In due sequence they are to be approached, and used, and enjoyed. The richer treasures of the higher faculties need, for their full appreciation, experience of the general studies of the faculty of Arts: above all Theology, the mother and the crown of Science, cannot be scientifically studied apart from its proper groundwork in Philosophy.

We are confronted in these days with the ever-increasing difficulty of filling up the ranks of the clergy; and among the remedies for curing the evil arising from the meagre supply of candidates for Holy Orders is that of lessening the requirements of the examiners: and, indeed, through Theological colleges many men are now admitted into Holy Orders who have enjoyed the smallest possible amount of general training. Such a concession may be inevitable, and men of this stamp will often make useful clergymen so far as parochial ministrations go: but the Oxford hood is still a hall-mark. It is still a certificate of a certain amount of general, as distinct from special and professional training, even if it means far less than it formerly meant. And it is, perhaps, worth while to learn a lesson from the attitude of our University in the fourteenth century, and to press still in the interest of Theology itself—for the enforcement of such conditions as can alone preserve its distinction and enhance its dignity.

In the rise of the mendicant orders there was witnessed a genuine outburst of a fervent religious spirit, directed with no selfish aims, in complete and humble self-dedication, by men of true holiness, inspired with exalted and unworldly ideals. Dominic and Francis arose in an age when the older monastic orders, which had never attempted to touch the masses of the population, had, at least in this country, sunk into uselessness. The secular priests were steeped in ignorance, unable to preach to their flocks, or to exercise over them any real spiritual influence. The superior clergy were largely employed in affairs of state—were laymen rather than clerics.

Into the social life of the thirteenth century the friars came as a new regenerative force, a fresh inspiration; they were in the world, yet not of it; in touch with the people, with a close intimacy which was an unknown experience; the teachers of divine truth, the relievers of bodily distress, the sowers forth of a pattern of Christian service, of faith working by love, among the neglected multitudes to whom the Gospel of Christ had never been thus made known.

And so, in spite of the many and various elements of discord which such an awakening inevitably created, their work grew and prospered, their number and their influence increased with almost incredible rapidity. But the seeds of decay were there, and the too frequent tragedy of History was soon to be repeated in the swift decadence of the mendicant orders, in their fall from a lofty spiritual height, in the corruption by the world of the forces which were sent out to conquer it.

A century and a half almost exactly marks the interval between the death of St. Francis and the death of John Wycliffe, the most famous opponent of the mendicants, and an incident which occurred at St. Mary's church about a century after that which I have described today brings into prominence one of the closing scenes of a conflict between the forces of reform and free thought and the stubborn orthodoxy of the authorities of the mediaeval church.

Of this I hope to speak on a future occasion.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Ceremonies and Processions of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH. (Cambridge: University Press.)

The nucleus of this book is MS. 148 in the Cathedral Library, written apparently about 1445, and consisting of "fifty leaves of vellum." While calling it for convenience a Processionale, the editor, with that precision and care which makes the sight of his initials or his name a welcome sign-post to liturgical students, observes that the MS. really "picks up the processions at their concluding stage," and "presupposes the existence . . . of an ordinary processional." Mr. Wordsworth thinks that it may have been written for the use of some senior member of the chapter, who might have to officiate in the absence of the bishop and the dean: and he points out that its special interest lies in its containing rites peculiar to the Church of Salisbury itself, e.g. the form for the bidding of the Bedes, the Maundy "potus caritatis," the Order for Processions "causa venerationis," and "also forms and oaths for use at enthronizations, installations," &c. He thinks too that "it is no doubt mainly to the existence of these precedents, which were of practical value, that the MS. owes its survival." The MS. is thus primarily of interest to the local antiquary, and the editor supplements it with an interesting collection of materials from the Salisbury archives which throw light on the way in which things were done at Salisbury.

To the student, with ample leisure, on the spot Mr. Wordsworth's collections would be delightful reading: but to the general student of liturgies his book is equally welcome. We may take his MS. of 1445 and work it into the Processionale of 1508, as published by the Dean of Carlisle. We shall then learn several things that the average parish priest, who wants to get up a procession and only succeeds in providing a "choral walk," would be the better for knowing: for example, that the elaborate rites of a spacious church cannot be copied anywhere; that usages have always been very largely local; and yet again, that, though accommodating themselves to local exigencies in detail, they kept true to a type or an ideal. And this, in the case of a procession, we take to be the aim not of meandering about the church to be looked at, but of going somewhere, as to the rood, or to the font, &c., with the definite purpose of doing some particular thing. One day results will percolate down those busy with worship in practice. Meanwhile we thank Mr. Wordsworth for another collection of valuable materials for a scientific study of English rites and ceremonies.

The Christian Ministry. By the late J. B. LIGHTFOOT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Durham. (London: Macmillan.)

This is a convenient reprint of Bishop Lightfoot's famous dissertation on the Christian Ministry, originally put forth in his Commentary on the Epistle to the Philippians. We are glad that the Trustees of the Lightfoot Fund have thought it right to append the various paragraphs—all too short and few—on the same subject which came from his pen in later years; for, as Dr. Moberly has remarked, "Inferences which the Bishop himself repudiated were on all sides largely drawn" from his dissertation, and it was not quite obvious whether they were not legitimately drawn. But these after utterances show that at any rate they were inferences he had never intended to draw.

The Old Testament and the New Scholarship. By J. P. PETERS. (London: Methuen & Co.)

This book, which is one of the volumes in Messrs. Methuen's "Churchman's Library," edited by Mr. J. H. Burn, is a readable and interesting account of the general results of the "new Scholarship," literary and archaeological, as applied to the Old Testament. The standpoint is on the whole frankly critical and liberal: in chapter iii, however, there is overmuch caution in stating what we suspect to be the true mind of the writer in regard to the historical value of the story of Christ's virgin-birth. The subject is, however, mentioned in less ambiguous language on p. 150. Dr. Peters often shows a very pleasant and clever humour, as in his criticism of the faults of the Prayer-book version of the Psalter. The literary style is sometimes at fault.

The word "panicky" on p. 39 is new to us, and we do not desire its further acquaintance: and on p. 101, "St. Anna and other virgin saints" is a misleading form of expression. On p. 238, II is a misprint for I. We notice that the Revised Version, as we commonly call it, is here regularly referred to as the "Canterbury Version."

BIOGRAPHY.

Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I. M.A., LL.D., By FRANCIS HENRY SKRINE, F.R.S. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

The felicitous memorial of friendship, of which Lord Dufferin spoke by anticipation when he unveiled the bust of Sir William Hunter in the Indian Institute, has now appeared; and it is in every way worthy of his eulogy. It is a touching expression of deep friendship, even of hero-worship. Dedicated to his widow, the description of Sir William's "life, which she brightened and achievements in which she shared," is throughout a tribute of affection and honour as warm as she could have desired. This, indeed, of the two ways of writing biography, is probably in the long run the most illuminating. We see before us his best friends saw him; we see him, as we should all wish to be seen, at the best; and we learn how good that best was.

In the case of the extraordinarily full and energetic life of Sir William Hunter, the method that Mr. Skrine has adopted was perhaps not only the best, but the indispensable method. His work was of a kind which could be seen best from within; and of his character it can only be said that its kindness, its buoyancy, and its charm, could only fully be appreciated by those who were brought within the circle—wide enough, indeed—of his intimates. He was a man of delightful freshness and enthusiasm, full, as it always seemed, of the milk of human kindness. And this aspect of his life is most happily and most fully illustrated in Mr. Skrine's pages. The letters which form the foundation of the biography are singularly fresh and vivacious, and bring us face to face with the indomitable optimism and confidence of the writer. The story of the life, too, is well worth reading. It is a tale of perseverance such as it is good to hear told. And there have been few records of literary industry which surpass it. We have perhaps been inclined to regard Sir William Hunter as, first of all, a magnificent organizer of literary industry. That is, indeed, the first aspect which most of the works published by him bore in the eyes of his contemporaries. But with the present work before us we are in a position to estimate the extraordinary energy, and the extraordinary output, of the writer himself. He knew how to utilize every moment; he could tear the heart out of a book in the briefest of hours; and he conscientiously and rigidly devoted large and set spaces of time to deep and hard intellectual labour. This is not the place in which to estimate the value of his achievements; but, at least, we may say that the work which he did had never been done before, and will remain for future generations the indispensable foundation for a real knowledge of Indian history and Indian life. High as was his work as a scholar, his work as a popularizer of knowledge will be recognized to have been even more obviously beneficial. It has taught Englishmen about India, and linked India to England in a way which it is difficult sufficiently to eulogize without apparent extravagance. It is impossible to turn over the pages of Mr. Skrine's book without being struck again and again by the abounding sympathy with all that is high and noble in native life and aspirations that is shown in Sir William's letters. It was, indeed, the hall-mark of his genuineness as a scholar and as a man. And while we recognize the soundness of his judgements as an investigator and an administrator, we should give but an inadequate idea of his position if we omitted another side of his feeling—his thorough appreciation of Christian teaching. Side by side with the remarkable and very similar words of R. L. Stevenson on missions must be placed those of Sir William Hunter:—

Speaking as an Englishman, I declare my conviction that missionary enterprise is the highest modern expression of the world-wide life of our race. I regard it as the spiritual complement of England's instinct for colonial expansion and imperial aggrandisement, and believe that any falling off in England's missionary efforts will be a sure sign of swiftly coming national decay.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 10.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began January 20. Full Term ends March 15.]

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

Miss Halhed's Picture Exhibition, at Messrs. Hills and Saunders.
(And succeeding days of the Term.)
O.U.H.C. v. Woolwich Garrison.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, *Cing Mari*.
8.15 p.m.—O.U. Architectural and Historical Society: Meeting at the Ashmolean.

THURSDAY, January 30.

10 a.m.—Congregation: Degrees.
8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That this House agrees with Kipling in thinking that Sport occupies too large a place in English life." (Mover: Mr. D. L. Savory, St. John's.)
8 p.m.—Assembly Room, City Buildings: Miss Leila Taylor's Chamber Concert.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, *Carmen*.

FRIDAY, January 31.

Meeting of the Junior Scientific Club, at the Museum.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, *Lothar*.

SATURDAY, February 1.

O.U.H.C. v. Blackheath.
2 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, *Faust*.

2.45 p.m.—O.U. Architectural and Historical Society: Excursion to Sunningwell.
8 p.m.—Theatre: The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, *Maritana*.

SUNDAY, February 2. *Sexagesima Sunday.*

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
10.30 a.m.—The Rev. the Margaret Professor of Divinity, Christ Church. (Assize Sermon.)
8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Right Rev. the Bishop of Liverpool.

TUESDAY, February 4.

2 p.m.—Convocation.
O.U.H.C. v. Oxford Graduates.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Coventry.
2 to 7 p.m.—Sale of Work and Entertainment in aid of the Bloemfontein Mission, at Worcester House.
8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.
8.15 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Evening Meeting in Lecture Room No. 4, New Buildings, New College. Mr. H. E. Counsell, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on "The Monuments in Hereford Cathedral," illustrated by lantern slides.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

	ATHLETICS.	EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.	THEATRE AND MUSIC.
February.			
Th. 6	O.U.A.F.C. v. London, at Queen's Club.	...	O.U.D.S. <i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> , at the Theatre.
Fri. 7	...	...	" " (Matinée and Evening).
Sat. 8	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Lennox ... O.U.A.F.C. v. Old Cartshams, on the New Ground.	...	" " (Matinée and Evening).
Mon. 10	...	Examination for the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship. Annual Meeting of the Church Missionary Society, in the Town Hall.	" " (Evening).
Tu. 11	...	O.U. Antiquarian Society: Meeting in Merton College Chapel. Mr. Allfrey will give a demonstration on the architecture of the Chapel and Mr. Raven will describe the Brasses.	O.U.M.C. "Public" Classical Concert (Messrs. A. Gibson, H. Wynne Reeves, A. Hobday, C. Ould, C. Hobday, A. Rowlands, J. Egerton, E. F. James), at the Town Hall.
Wed. 12	O.U.H.C. v. Rugby ...	Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges. Examination for Mathematical Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.	

NOTES AND NEWS.

THOUGH we see in a London paper that a News Agency reports that owing to the Coronation the Oxford Term will end on June 18 instead of June 25, as far as we here on the spot can discover Commemoration will take place in the same week as the Coronation and other public ceremonies. The *Gazette* last Wednesday announced that Tuesday, June 24, has been proposed as the date for the Encaenia, and we hear that Magdalen and Oriel will hold their Balls on Monday, June 23, to be followed next evening by New College and Trinity. With all due deference, therefore, to our contemporary, and though one of the lessons the war has taught us is that the man on the spot knows nothing compared with the man in the arm-chair here or in Holland, we venture to believe that the facts are as we have stated them, and that the effect of the Coronation upon "Commem." will be to concentrate it into two days instead of advancing it a week and—horrible idea—curtailing the Easter Vacation by the same extent.

Easter is very early this year, and consequently those events whose dates depend on Easter will be upon us sooner than usual. One is accustomed to seek relaxation at the hands of the O.U.D.S. at a rather more advanced period of the Term than the middle of the third week, yet it is next Wednesday that the first performance of *Two Gentlemen of Verona* will be given. There are a good many people to whom it will seem but the other day that the O.U.D.S. were performing this play, but, though it may be hard to realize, two full generations of undergraduates have come up and gone down since then, and the inexorable logic of mathematics shows one that it is as much as nine years ago. The O.U.D.S. have our best wishes for the complete success of their venture.

Another event which is earlier this year is the Boat Race. With the race fixed for March 22, it is not surprising to find the crew practically settled at this early point of the Term. The chief difficulties have been to decide among the many candidates for the position of Bow, and to find a Stroke. We rather regret that, even under the special and unhappy circumstances of the situation, it should have been decided to bring up a fifth-year man to row who, we believe, would not otherwise have been in residence. As far as regards our chance of winning the race this solution of the difficulty has greatly improved our prospects, but we think it is a pity that the four-years' rule should not apply to the Boat Race as well as to all other Inter-University contests. Indeed, as far as we know, the only argument in support of making the Boat Race an exception to the general rule is that there are precedents in its favour. Still, it must be about ten years since a fifth-year man rowed in the Oxford boat, and we are not inclined to regard this as one of the things which they do better at Cambridge. It would of course be unfair for us, with our four-years' residence, to propose that only undergraduates should row, but while allowing that there can be no objection to a man who would otherwise be down coming up to row in his fourth year, still less to a fifth-year man rowing who had been absent in South Africa, we must confess to a prejudice in favour of the four-years' rule.

Intending candidates for the I. C. S. examination, which is to be held in London in August, are not altogether persons to be envied. Those who have to plant themselves down in London immediately after the Schools are over, with the prospect of six weeks hard work under a July sun, with another delightful three weeks of examination at the end of

that, deserve rather our commiseration. London in the Dog-days is hardly a delectable city. A few years ago it was possible to prepare for the examination under far more attractive circumstances in Oxford. The advantages of doing so are obvious: it is very easy to get exercise, rooms and prices are cheaper than in London, books are quite accessible, and life is altogether healthier and pleasanter. But since Messrs. Carter and Lee ceased to prepare pupils for the I. C. S., candidates have had to betake themselves to London. An attempt, which has our best wishes for its success, is being made by Mr. Lee, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Sturt, of Queen's College, to fill the gap thus left vacant. They have arranged a set of eight courses, from June 16 to July 26, on subjects which either do not form part of "Greats," or which are not fully dealt with in that examination. These include English Literature, English History, General Modern History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Roman Law, and Political Science. Experienced lecturers have been engaged, and the scheme may be safely recommended to any Oxford man who is thinking of trying for the I. C. S. For further particulars they are invited to apply to Mr. Sturt (5 Park Terrace), who would be glad if names might be sent in to him as early as possible, as the scheme is at present only provisional, and depends on whether a sufficiently large number of names are sent in.

Quite recently, as most of our readers are aware, an influential meeting was held in London to support the proposal for the establishment and endowment of a Chair of Modern History in the University of Cape Town, which must have earned the approval of all here in Oxford. At that meeting a letter was read from Mr. Bryce which drew next day some characteristic comments from the *Daily News*. We can leave the journal's remarks to their own obscurity; no one who takes a scientific interest in a branch of intellectual or educational study "cares one scrap" for any opinion which the *Daily News* may choose to express. But with Mr. Bryce it is admittedly different, and his letter, we are sure, gave great pain to his many friends and his more numerous admirers in the University of Oxford, of which he was for twenty-three years a Professor, and of which he has always been one of her most brilliant sons. The proposal was one deliberately freed from all political issues—it was an appeal for funds to enable a struggling University to fulfil the better its functions as a place of learning and education—the appeal was made to the educated, irrespective of creed or party. It is therefore little short of deplorable that an eminent historian and publicist, writing as such, not as the ex-cabinet minister, should "hint a sneer and hesitate dislike"—should, unprovoked, drag into the discussion of a proposal dealing with science and education the party issue. That Mr. Bryce happens to belong to this party and not that it is beside the question—the lamentable fact is that he allowed himself to write as he did; and that a historian who has won a European reputation should thus publicly proclaim his disbelief in the impartiality of professors and historians is even more lamentable. In America, as Mr. Bryce has himself shown, lies the confutation. The splendid generosity of American millionaires to the Universities of the land in which they made their millions is something of which Americans and millionaires may well be proud. The University of Oxford rightly would consider it an impertinence to the donor, and an insult to the holder of the Chair, were it to inquire what were the political opinions of a given benefactor. That Mr. Carnegie is a Democrat of the Democrats is one of those things which no one remembers, praises, or blames when he offers two million pounds to the Universities of his native land; and Mr. Bryce may ask the Professors of Political Economy at Glasgow, Aberdeen, or

Edinburgh, who may benefit by Mr. Carnegie's munificence, as to whether when they lecture on Trusts as economic phenomena they will remember that the donor of their Chairs is a gigantic shareholder in the Steel Trust. The insinuation is, we repeat, an insult. Mr. Bryce's argument was all the more to be regretted because it had not even the merit of candour or courage. That, stripped of its verbiage and its qualifications, it will be repudiated in every University, and by every one who values the true interests of learning and education is certain; that it will damage Mr. Bryce's own reputation for impartiality as a historian and a publicist is unfortunately as certain, and equally to be deplored. But we venture to hope that the cause of the Chair of History at Cape Town will not be harmed once the real meaning of the issue is understood, and that the rich, at any rate, have a truer faith in the devotion to their sciences of those who "profess" them in an English-speaking University.

A. G., not content with giving to our columns last week a poem in his best style, for which we are properly grateful, grateful, that is, with the hope of more in the future, also appeared the same week with an admirable piece in the *Cornhill*, entitled the "Consolation of Mediocrity." Those who would like to see "what Aristotelle calls the Meson," and Horace, "the golden mean," turned with playful happiness into a philosophy of the hour, should read the lines for themselves. But, if a preacher of the doctrine of the mean, A. G. is not a "mediocre" poet, and it shows culpable ignorance or carelessness that the *Athenaeum* should call him Mr. Arthur Godley. The Harrow candidate who in a recent scholarship examination, with laudable patriotism, said boldly of one of Browning's best things, "This by the poet Godley," made a nobler error.

How many persons, we wonder, have been and will continue to be misled by the notices in calendars and books of reference. Oxford Term ends or Cambridge Term begins on some date days, sometimes weeks, before or after the members of the University actually "go down" or "come up." The mysteries of the difference between Full Term and Term for the purposes of degrees, &c., can hardly be fathomed by the outside world. Long ago the sensible Whitaker took to noting specially the dates of the Inns of Court Dining Terms. He ought to do something of the same sort for Oxford and Cambridge. The last to be misled was the Great Central Railway Company. That enterprising society, seeing that the Oxford Term ended on the 17th, provided a large number of extra coaches on trains running on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of December last. But "Collectors" and the real end of Term was a week before, and when the men really wanted to go down they could not find room in the ordinary trains.

The Company, however, believe they have now made arrangements to prevent any such misunderstanding in the future, and those who want to go North without changing, at the end of Term, will find, we are told, everything arranged for their convenience.

The O.U.R.U.F.C. have opened the second portion of the season rather inauspiciously with a defeat from Moseley by a margin of 19 points. The good game which Moseley gave us up here towards the beginning of last Term might have prepared one for an equally even struggle in the return match, though our team certainly improved considerably on the form they then showed. Still, even allowing for the fact that we were not at full strength, the result was not what one expected. Moseley have done pretty well this season, but there must have been something very much amiss with

our team. We can only hope their better form will re-assert itself.

With the Lent Term it is on the Association Team rather than on the Rugby Fifteen that the attention of footballers is directed, and with the "Varsity" "Soccer" match not very far distant one is naturally inclined to ask what the prospects are. So far the Oxford Eleven cannot be said to have had a specially brilliant career: it has four successes to its credit, but has lost four and drawn four matches. Judging by the performances of the two 'Varsities against Mr. Dunn's Eleven—both matches were drawn, the score at Oxford being 3 all, at Cambridge 1 all—it would seem that we are slightly the better, as the team which we had to meet was rather stronger than that which faced Cambridge, and the goal by which Cambridge made the scores equal had an element of luck about it. However, the match would seem to be anybody's game, though we will hope for the best.

We noticed last week the Sale of Work for the Bloemfontein Mission. The Programme is now complete. It will take place on Wednesday, February 5, from 2 to 7 p.m., at Worcester House. There will be entertainments at 3 p.m. and at 5 p.m., in which Miss Rosina Filippi (Mrs. Dowson), Mrs. Nigel Playfair, Miss Rachel and Miss Ruth Daniel, and others, will take part. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. Sanday, Christ Church; Mrs. Daniel, Worcester House; Miss Field, Cowley Lodge; and the Rev. V. S. S. Coles, Pusey House.

A meeting of the Junior Scientific Club will be held in the Museum next Friday evening, when Professor Miers will give an account of his experiences in Klondyke last Summer Vacation, and Mr. H. L. Tidy will read a paper on "Some Unexplained Sounds."

The Women's University Branch of the Christian Social Union is making an interesting new departure this Term in having a course of three lectures from an outside lecturer. The subject is "The Science and Art of Charity," and the lecturer, Miss Sharpley of Cambridge, is well known as an authority on her subject. In a place where beggars are so numerous and assertive as in Oxford, such a course ought to be really useful. The lectures are on alternate Tuesdays, at 8.30 p.m. (beginning February 4), at St. Giles' Parish Room, and are open to all members of the C.S.U. (of whatever branch) and their friends.

It is interesting to see the present generation of reforming politicians defending institutions which were *anathema maranatha* to the older generation. Only last week, at the London County Council debate on Technical Education, such thorough-going radicals as Mr. Sidney Webb and "Comrade" Steadman were defending the City Companies against the acrimonious attacks of their colleague, Mr. Benn. In these days, when everything in English education is condemned, especially our technical education, it is satisfactory to learn that such "venerable abuses" as the City Companies are really succeeding in doing some little share of the work well. And Sir Walter Besant's great scheme of the People's Palace would have been dead long ago but for the timely aid of a City Company.

Resident Oxford is well represented among the lecturers at the Royal Institution this winter. Professor Foulton is giving two lectures on "Protective Mimicry in Insects," the subject which he has made peculiarly his own; and Mr. Hadow, of Worcester, has a course of four lectures on "The History of the Opera." Carlyle's prophecy, that the day of lectures

would soon be over, does not seem in any hurry to fulfil itself.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—

"If you find any difficulty about distinguishing between this Term and last, you need not go further afield than the Parks. The Museum has worked its wicked will with the old gate by Keble and has swallowed its prey. At the end of the Keble Road the *Porta Scientiæ Naturalis* gapes open, and all this week the myrmidons of the Museum have been busy erecting the "unclimbable iron fence" of which we have heard so much. At the beginning of the week it was still possible to enter the Parks by the old gate, but now the stern and unbending reactionary has to choose between the circuitous detour by South Parks Road and nerving himself to the Caudine Forks of the *Arc de Triomphe du Musée*."

Our contemporary, the *'Varsity*, has taken a step on which we think it is distinctly to be congratulated. It has given up its somewhat obscure and not altogether satisfactory College Correspondence in order to devote more space to athletic news. But that the *'Varsity* does us the compliment—which we certainly appreciate—of connecting this change with a paragraph in the *Magazine* last Term, we should hardly have ventured to regard them as cause and effect. Perhaps we may, in return, have the pleasure of congratulating the *'Varsity* on entering into its second year; may it never "go down."

It is really comforting, in these days of Baconian cyphers, anti-vaccination agitators, Anglo-Israelite dreamers, and other faddists, to find that in Oxford, at all events, the number of irrational persons (not to use a stronger term) is limited. The action of the magistrates here in enforcing vaccination has called forth a meeting of protest, but only twelve persons turned up. However, these worthy people have formed themselves into an association, with a name of portentous length, to propagate their heresies, and no doubt they will make up in noise what they lack in numbers.

Professors really seem to be cheap abroad. The *Ateneum* announces that a worthy citizen of Basle has left about £12,000 for the endowment of three new Chairs—of biology, philosophy, and critical theology. We in Oxford should think ourselves fortunate if we got one Chair for that sum of money: and even then its learned occupant would continually pursue a mild agitation against his inadequate stipend. But then Professors abroad have the work of the University on their shoulders, and so perhaps have less leisure.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent:—

"In your last number you made some remarks on Mr. Kipling's poem, *The Islanders*, with which, upon the whole, I cordially agree. But I cannot quite go with you when you justify the poet for confining his strictures to cricket and football. My exhaustive and profound acquaintance with the poet's works, as well as a careful and critical study of the poem in question, have convinced me that the passage as it stands is not genuine. No one who knows anything of Mr. Kipling's true mind—as revealed in his writings—can imagine that he ever intended to attack a game which approaches so closely to the actualities of warfare as football does. [We have here cut out an elaborate argument on this topic, with copious references.—EDITOR *O. M.*] Whatever Mr. Kipling actually wrote, we may be sure it was not 'muddled oafs at the goals.' The amateurs who do give so much time to mere games with balls as to be unable to serve the State are the golfers. Of the soul-destroying propensities

of that game I need not speak; does it not ruin the love of accuracy, foster a most intense selfishness, and encourage a shameless mendacity? The fact that the Westminster version of the poem contained the important variation 'muddled' for 'muddled' makes it clear that there is something wrong with the passage; indeed, I have reason to suspect deliberate falsification on the part of the compositor. The emendation I would suggest has the advantage of agreeing perfectly with the rhythm and scansion, of involving a very slight interference with the received text, and finally of being fully in harmony with what the poet obviously intended—being at present at the Cape, he has not been able to write and make the emendation for himself—it is 'muddled oafs at the holes.' The compositor was almost certainly a Scotchman. Anybody who feels the slightest doubt as to my theory need only visit Cowley Marsh and judge for himself."

The Association of Women University Teachers was able to present a very favourable report at its annual meeting last week. Its numbers have largely increased, and what is more satisfactory, and also a little surprising, salaries are said to show a tendency to rise. For the department of science teaching, the demand exceeded the supply. It would be interesting to know if the tide has turned with our own graduate teachers also, and whether the effect of I.C.S. competition has been to lessen the supply of teachers, and so to increase their average pay. We should like to think so.

We learn that the United Club proposes to hold a dinner in Oxford on Saturday, February 22, with Lord Valentia in the chair, and the Earl of Selborne as the principal speaker. Among the other Members of Parliament who have promised to be present are Messrs. Butcher, K.C., Griffiths-Boscawen, Hayes-Fisher, and Goulding. The dinner will be held at the Randolph Hotel.

We desire to call the attention of some of our correspondents to the fact that all communications to the Editor of the *Magazine* should be addressed to him at the Clarendon Press. Letters may be placed in the Press box at the Clarendon Buildings in Broad Street, or given in at the Clarendon Press Dépôt, 116 High Street.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*Sunday*, February 2, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. the Margaret Professor of Divinity, Christ Church, at St. Mary's. (Assize Sermon.)

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

February 2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Liverpool.
February 9. The Rev. H. Scott Holland, Canon of St. Paul's.

February 16. The Rev. H. St. J. S. Woolcombe, Head of the Oxford House.

February 23. The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Hereford.

March 2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Newcastle.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, January 30.	Thursday, March 13.
Thursday, February 27.	Saturday, March 22.

University Acts.

CONGREGATION.—Tuesday, January 28. The form of Statute augmenting the Stipends of the Examiners in the

Final Honour School of Modern History; diminishing the Stipends of the Examiners in Groups B (3) and D of the Pass School in the Second Public Examination, and of the Masters of the Schools; and making the Stipends of the Moderators appointed to examine Candidates not seeking Honours vary with the time of examination, while remaining unchanged in the aggregate for the period of one year, was promulgated and the Preamble thereof approved.

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION.—Tuesday, February 4, 2 p.m. The following form of Decree will be proposed: That the Encaenia be held this year on Tuesday, June 24.

University and College Notices.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1902.—The Trustees, acting on the recommendation of the Examiners, have made the following gifts:—£10 to I. O. Griffiths, Balliol College, and £5 to W. Right, Scholar of Brasenose College, in consideration of the excellence of their work in the recent examinations for the Senior and Junior Scholarships respectively.

ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—A Scholarship, founded by the late Mr. J. Abbott, of Halifax, will be awarded in Easter Term next, after an Examination in Mathematics. The Examination will begin on Tuesday, May 13, at 9.30 a.m., in the Schools.

The Professor of Music, Sir C. H. H. Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Hon. D.C.L., will give a Public Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, February 12, at 2.30 p.m. Subject: "The Differentiation of Style in Music" (continued).

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Woodbridge, M.A., gives notice that he will lecture during the present Term upon the Schools of the Emilia—Bologna, Modena, and Parma.

MERTON COLLEGE.—On January 22, T. E. Casson, of Trent College, Derbyshire, was elected to an Exhibition in Modern History.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—There will be an election, without examination, on May 6, to an Official Fellowship. The Fellow so elected must be a graduate of the University of Oxford and unmarried. He will be expected to reside in College, and to take part in the Classical Tuition, and particularly to superintend the work of those reading for Honours in the First Public Examination. Candidates are requested to make written application, enclosing testimonials, before Thursday, March 6, to the Rector, who will supply additional information with regard to the conditions of tenure, &c.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The following elections have been made to Scholarships and Exhibitions on the Casberd Foundation:—

To Scholarships (of the annual value of £80):—R. C. S. Bailey and C. L. Quibell.

To Exhibitions:—C. Brown, N. A. Richardson, R. W. Sutcliffe, R. E. Young, C. I. Evans, and I. Stratford.

The Scholarships and Exhibitions are confined to Commoners of the College.

JESUS COLLEGE.—The following elections have been made at this College:—

To Open Classical Scholarships:—A. C. Sergeant, of Manchester Grammar School; T. W. Lumb, of Manchester Grammar School; H. Lacey, of Bristol Grammar School; and C. L. Burt, of Christ's Hospital.

To Open Classical Exhibitions:—P. Riggall, of King Edward the Sixth's School, Louth; and J. W. Adams (private tuition).

To Welsh Classical Scholarships:—H. T. Tristram, of the

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; E. M. C. Denny, of Christ's College, Brecon; and G. E. Laurie, of Newport Intermediate School.

To Welsh Classical Exhibitions:—J. F. O. Lewis, of Haverfordwest Grammar School; R. M. Williams, of Jesus College and Llandovery College; and I. E. Williams, of Swansea Grammar School.

To a Welsh Mathematical Exhibition:—H. E. Ruddy, of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

To a Welsh Natural Science Scholarship:—K. L. Kenrick, of Ruabon County Grammar School.

To an Open Modern History Exhibition:—N. de L. Davis, of Reading College.

To a Welsh Modern History Exhibition: J. F. A. Thomas, of Jesus College and St. David's College, Lampeter.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.
March 18.—Lincoln College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.
March 4.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

March 11.—Keble College.
March 18.—Lincoln College.

IV. HISTORY.

March 11.—Keble College.
March 18.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.
June 3.—Christ Church.

V. HEBREW.

March 4.—Wadham College.

VI. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, January 29.
Evening—"Remember now thy Creator." Steggall.

Thursday, January 30.
Morning—"Great and marvellous are Thy works." Monk.
Evening—"Lift up Thine eyes round about." Goss.

Friday, January 31. Service without Organ.
Evening—"From the rising of the sun." Ouseley.

Saturday, February 1.
Morning—"Thou, Lord, our refuge hast been." Mendelssohn.
Evening—"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts." Handel.

Sunday, February 2. Purification of St. Mary the Virgin. Sexagesima.
Evening—"When to the Temple Mary went." Eccard.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Lincoln's Inn:—

R. R. Campbell (Christ Church).
D. G. Gilmore (St. Edmund Hall).
H. J. Godley (Balliol).
J. S. C. Bridge (New College).

Inner Temple:—

J. B. Lloyd (Magdalen).
H. C. B. Underdown (Balliol).
L. E. Vaughan-Williams (Merton).
A. Lyulph-Stanley (Balliol).
C. G. Moran (Wadham).
C. V. Fox (Balliol).

C. F. W. Struben (University).
H. L. Brackenbury (Corpus Christi).
F. B. H. Goldsmith (Magdalen).
G. L. MacEwen (Balliol).
C. B. Hulton (Magdalen).
G. H. Jäger (Balliol).
H. A. Baker (Christ Church).
H. O. Bodvel-Roberts (New College).
H. F. Hargreaves (Christ Church).

Middle Temple:—

B. W. Bentinck (Exeter).
G. Thomson (New College).
A. R. Thomas (Non-Coll.).

Gray's Inn:—

H. C. Bickmore (Non-Coll.).
H. W. Prichard (Kemble).
S. Nath Sen (New College).

BALLADE OF CIGARS.

O CALL us not weeds, we are flowers from o'er sea;
In Hispaniola we blossomed and blew;
The merry-eyed blacks pulled us down from our tree,
And furled us and twirled us all tapering true
From our waists, with their girdle of gaudiest hue,
To our natty brown toes; and our hearts they are gay
With the summers of Ind, and we bring them to you
Till in smoke we have vanished away!

Black pipes are for fellows of lowly degree:
Cigarettes are but toys for the Woman that's New;
But the man that's a man will pull out a fusee,
And float on our smoke-wreath of heavenly blue
Away from black duties and debts overdue
To a country where nightingales sing on each spray,
Where in dreamy delights he shall drowse the day
through
Till in smoke we have vanished away!

Old comrades grow testy when gout nips their knee:
Your adored Angelina will sour to a shrew;
Such hectoring, grumbling, and scolding! But we,
We are sweet as the summery breath that we drew
In spicy plantations of sunshine and dew,
And there by the palms in the bend of a bay
We set you to laugh at black care and his crew
Till in smoke we have vanished away!

We turn into ashes: from ashes we grew,
Poor perishing creatures! And what of your clay?
O *carpe diem* is the rule for us two
Till in smoke we have vanished away!

G. W. A.

THE BACON-SHAKESPEARE CONTROVERSY.

ONE reads from time to time in the newspapers letters calling attention to a real or supposed alteration in the seasons. Spring is earlier or winter is milder than it was of yore. One does not put much faith in these generalizations, which are usually of a hasty character, drawn, one supposes, "from one swallow." Yet if one swallow—or shall we say, a flock of unmistakable gulls?—be under any circumstances portentous, the "Bacon-Shakespeare" agitation, which has lately provided so much "comic relief" to the sober columns of the *Times*, would justify us in revising the date of the silly season

in our almanacs. If an equally voluminous correspondence should follow the articles on the so-called "Christian Science," which have also appeared in recent numbers of that journal, we shall surely have the grounds for an induction, or at any rate what Mr. W. H. Mallock would regard as a case for a serious committee of calendariographers. We should probably, in fact, be reduced to this dilemma: either this is the silly season, or "things are not what they seem," and the *Times* is really edited from the office of *Punch*.

At any rate, this Bacon-Shakespeare controversy—if controversy it can be called—has afforded us some highly amusing and, incidentally, instructive reading for the Christmas holidays. It is to be feared that Mrs. Gallup's cipher has been to Mr. Mallock as the oracle in reliance upon which Croesus once crossed the Halys, which bounded his own territory. Wide as are the fields with which Mr. Mallock's acute and restless intelligence is familiar, by transgression into the domain of the Baconists he has gone perilously near to destroying a considerable reputation. Even up to the last one could not help cherishing a hope that, before the Christmas holidays were quite over, we should have Mr. Mallock coming forward to the footlights, and demonstrating how he had been making fools of us all: in which case we should only have regretted the vanished touch of the hand that gave us *The New Republic*. It will probably give no particular satisfaction to Mr. Mallock to hear that his article, joke or no joke, actually converted a certain number of schoolboys—in the sixth form of one of our public schools. Being set the question, "What light do the plays of Shakespeare throw upon his character?" several boys of this form began their answer with words to the following effect: "Since Mr. Mallock has conclusively proved in last month's *Nineteenth Century* that Bacon was the real author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, these plays naturally do not throw much light upon the character of the latter." Mr. Mallock perhaps did not write to secure these converts; but one can fancy Mr. Sinnett, and other single-minded Baconists, hailing such a conversion as a sign that Time and Young England are on the side of the great Truth in its struggle with the arch-impostor of Stratford-on-Avon.

One merit of the correspondence is that it affords admirable opportunity for the study of controversy as an art or a passion of human kind. It is true that no educated person without a bee in his bonnet can come to it with a perfectly open mind. It would be as reasonable to ask a man to discuss, without prepossessions, the question whether there ever was such a person as Queen Elizabeth, or whether Bacon did not invent the whole of her reign to the glorification of his really quite commonplace mother. We all know, of course, that the "Baconian theory" is a mere tissue of rubbish. But because it is such rubbish, because the whole discussion is so unreal, so far from touching in the least either our business or our bosoms, it is quite possible to project ourselves—so long as we keep out of the controversy—into the state of mind of an impartial judge. This one can do so rarely!

Looking at the correspondence from this external point of view, one cannot fail to be struck by the curious effect which controversy has upon a man's judgement. The first thing to be consumed in the heat of discussion is the sense of proportion. Instead of answering, or trying to answer, the main point of your adversary's argument, you seize upon some miserable little side-issue, or mere phrase even, and imagine that you are getting the better of your man while you are worrying his cuff or his coat-tails. And on the other hand, very likely your adversary was wrong on this point, and put in quite unnecessarily some irrelevant or inaccurate statement. At the moment it seemed to him a valid argument; at any rate he thought it a good enough stick to beat you with. The very protagonists of this Bacon-Shakespeare correspondence

furnish an illustration. Mr. Mallock, having clearly no arguments at his disposal, twits Mr. Sidney Lee with boastfulness. This of course is very good business, abusing Shakespeare's attorney, as it were. And Mr. Lee had, no doubt, treated Mrs. Gallup and company somewhat cavalierly; but think what he must, as a referee, have suffered from Baconomania! But suddenly Mr. Mallock sees that he has an argument. Mr. Lee has compared Dickens and Keats to Shakespeare—Eve! the enemy is delivered into his hands! Of course Mr. Lee never meant what Mr. Mallock assumes that he did: if writers used the same words in the same sense, one as another, controversy would cease, and conversation languish. But it was odd that Mr. Sidney Lee should have used the argument of the disparity between the performance and the *provenance* of Dickens and Keats. Any one not engaged in the controversy would have told him at once that of course it would be seized upon and twisted to his adversary's use. And even in the sense in which Mr. Lee used the argument, it is no more than a grain of sand in the mountain of proofs that Bacon did not "write Shakespeare." Take, again, the indiscretion of Mr. R. B. Marston. Rightly perceiving the modern, not to say American, flavour of Mrs. Gallup's Bacon's Autobiography, he must needs point in triumph to the well-known Americanism of omitting the *u* in words like "honour." True enough, it is an Americanism nowadays, but, if he had not been engaged in controversy, Mr. Marston would surely not have needed Messrs. Gay and Bird to point out instances of its occurrence in sixteenth and seventeenth-century books!

These two instances are taken from writers whose general position gives one no reason for suspecting their sanity or judgement. It would hardly be illustrating the normal characteristics of controversy to quote from the other side. But among the humours of controversy Mr. Blackburn's argument from parallel passages of Shakespeare and Bacon must take a high place. If the similar use in different writings of proverbial expressions and references to familiar facts known or supposed about music, love, fortune, habitual liars, crocodiles, lions, cockatrices, Aristotle, chameleons, carduus benedictus, coluquintida, be held to indicate identity of authorship, we shall be able to compress our catalogues and considerably abbreviate our literary histories. No wonder Bacon seems to be gradually absorbing, in the belief of thoroughgoing Baconists, the copyright, so to speak, in most of the literature of the age of Elizabeth, and to have at any rate a serious stake in one of the best-known literary enterprises of the age of Anne! Is it possible that Bacon was really an emanation, a something not quite canny? According to his own account (*per* Mrs. Gallup), he was the son of Queen Elizabeth. Will he turn up in a Pope-cipher as a son of Queen Anne? Is there not something suspicious in the mysticism of the *Rape of the Lock*?

Even Mr. Sinnett seemed somewhat staggered, or "mildly excited," as the Gallup-Bacon would say, by the discovery that Bacon either wrote, or quoted from memory, Pope's *Homage*. Yet neither that, nor any other fact elicited in the controversy, may be expected to have converted any of the controversialists. Political diarists record the very rare instances of a vote being influenced by a speech in Parliament: and the number of converts made by controversial writings is probably almost as small as that of persons persuaded to change their minds by oratorical force or skill. All controversy is after all very much like that of the law-courts. Advocates in court do not hope to convince one another: and advocates out of court, if they hope to do so, will be disappointed. Their arguments are marshalled, their proofs thrust, and their abuse hurled, for the enlightenment, or the amusement, of us who look on and listen. *Securus judicabit orbis terrarum*: and in this Bacon-Shakespeare controversy its judgement has long ago been given.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE EIGHT.

ROWING during this last week has been followed under most favourable conditions, with the exception of a day or two when there was a rather nasty cross-wind. There is very little stream running considering the time of year, and the river is hardly above its summer level. The 'Varsity Eight has undergone considerable changes, and may now be considered to be practically settled. W. A. L. Fletcher came down on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 21 and 22, to help in settling the order. On Tuesday, January 21, Long and Whaley each stroked for one journey, but on Wednesday, Huntley (University), who rowed bow in last year's Eight, came in at stroke. Drinkwater (Wadham) also performed in two out of the three journeys at bow, displacing Willis of Magdalen. In the last journey all the old Blues were rowing, and the order has not since been changed. Swanzy, Kelly, and Willis gave way to Hale, Long, and Drinkwater. On Saturday the crew went their first long journey, coached by Mr. Bourn, who was accompanied by C. E. Johnston of New College, who rowed in 1899 and 1900. The work was not very hard; the crew paddled down to Sandford Lock, and dropping down to the Horse Gate, started off at a row. After about a minute the order was given to paddle, and the Ferry at Nuneham was reached with two more short bursts. On the way up a minute was rowed in Kennington Reach, the stroke being about 28. The names and latest weights of the crew are:—

	st.	lb.
Bow. G. C. Drinkwater (Wadham) ...	11	7
2. D. Milburn (Lincoln) ...	11	13
3. J. Younger (New College) ...	12	10
4. H. J. Hale (Balliol) ...	12	12
5. J. G. Milburn (Lincoln) ...	13	3
6. A. de L. Long (New College) ...	12	12
7. H. W. Adams (University) ...	12	1
Stroke. F. O. J. Huntley (University) ...	11	5
Cox. G. S. MacLagan (Magdalen) ...	8	6

THE TORPIDS.

Practice for the Torpids has been most vigorous during the last week. The special feature of this year's plan seems to be the encouragement of journeys below locks. On Saturday there were no less than nine boats below locks—New College I and II, Balliol, University, Merton, Corpus, Keble, Christ Church, Wadham, while Trinity were only prevented from going by the terrible crowd at Iffley Lock. The general standard is not at present very high, as the time throughout is ragged, and there is very little life at the beginning. Worcester are perhaps about as lively as any. New College are at present backward, but have a fair swing and lots of strength, and will give University, even if they improve a great deal, a lot of trouble before they are deposited from the head place. University are at present not very good, but they have a tower of strength in Monier-Williams at stroke, who, though not a pretty oar himself, is sure to get the last ounce of work out of his crew. Magdalen have some heavy men rowing, as also have Balliol, but they seem to lack "devil," which, in a Torpid, is everything. Brasenose, who have exhibited a most admirable spirit this year in tubbing almost every one in the College, are a hard-working crew, and any success they may attain will be thoroughly popular. There has been hardly time to observe the progress of the crews lower down the list, but by next week, when they have regularly settled down to training, some account of them will be given.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. MOSELEY.

Moseley inflicted a severe defeat on us last Saturday. The Welsh Union had requested Strand Jones not to play, in view of the approaching international match, and Barrett (St. John's) took his place in the team. Kershaw was prevented by stress of work from turning out, and was replaced by Stoop (University); Wordsworth (Queen's) and Hutcheson (Hertford) played vice Cartwright and Odgers, who are both injured. With the side thus weakened a hard game was inevitable, for Moseley were only just beaten last Term by the 'Varsity's best side. The Moseley team all played a capital game throughout, E. M. Baker at three-quarter being especially prominent. On our side there was a total lack of combination, the forwards never letting the ball out properly, and the three-quarters, of whom Terry and Eberle were the worst, did not play up to form. Swanzey was perhaps the best of the forwards. Stoop was slow in getting out his passes, but otherwise played well, while Barrett, who had more than his share of work, was fair at full back. Dowson, another old Oxford Blue, opened the scoring for Moseley, who led at half-time by two tries to nil. After this Raphael and Terry changed into their usual positions, Raphael having previously been on Eberle's wing; but Moseley continued to have it all their own way, our only chance of scoring being from a penalty kick, which was missed, and eventually we retired defeated by 2 goals and 3 tries to nil.

O.U.A.F.C. v. MIDDLESEX.

Played on the New Ground last Wednesday. Stocks was injured, so Johnson (Christ Church) was given a trial at back. After the kick-off the 'Varsity soon attacked, and Waller saved good shots from Comber and Morgan-Owen; but Middlesex were the first to score, their outside right making a good run and shot, which Wilkinson saved, but could not clear through being charged, and Kinghorn dashing up easily scored. The 'Varsity were not long in equalizing, as from one of several good runs made by Comber and Corbett, Comber shot a goal. Soon after Morgan-Owen rushed another, and then Waller saved several shots, Middlesex at this point being rarely dangerous, the 'Varsity half-backs being in good form. Next, Evans gave Morgan-Owen a pass, which he availed himself of and scored a very pretty goal. O'Brien, one of the visitors' backs, at this point was injured and had to leave the field. In spite of only having ten men, the visitors played up much better after half-time, but they could not manage to get through. Comber, who throughout played very well, scored another goal, and although the visitors pressed somewhat severely towards the end, and gave Wilkinson one or two awkward shots to deal with, no further scoring took place, the final result being 4-1 in favour of the 'Varsity.

Evans and Freeman were the weak spots in the 'Varsity side: the former lacks life and dash, and Freeman seems at present to have lost all his last Term's form. Morgan-Owen, Comber, and Wyld were the best.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—P. Johnson (Christ Church), H. Freeman (Oriel). *Half-backs*—R. S. Darling (Oriel), C. H. Wild (Oriel), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), W. H. B. Evans (Oriel), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

O.U.A.F.C. v. CASUALS.

The Casuals had a very fair side for this match on Saturday, but the 'Varsity were without Comber and Stocks, and Melver (Hertford) was given a trial at inside right instead of Evans. The match was a very lifeless one all through, the 'Varsity

giving quite the worst display imaginable, the half-backs being the only players to play in anything like form, and their play towards the end deteriorated, as Wyld had his ankle rather badly wrenched. The first half of the game was very even, but Corbett missed three very good chances by bad shooting, and several others were thrown away for the same reason. Drake made several good runs for the Casuals, but none of his centres were improved upon. In the second half the 'Varsity fell even more to pieces, and the forwards could make little headway. After some weak play by the Oxford backs Ward scored for the Casuals, and soon after Drake got right away and scored with a good shot. After this the 'Varsity made spasmodic efforts, Balfour-Melville making one or two good runs. Corbett missed a very easy chance, and a good shot by Morgan-Owen was well stopped by Hogarth. Soon after the end came with the Casuals 2 goals and 'Varsity none.

Although Comber's absence made a great difference to the combination of the forwards, it could hardly account for the feeble display given. Both Corbett and Balfour-Melville never give Morgan-Owen a chance in the centre, as they either centre too far in front or too far behind. Melver was hardly an improvement, and at present there seems to be no inside right up to 'Varsity form. C. H. Wild was the best of the half-backs, but they were badly supported by Johnson and Freeman, who did not back them up nearly enough. Altogether there is room for great improvement all round. Teams:—

'Varsity.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—P. Johnson (Christ Church), H. Freeman (Oriel). *Half-backs*—R. S. Darling (Oriel), C. H. Wild (Oriel), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), C. D. M'Iver (Hertford), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), H. A. Street (Brasenose), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

CASUALS.

Goal—A. H. Hogarth. *Backs*—S. L. King, P. Greatorex. *Half-backs*—J. D. Craig, G. F. Pollok-Hodell, H. K. Barnett. *Forwards*—C. F. Drake, V. G. Ward, C. F. Ryder, C. W. Alexander, H. S. Snel.

GOLF.

First-Class Handicap, Friday, January 24:—

G. B. Sanderson	...	80	...	7	...	73
W. H. Foster-Pegg	...	86	...	11	...	75
F. C. A. Wright	...	79	...	3	...	76
W. S. Medlicott	...	90	...	12	...	78
J. H. Peables	...	83	...	4	...	79
T. M. Ronaldson	...	83	...	4	...	79
N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	84	...	3	...	81
W. M. Grundy	...	91	...	10	...	81
H. W. Holloway	...	91	...	10	...	81
C. D. H. Corbett	...	91	...	9	...	82

Twenty-three entries; nineteen returns.

O.U.R.V.C.

On Thursday, January 23, the Battalion had a field-day on Shotover. The City Corps kindly sent out a company sixty-seven strong to form the enemy. The scheme of operations was that the City Corps should form the rearguard of a force retiring along the London road. The rearguard had orders to hold on to Shotover till five o'clock if possible, to allow the main body to retreat in good order. The object of the O.U.R.V.C. was to drive the enemy off Shotover by five o'clock. Operations commenced at 3.15 p.m., when the O.U.R.V.C. cyclists crossed Magdalen Bridge. They reported that the enemy were holding the north-west end of Shotover. The main body of the O.U.R.V.C., marching by Cowley Barracks and Magdalen Close, gained the west edge of Shotover without being discovered. But they were unable to

effect any serious impression on the enemy, because their reserves were suddenly attacked by a party of the enemy's cyclists moving along the Roman road. It was probably the intervention of these cyclists which saved the City Corps, because by the time the cyclists were driven off the City Corps had extended its left and thus secured its communications. However, the City Corps had gradually to fall back before superior numbers, and an attempt to outflank it on the right caused the retreat at one time to be very disorderly. When five o'clock came, the City Corps had fallen back about a mile, and was in considerable danger.

The umpire decided that the O.U.R.V.C. had not effected what was demanded of it, since the City had not been completely driven off Shotover. He also laid considerable emphasis on the fact that if the Battalion had turned out 500 strong instead of only 120 the decision would undoubtedly have been reversed.

The day was, save for the matter of numbers, very successful. There were the usual number of little accidents, patrols walking into one another, cyclists showing extraordinary hurry. D Company as usual was well to the fore in the firing line, conspicuous rather for dash than tactics. A Company seemed to regard friend and foe alike as fair game, and fired indiscriminately at either.

In the absence of the commanding officer Major Furze commanded the Battalion, and on return to the Drill Hall appealed to the Corps to furnish a company or a section for service in South Africa.

It has now been definitely decided to raise a section for South Africa, and a considerable number of names have been received at the Orderly Room.

A LETTER OF INVITATION.

TO AN OLD FRIEND, STILL AT SCHOOL.

Ir, dear old Leonard (sweet that name,
Beloved of poets ere to-day),
Through Oxford City you may chance
At any time to make your way,
At some near half-term holiday,
Or later, when the snow lies round
In Christ Church courts and Oxford streets,
And you some breathing space have found
From work and toil, come then and have
A smoke (no masters by) with me,¹
A talk of school and earlier days,
Of Sheridan and R.R.C.,
The best of men. A modest meal,
As Horace says, shall grace our board;
My scout remove—experience new—
No scanty piles of dust long stored.
As in old Cambridge streets, when I
Am with you there once more at home,
Through Magdalen Grove or Merton Fields,
Arm linked in arm, we'll lightly roam.
And you shall tell me tales of school,
The place I knew and love to-day,
And I will listen with delight,
Though like some old Homeric lay,
Told in an ancient chieftain's hall,
With brave Achaian men to hear,
Night after night took up the tale
(Gate-bills avaunt!) for none more dear

¹ Of course, strictly voluntary; as Achilles says that he will take Phoenix with him, when he sets sail—

αἴψα καὶ αὐτὸς ἰθὺς ἄγειν δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν αἴψα.

Than you of fellows I have known,

So keen, so loyal, loving all

That seemed to me most dear, when I

Sat in the well-remembered Hall.

You too shall tell me how you fired

Your team in many a match to fight—

And win, the goals yourself have saved,

The prospects, which I hope are bright.

And should you ask me why I send

This note of weak and feeble rhyme,

Yet token of affection true,

That grows and grows to aftertime;

Twice in three mornings have I got

A missive from you; this to say,

Come, when you like and time permits;

A welcome waits, whate'er the day. O. P.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

A VERY pleasantly artistic concert was given by Miss Violet Myers in the Town Hall Assembly Room on Friday evening. The concert-giver, who was heard in nine interesting and varied selections, possesses a well-trained high mezzo-soprano voice of clear, if not perhaps specially sympathetic, quality and large compass (though her high notes are less good than the rest); she has real dramatic power, and is also, unlike too many singers, an unaffected and intelligent musician. She was perhaps heard to most advantage in Brahms' "Liebestreu" and a charming old French song by Garat; but there were many good points in her renderings of all the numbers, though some—such as Mozart's "Deh vieni non tardar," Mr. W. H. Hadow's graceful "Song of the Four Seasons," and notably Franz's splendid "Im Herbste"—were taken rather slowly. Signor A. Simonetti played some unaccompanied Bach and other classical violin solos in very refined and musicianly style, and was joined in Bach's beautiful B minor duet sonata by Dr. Ernest Walker, who accompanied with very great taste and skill, and for his solo gave an admirable rendering of a Chopin Nocturne.

At the Balliol Concert on Sunday evening, Miss Jessie Grimson was the violinist, and was heard in Mozart's G major sonata (No. 11, Peters) and solos by Bruch and Saint-Saëns; Miss Marie Busch gave songs by Franck, Chopin, Cornelius, Brahms, Schumann, Malcolm Lawson, and W. H. Hadow, and Dr. Walker took the piano parts throughout. Next Sunday, Mr. James McInnes will be the singer.

THE THEATRE.

Loloh may not be a great comic opera, but as an evening's entertainment it was preferable to many of the modern musical comedies. It was acted by the same company that brought *La Poupée* last Term, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Fred Seymour and Miss Cavendish again winning the good opinions of the audiences.

The Man from Blankley's was acted to good houses. It seemed as if Mr. Anstey's amusing series of dialogues was hardly strong enough to be the foundation of a comedy, but the excellent acting of Mr. Champion and the rest of the company won an almost unqualified success.

A few years ago the performances by the Carl Rosa Company were regarded by many as well-meaning, ambitious efforts. But that attitude has now passed away, and serious musicians are among the first to welcome the great success which has attended the English rendering of the more well-known operas. The standard of the performance too is now

a higher one, and the visit of the company is one of the great events of the year in our largest provincial towns. *Timbaltier* was produced on Monday night in rather an abridged form. The flamboyant style of Herr Walther was quite suited to the part of the minstrel, his recitative in the first and third acts being finely declaimed. Mr. Arthur Deane, as Wolfram, was exceedingly good, but his song in the third act was an example of want of connexion between singer and orchestra. Nor were the musicians faultless in other parts, the finale to the first act rather losing in effect. It is a pity that the company does not carry with it an entire orchestra; to rely on a nucleus of ten or twelve out of a band of two dozen or more is a mistaken policy. The part of Venus was in very capable hands, and Miss Ludlam was a great success. Miss Lucille Hill, as Elizabeth, made the most of her part (of which a great deal was omitted). Her high notes were true and pure, and her voice of finer quality than when she appeared in London as Colette in *La Batache*. Miss Annie Walker, as the Shepherd Boy, gave an extremely clever representation of the flageolet player: it was only the note of the hautboy that betrayed her. The chorus was at its best, and we hope to hear them again this week—*Cinq Mars* on Wednesday, *Carmen* on Thursday, and *Lohengrin* on Friday.

THE UNION.

THERE was a good house on Thursday night to hear what promised to be a good debate on an interesting subject. The speaking was somewhat uneven, but on the whole maintained a high level.

The question for debate was, "That Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield policy is the only patriotic one at the present moment."

Mr. E. Macfadyen (Wadhani) said it was no mere newspaper platitude to say that the country was passing through a very great crisis. For the last three years it had suffered from casual and ignorant advice. Every one, from Sir William Harcourt and the revered Head of an Oxford College to Rudyard Kipling, had contributed their share, and the result was only lamentable confusion. The Government had only confounded confusion and thickened the political fog. This position of affairs had been completely changed by the appearance of Lord Rosebery and his speech at Chesterfield. The Chesterfield policy was the policy of a statesman, not of the mere politician. Mr. Macfadyen then discussed the bearing of the speech on the Liberal party, and ended with emphasizing Lord Rosebery's domestic policy. Mr. Macfadyen was eloquent, as always, but got into difficulties from a too lengthy introduction. In consequence he had no time to devote to the real question at issue, and his speech was rather vague and off the point.

Hon. E. Cadogan (Balliol) attributed the vagueness in the proposer's speech to the abstruse character of Lord Rosebery's utterances. He was only a vague theorizer on politics. The practical executor of the ideals Lord Rosebery preached was Mr. Chamberlain. The Chesterfield policy was a weak imitation of the patriotism of the Government. If Lord Rosebery wished to do anything, he must cut himself off from the confused party of Pro-Boers and enemies of their country who called themselves Liberals. The talk about national as opposed to party was foolish and ineffective. If Lord Rosebery wished to be really patriotic, let him combine with the Liberal Unionists. Mr. Cadogan made a very able and clear speech. We have seldom heard him to such advantage. He too, however, failed to get to close quarters with the motion.

Mr. T. A. Leach (Brasenose) aired the sentiments of an orthodox and devout Liberal rejoicing at the return of Lord Rosebery to the fold and trying to prove that he had really come back to it. He consequently came to the point more than previous speakers, but unfortunately soon wandered away from it. His nervousness made his speech disconnected and monotonous, and he apparently had great difficulty in coming to an end.

Mr. A. J. Costain (Lincoln) acknowledged the value of Lord Rosebery's destructive criticism, but complained that he had no constructive policy—no suggestions, for example, for Army Reform. His proposal of consulting foreign opinion about the justice of our cause was futile. Equally impracticable and useless was his peace policy. Mr. Costain made a most excellent speech, and was the only one of the first four speakers to really debate on the motion. He is, perhaps, inclined to be what the Scotch call "highfalutin."

Mr. H. Sacher (New College) denied that Lord Rosebery's policy was an imitation of Mr. Chamberlain's. He made many good points in his speech, but speaks too fast to be effective.

Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton) had no opinion of Lord Rosebery, and expressed his contempt freely. Much of his speech was good, and he has improved since last Term, but he still strains too much after empty epigrams.

Mr. C. E. M. Fry (Christ Church) made an able defence of Lord Rosebery's political career. He does not emphasize his points enough.

Mr. J. H. Morrell (Magdalen) related his experiences in the west of Ireland. His speech was too disconnected and conversational.

Mr. G. F. Helm (Exeter) attacked Lord Rosebery with vehemence, but without very much argument. He has a good manner, but speaks too fast.

Mr. W. A. Moore (St. John's) brought forward a strange interpretation of the motion. His speech was clear and interesting.

Mr. A. Maxwell (Christ Church) made what would have been an extremely good speech if it had not been delivered at such an alarming speed. He speaks much too fast to be effective.

On a division the motion was lost by 52 votes to 35.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

THE week has been marked by one Rugby and two Association matches. The former, against the Marlborough Nomads, resulted in a win for us by 1 goal and 4 tries to nil. This, however, will probably not interest you particularly, as you have met us already in that field.

At "Soccer" we drew with an eleven brought down by Mr. A. T. B. Dunn (1-1), and on Saturday defeated the Old Malvernians by 3 to 1. The team still leaves room for considerable improvement. Booker seems to excel in shooting, but his passing leaves much to be desired. Canney, at outside left, distinguished himself by scoring twice.

The University Boat seems to be settling down in the following order:—W. H. Chapman (*bow*), T. Drysdale, J. Edwards-Moss, C. W. H. Taylor, F. J. Escombe, H. B. Grylls, P. H. Thomas, R. H. Nelson (*stroke*), with Wasborough to cox. Meanwhile Lent boats crowd the river in various—mostly early—stages of advancement. There is nothing to be said about them yet.

In matters of general interest the University is in its usual attitude of dignified, somewhat somnolent repose. The "flannelled fool" is going the round of the small debating societies, a godsend to worried secretaries. The Union

somehow failed to get up much enthusiasm about Lord Rosebery, finally voting Tory in the traditional manner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

SIR,—Some correspondence and editorials that appeared in your columns last Term raise many points of interest regarding the Civil Service Examination which merit close attention, and, if only the comparative failure of Oxford last year (as regards the number of successful candidates) should induce the authorities to move in the direction of giving increased facilities for preparation, it will not be barren of results.

At Cambridge it is understood that arrangements have been made for providing special tuition for intending candidates, and surely in a matter of this kind Oxford will not be left behind.

The object of Universities being to give their students the best education procurable and to fit them for the business of life, it seems preposterous that the said students should be driven to "crammers" to prepare for an examination framed with a view to test that education.

There would hardly be any official assistance as regards that the student should be self-supporting. What now goes into the crammers' pockets would simply be diverted to the University coffers; it would, indeed, probably be worth a man's while to pay more to the University than he would to a crammer, as he would be saved the expense and other disadvantages of living in London.

The matter appears to be one of no small importance, affecting as it does the sources of supply for the higher grades of Government service both at home and abroad; and should be treated in the liberal and public-spirited manner that its importance demands. I enclose my card, and am,

Yours faithfully,
C. S. (RETIRED).

RIFLE-SHOOTING AND DRILL.

DEAR SIR,—In his letter which you published last week Mr. Bellairs does not state very explicitly what is his object in advocating Sunday rifle-shooting. He says that it is necessary to popularize tactics and rifle-shooting, but does not suggest any method of making the former a popular pastime. It would no doubt be a good thing if every able-bodied man in the kingdom was taught how to use a rifle, but if he is not at the same time taught some sort of drill, his knowledge of and skill with the rifle are not of much use to his country. Surely Mr. Bellairs does not think with Dr. Conan Doyle that "with a moderate efficiency with the rifle the able-bodied population of this country could, without its fleet and without its professional soldiers, defy the united forces of Europe?"

For delaying purposes no doubt a body of riflemen would be of some value, but to get a large number of men into a defensive position requires a certain amount of unity and co-operation. For such a body to retire would be impossible without some sort of discipline and drill. General Sir F. Maurice recently said: "If we can get sufficient unity and sufficient co-operative action among a number of men who can take advantage of our close country to impose delay upon an enemy, it is sufficient for us without their being under precisely the form of unity which we find necessary for soldiers." Let the drill be simple by all means, but some sort of system is necessary, as also is frequent practice of operations in the field. In an intricate country like England, practice would be peculiarly necessary, for of all methods of fighting "hedgerow fighting" is the most difficult. Surely to popularize tactics some additional attraction must be offered to induce men to join either the Yeomanry or the Volunteers. If a rifle club is started at Oxford, let there be no dispute about its object; when the members are taught to shoot, do not let them think that by sacrificing their Sundays they are adding greatly to the defensive power of their country.

Let us not forget that "nothing the Boers have done throughout this war has for more than a relatively short time prevented our army from going wherever it wanted; that it has marched into Bloemfontein, into Pretoria, and into other places wherever it required to go." Resistance such as that made by the Boers would not keep a European army out of London.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
S. T. S.

A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE.

SIR,—My purpose in writing this letter is to call the attention of the undergraduate to the fact that he is assisting unintentionally to propagate a practice, which I am convinced he would condemn, I mean the practice of cigarette-smoking by boys.

It is admitted, I think, that such a practice is both physically and morally harmful, and it could perhaps in some slight degree be lessened by a little thought.

The average man in his stroll through the Oxford streets smokes a cigarette, the "flag-end" of which he throws casually away. It is this I wish to object to. The need for such an objection was brought home to me forcibly a day or two ago, when a "flag-end" thrown away by myself was eagerly pounced on by a boy, who went away in glee. It occurs to me that it would be a good thing if the cigarette-smoker would so mutilate the "flag-end" as to render it unsmokable before throwing it away. Personally, I may say I have resolved to do so myself if there is no convenient drain down which to drop it.

If every one would adopt this habit also, the boy who is debarr'd, for financial reasons, from obtaining cigarettes first-hand would also be debarr'd from smoking them second-hand. What do you think, Sir?

I am, yours sincerely,
B.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid is now in its light boat, and did a long journey to Nubeham on Saturday.

FOOTBALL. Rugby.—We beat Lincoln by 42 points to nil.

Association.—We were beaten by Jews 9-0.

HOCKEY.—Keeble beat Corpus "A" by 6-0. Merton beat us (3-2).

GOLF.—A College handicap competition is being got up.

OWLETS' CLUB.—The Club read *Richard III* in Mr. Ricardo's rooms.

TENTERDEN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Baines read a paper on "Ballads."

ENETER.

THE RIVER.—The following crew has gone into training for the Torpids:—Bum, G. H. Stevens; 2, G. E. Romanes; 3, E. H. Gathorne; 4, K. W. Stone; 5, R. Leichars; 6, A. M. H. Scott; 7, F. J. Nixon; 8, E. G. Fennell; 9, F. A. Hayley. At the end of last week Mr. A. F. Theodosius (University) took them a long journey.

FOOTBALL. Rugby.—Captain, M. B. Baines; Hon. Secretary, W. F. Bond. We have lost to Balliol, and beaten New College. Congratulations to J. K. P. Sandford on playing in the three-quarter line for the O.U.R.U.F. club, when on tour.

Association.—Captain, G. F. Mortimer; Hon. Secretary, G. Disto. We have lost to New College, and beaten Oriol.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Term was held on Sunday evening in Gamon's rooms, when *The School for Scandal* was read.

HILTFORD.

THE RIVER.—A number of changes have been made in the Toggery. We are glad A. M. O'Sullivan will be able to row.

FOOTBALL. Rugby.—Our unbroken record of last Term has received a check. We succumbed to University with 6 points to 21. We must console ourselves with the fact that only eight members of the team were in their proper places. We have beaten New College (11-0).

FOX DEBATING SOCIETY.—The following elections have been made: President, Mr. K. O. Hutchison; Vice-President, Mr. R. G. Grieve; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Toyne.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* has been read at the last two meetings. Elections: President, Mr. C. E. Thornton; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. T. Lloyd; Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. S. Browne.

Our belated congratulations and all kind wishes to Mr. H. H. Williams on his marriage.

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid went into training on Monday.

FOOTBALL.—Our Soccer team has beaten Corpus, and our Rugger team has beaten Wadhams.

J.C.R.—Mr. A. G. J. Alderson (Hon. ex-Pres.) proposed, "That this House approves of the deunstonation against Mr. Lloyd-George at Birmingham." Mr. Wilsin opposed. The motion was carried.

KEBLE.

THE RIVER.—We have two Torpids practising, as usual. May they be successful.

FOOTBALL. Rugby.—"A" teams have beaten Pembroke (14-6) and St. John's "A" (14-11). H. S. Barber has been elected Secretary.

Association.—We have drawn with New College, lost to St. John's, and beaten Merton and Christ Church.

HOCKEY.—"A" teams have beaten Corpus "A" and Balliol "A." Congratulations to H. S. Watts on his play for the 'Varsity on tour.

LINCOLN.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid are showing promising form.
FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We have been beaten by Corpus. J. H. Watt's reliable tackling is badly missed in the three-quarter line.
Association.—We have beaten St. Catharine's (4-2) and Jesus (3-0).

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Balliol (6-3), our goals being obtained by Maser (3), Kyrie (2), and Glas. There are hopes of getting a good side together. Congratulations to Ford Smith on playing for Middlesex in the Vacation.

MAGDALEN.

THE RIVER.—The following Torpids have gone into training:—*I. Aves*, Rose; 2, Aders; 3, Coles; 4, James; 5, Baker; 6, Kawstome; 7, Morell; *str.* Miller; *cox.* Francis. *II. Brev*, Cree; 2, Hopkins; 3, Eggar; 4, Hodgson; 5, Robinson; 6, Haigreaves; 7, M. Lyte; *str.* Freer; *cox.* Potter.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We have lost to Christ Church and New College.

Association.—We beat University.

THE WAYNFLETE SOCIETY.—Mr. Clarke read a paper on "The Navy."

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—The Toggler has been at work since Jan. 13. Two long journeys were undertaken last week. It is as yet too early to talk about hopes or fears.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We were beaten by St. John's (4-25), and defeated Wadham (8-5).

Association.—We defeated Hertford (6-0), and lost to Keble (1-5).

HOCKEY.—Corpus and Magdalen both went under to us, by 3-1 and 4-3 respectively.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Rudyard Kipling's *Islanders* failed to win the approval of the House.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

Our heartfelt congratulations to Mr. H. W. Robinson on his success in the Senior Kennicott Scholarship, and to Mr. C. F. Pierce on his election to an Academic Clerkship at Magdalen.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Saturday night the motion discussed was, "That, in the opinion of this House, not only Generals should be dismissed for indecent speeches." The motion was proposed by Mr. R. L. Marshall, B.A. (Hon. Vice-Pres.), and opposed by Mr. G. V. Sumner. It was lost by 10 votes to 13.

FOOTBALL. *Association.*—We lost to Lincoln by 4 goals to 2, and to Wadham by 3 goals to 2.

ORIEL.

The College came up on Friday, Jan. 17.

THE RIVER.—Practice for the Toggies commenced on Tuesday, Jan. 14. The crew have now gone into training, and we have every hope of their going up.

After the Examination held in the "Vac," the following were elected to Scholarships:—J. F. Fletcher, Sherborne School; R. R. Smith, Clifton College; K. W. Chapman, St. Andrew's University. Bible Clerk:—G. J. Gordon, Glasgow University.

QUEEN'S.

The collection of scientific instruments bequeathed to the College by the late Mr. H. G. Madan was on view last Saturday.

THE RIVER.—Success to the Torpid, which has gone into training, and to the Clinker, which has not. A long journey was accomplished without any casualties on Saturday.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We have been beaten by Trinity (33-3) and University (24-20), the latter being a magnificent game.

HOCKEY.—We have lost to Balliol (2-3).

EGLESHIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Friday a debate was held, the motion being, that the House agreed with the sentiments of Mr. Kipling as expressed in *The Islanders*. An unpopular position was supported by Mr. J. Jackson and Mr. Durand, and opposed by Mr. Lang and Mr. Mason. Mr. Mitchell afterwards made an excellent speech, and there spoke also Messrs. Noble, Trounwell, and Hiley. The motion was enthusiastically lost by 23 votes to 9.

TRINITY.

We offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. Blakiston on taking his B.D. degree, and to Mr. Trime on being elected Dean of the College.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We beat Queen's on Thursday by 34 points to 2, and lost to Balliol on Friday (3-8).

Association.—We defeated New College on Wednesday by 1 goal to 0.

THE RIVER.—Our first Toggler promises well, but it appears doubtful if a second will be put on, as several of the prospective crews have enlisted for the front.

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Hertford by 6 goals to 2.

The College Ball is fixed for the second day in Commem.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—Best congratulations to G. C. Drinkwater on rowing in the Varsity boat. The Torpid went to Nuncham on Saturday, and began training on Monday.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We lost to Jesus (13-9) and Merton (8-5) after hard games.

Association.—Our "A" team beat Trinity "A" (5-3) and St. Catharine's (3-2). This Term N. L. Brown is Captain, and J. G. Mathew Secretary.

HOCKEY.—A Hockey Club has been formed with S. L. Brown as Secretary. The first fixture was an "A" team match vs. Worcester "A," which we won by 3-0.

BOOK CLUB.—The terminal meeting was held on Monday, Jan. 20, when there was the usual sale of old books and selection of new ones. The finances of the Club are flourishing.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid went into training last Monday, and up to that date was not expected to do anything brilliant. However, efficient coaching may work wonders with it yet.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby.*—We have lost to Fembroke and St. John's.

Association.—No match has been played yet.

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Wadham.

LOVELACE CLUB.—An informal meeting was held in Mr. Swift's rooms on Sunday night. Mr. T. F. Koyds was in his own absence elected Secretary of the Club.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

The College came up on January 15, and found its numbers increased by three Freshmen.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The rendering by the Society of *Meg's Diversion* was more successful than the performances of some recent years. Gilbert Thomas, Ellis, and Barnes were perhaps best; but the cast in general, and the Secretary in particular, are to be congratulated.

FOOTBALL.—Congratulations, hearty though belated, to J. Strand Jones on his achievements both in the University and International matches.

THE SCHOOLS.—Congratulations to J. F. A. Thomas on his Exhibition at Jesus College.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Jan. 28:—

Quintet for two Violins, two Violas, and Violoncello in Bb.

Op. 87 Mendelssohn.
 Mr. A. GIBSON, the Rev. E. H. FELLOWES, MESSRS. A. HORDAY, A. J. SLOCOMBE, and C. GULD.

Sonata for Piano and Violin in A major, Op. 12, No. 2 Beethoven.

MESSRS. FRANKLIN HARVEY and A. GIBSON.

Quintet for two Violins, two Violas, and Violoncello, in D. Mozart.

Mr. A. GIBSON, the Rev. E. H. FELLOWES, MESSRS. A. HORDAY, A. J. SLOCOMBE, and C. GULD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Jan. 29:—

String Quartet in C major (No. 3 selected)

MESSRS. S. G. RENDEL, W. A. PILSON, H. S. SANDERS, and

I. T. BURRA.

Song "London Bridge" Clementi.

Mr. G. H. B. BAZELY.

Sonata for Piano and Violin Solo in D major (No. 4) Clementi.

Mr. L. SHAW.

Songs { (a) "Myself when young" Lehmann.

{ (b) "The sweetest flower" Hawley.

Mr. G. H. B. BAZELY.

Sonata for Organ Solo in A major (No. 3) Mendelssohn.

Mr. K. M. TUCK.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Term was held on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 8.15 p.m. in Keble Hall Lecture Room, Trinity College. There was a very fair attendance to hear a paper read by the Rev. H. W. Macklin, the author of a well-known work on Monumental Brasses. He described some antiquities which he had seen while on a recent tour in the south of France—illustrating them by sketches he had made. These included the churches and Roman amphitheatres of Arles and Nîmes, the former one of the most perfect in existence, and churches at Arignon, Marseilles, Les Saintes Maries, where legend tells that the Holy Family of Bethany

disembarked after their wanderings, Carcassonne, Toulouse, and Béziers, and the Byzantine type of church of Aquitaine, as illustrated by St. Front at Périgueux, and many other subjects.

Subsequently the Hon. Sec., Acting lanternist, displayed slides showing many of the buildings mentioned, kindly lent by Mr. E. W. Allifay. After some discussion and conversation, this highly successful meeting broke up about 10.30.

On Wednesday, Feb. 5, an evening meeting, at 8.15 p.m., will be held in the Lecture Room No. 4, New Building, New College. Mr. H. E. Conwell, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on "The Monuments in Hereford Cathedral," illustrated by lantern slides.

Reviews.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

The Works of William Shakespeare. Twenty volumes. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

This very handsome edition is a marvel of cheapness and good printing. The paper is of the kind known as feather-weight, with the result that the volumes are extremely light; the type is large and clear; the margins are wide in proportion to the size of the page. There are two plays to each of the first eighteen volumes; the nineteenth contains *Pericles*, followed by *Venus and Adonis*; in the twentieth are printed the Sonnets and minor poems. The plays are separately pagged, and provided with separate glossaries and critical notes, so that they can be bound singly if this is preferred. The editor, whose name does not appear on the title-page, has performed his duty efficiently and with self-restraint. His glossaries, so far as we have tested them, are good; his critical notes are admirably brief. An index to the characters in all the plays is provided, though for some reason which we fail to divine it is placed in the middle of the first volume, where it might easily escape notice. One admirable feature of the edition is that the numbers of the act and scene are given in a marginal note at the head of each page. The great novelty, however, is the introduction of coloured plates; of these there are two in every volume but the last, which has only one. They are by different artists, who in some cases sign themselves with initials, or do not sign at all. We have noticed the names, among those of Messrs. Byam Shaw, Gerald Moira, Patten Wilson, J. D. Batten, F. C. Cowper, H. J. Ford. Their work varies greatly in merit. Some of them do not seem to understand the limitations of the process employed in printing the plates. This is notably the case with Mr. Byam Shaw, whose colouring, as here reproduced, is lurid and confused. Others have made the mistake of attempting open-air scenes; the fact being that the process only yields good results when applied to interiors of rich and subdued tones. This fact has been grasped by Mr. Patten Wilson more thoroughly than by his colleagues, and his illustrations are consequently the most pleasing of all. As to the title-page, we are not much struck with the design employed; it is hardly good enough to be reproduced without variation in twenty consecutive volumes. Otherwise there is nothing but good to be said of this edition. The publishers are especially to be complimented on the high quality of the printing and binding.

Notes on English Etymology. Chiefly reprinted from the Transactions of the Philological Society. By the Rev. WALTER W. SKEAT, Litt.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Ph.D., Erlington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

One interest at least will always attach to this volume, and that is the portrait of Mr. Skeat, from the picture by Irook, which adorns the beginning. Concerning the book itself it is difficult to be enthusiastic. We have here a considerable number of notes upon histories of English words, traced with Professor Skeat's usual perspicacity and industry. These reprinted notes are valuable in themselves, the correctness of the etymologies in most cases certain, the references to the places where the early forms occur have often been found only with immense patience and labour. But the main results are recorded already in the new edition of the *Century Etymological Dictionary* which was reviewed in these pages a short time back; and as for the discussions, the weighing of evidence, and the references, we think that we could have waited for them until Mr. Skeat shall

see fit to issue a new edition of the larger *Etymological Dictionary*, which we hope he may do before long. If this is not practicable, then presumably we can at any rate count on Dr. Murray to embody everything of importance in the *New English Dictionary*. Admitting that in some cases Dr. Skeat's discoveries of fresh light have been made after the word in question has been already disposed of by the *N.E.D.*, then surely a supplement to the final volume of that great work would be a more convenient channel for making the necessary correction than the fragment of an English dictionary which makes up the greater part of the present volume. The number of dictionaries and fragments of dictionaries is already far too large, and the plan of printing the same matter over and over again is not to be encouraged. To take the case of some of the articles in the book before us—what is likely to happen to them? They have already been read, let us say, before the Philological Society, they are printed in the *Transactions* of the Society; they have probably been referred to at some length in *Notes and Queries*; the important parts of them have appeared in the *N.E.D.*, in the *Century Dictionary*, in the new *Webster*, and in Mr. Skeat's last edition of his own smaller dictionary; they will appear again if he ever puts forth a new edition of the larger dictionary. Professor Skeat, however, evidently believes that it is impossible to say a good thing too often, and since, as we learn from the *Introduction* to the *Notes*, the expense of publishing the volume has been delayed by money supplied by friends for the purpose, it is probable that all those immediately concerned are well satisfied, while that part of the lay public which takes any interest at all in English etymology will find these articles instructive, interesting, and even amusing reading. The above remarks therefore apply solely to the desirability of republishing the notes in this form; they are in no wise directed against the subject-matter. The reputation of the editor of Chaucer and of Langland is so secure and brilliant, and the number and quality of the works from his pen are so great, that this volume was not needed either to enhance his fame or as evidence of his indefatigable industry.

Selections from the Writings of James Anthony Froude. Edited by P. S. ALLEN. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This new volume of the "Silver Library" will be interesting to those who admire the style of Froude. Mr. Allen has made a judicious selection of extracts, which he arranges under the three headings of "Historical Scenes," "Historical Portraits," "Historical and Miscellaneous Sketches." It would have been well, however, if he had ranged more freely among his author's works. Most of the extracts are taken from the *History of England* and the *Short Sketches*. The lectures on *English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century* and the *Life of Erasmus* are not utilized, although they contain some of Froude's most vigorous writing. We think, too, that if the first chapter of the *History of England* was to be quoted, the fine passage which begins "For indeed a change was coming upon the world," &c. should have been selected. It is one of the few cases in which the prose of Froude rises to a majestic melody. After reading Mr. Allen's volume one is inclined to feel dissatisfaction, not with the editor, but with the author. There are few passages in Froude in which a high level of style is consistently maintained for several pages at a time. He abounds in happy phrases, lively anecdotes, and suggestive reflections. But the web on which this embroidery is woven is of no conspicuous merit. It is always loose, sometimes rapid and dramatic; but there is nothing which recalls the steady march of Gibbon's period, or the curiously interwoven harmonies of Newman.

HISTORY.

The Roman Theocracy and the Republic, 1846-1849. By R. M. JOHNSTON. (London: Macmillan.)

The present work, which is obviously the production of an American, is a very careful study of the causes of the rise and fall of the ephemeral Roman Republic of 1849. Elaborating his picture with the minute accuracy of a Dutch painter, Mr. Johnston introduces us to the chief actors—Pio Nino, Carlo Alberto, Mazzini, and Garibaldi. We have character-sketches of the reforming Pope who was to end as a complete reactionary; the honest but inconsistent and wavering Sardinian king; the enthusiastic and impetuous tribune, and the reckless and embarras-

sing condottiere. Our author might say with Tacitus: *nobis in arduo labor*, but also *opus optimum casibus aggradi*.

The character of the Italans as a people is powerfully sketched (p. 11), "heroes one moment, the next panic-stricken—a people apt for revolution and for failure." We then have the relation of the Papacy to the dreams of united Italy examined. It was, of course, always the main obstacle, and the sympathy of Pius for liberalism was incompatible with his theological and historical position. It could end in nothing. Various motives have been assigned for the conduct of Louis Napoleon in sending troops against Rome; some have thought that it was to get a political trump-card from the ecclesiastics, but Mr. Johnston shows us that it was to prevent Austria from helping the Pope, and thus more than ever assuming the chief position in Italy.

The struggles of the young Italian party were embarrassed from the very beginning. Charles Albert was anxious not to be compromised with them, and he did not wish to go too far against the Austrians. The fiery eloquence of Mazzini began to fail when it had no material support. He was an "impossible" man, as the phrase is, but there was something attractive in his transparent sincerity. The other triumvir were Amelini and Saffi. In a remote kind of way Oxford is concerned with this short-lived Roman Republic (Feb. 8-July 4, 1849). Arthur Clough, who is *par excellence* one of our own poets, was shut up in the city, and both in prose and verse he has told us about it; indeed, he is occasionally quoted by Mr. Johnston. Some of the elder residents of Oxford must remember Saffi, a refined-looking man, who, for a short time during his period of exile, discharged the functions of Italian teacher at the Taylor Institution. Persons who met him were surprised at the thinness of his voice, which hardly rose above a whisper, and used to wonder how he could have

Wielded at will that fierce democracy.

A good deal of history, however, was crowded in those few months. Many interesting episodes are narrated in this book: the murder of Rossi, the Pope's minister, and the proceedings of Haynau in the more northern parts of the country. He was called the "tiger of Brescia," and was to earn a yet more detestable reputation, and to endure the vengeance of the draymen of Barclay and Perkins, in 1851. Orsini, who perished by the guillotine in 1859, is also a subordinate figure in the book, which is furnished with three useful maps, illustrating the Quadrilateral, the environs of Rome, and the City itself. We can thus follow the movements of Radetzky, the flight of the Pope, and the French assaults upon the city. The carefully prepared list of authorities in an appendix shows how minutely the writer has worked. The historical episode of which he treats with considerable eloquence is so interesting that we cannot say his labour has been wasted. Many will wish to study it further. We observe that Mr. Johnston speaks rather disparagingly of the *Mémoires of Garibaldi* (Florence, 1888). He has a better opinion of the work of Orsini (Nice, 1850). Both Mazzini and Orsini are introduced in the *Mémoires of Herzen*, which has much to tell us about the revolutionaries of his time—and he knew most of them. An appendix is devoted by Mr. Johnston to Father Gavazzi, who will be remembered as having visited Oxford.

The climax of this highly dramatic episode was when Oudinot, the French general, dispatched Colonel Niel to Gaëta with the keys of Rome, which he was instructed to deposit at the Pope's feet. Many compromised persons then escaped from Rome. Mazzini managed to get to Marseilles. Garibaldi endured great hardships: his wife died in his arms in the forest of Ravenna; his men gradually melted away, but some of the most advanced demagogues were captured. Among these was Brunetti, who, from his constant harangues, was called *Ciceronchio*, "the Brummagem Cicero"—as we may perhaps translate the title. He and his two sons, with twenty-four others, were shot at Sinigaglia under Papal orders.

The Story of Newfoundland. By F. E. SMITH. (London: H. Marshall & Son.)

The publishers of this volume are issuing a number of short historical accounts of various parts of the British Empire. Of this "Story of the Empire Series" eleven volumes have appeared. The majority seem to have been entrusted to competent writers, but the only one which we had read displayed no great merit Mr. F. E. Smith's little book, on the other hand, is an excellent contribution to the available literature dealing with our ancient

colony. It is of necessity somewhat slight, and it is not free from strange repetitions, but the leading points are stated with great clearness and impartiality. The constitutional and diplomatic questions connected with the island are of the highest importance, and the present brief sketch will lead many to closer investigations. The immediate future of Newfoundland seems impossible to predict.

Time Table of Modern History, A.D. 400-1870. Compiled by M. MORISON. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

This is a tolerably elaborate book of dates and events in European history arranged in parallel columns, which naturally invites comparison with Mr. Hassall's similar *Handbook to European History*. In most respects (save perhaps portability and price) it is, as a work of reference, distinctly superior—it is on a larger scale; it contains a greater number of facts; it is much more clearly printed, and its clear, smooth paper and oblong shape command welcome and respect; it is provided with fairly full tables and appendices of genealogies, ruling monarchs, and such useful *apparatus criticus*; it has a very valuable index and seven maps (reproduced, we gather, from the Clarendon Press Atlas, now in course of issue); furthermore (no small point) the compiler has been careful to see that events occurring in the same year in the various columns are in one and the same line, so that the eye can grasp at a glance a single period of time. The publishers certainly may be congratulated on their mechanical results—type, paper, space, clearness, are all excellent. As to accuracy, so far as we have tested it at various points; the work of the compiler has been carefully done. There are slips, of course; e.g. 1757, for "Kaun" read "Dann" (who, by the way, does not appear in the index at all, neither with a K or a D), but most of them are obvious misprints which any student will correct for himself. A more difficult point is the exact amount of detail which may be demanded. We open the book at pp. 94, 95. We note that the exact date of Lützen is given; that of an equally important battle, Nördlingen, is not. Under Scandinavia merely the year 1634, under Germany simply "(Sep.)." We open again at pp. 110 and 111—1741. The date of Midway is given; that of the Peace of Breslau is "(July)" simply, and so with Walpole's resignation "(Feb.)," and similarly on every page we have tried. Hence a dilemma; if this is merely a cram-book for students it is too elaborate; if a real book of reference it is not elaborate enough. Cram-books of this kind should be burnt by the public hangman; but for a real book of reference there is a magnificent opportunity. We invite the compiler and the publishers to take heart of grace—to knock out the maps which can be found in every decent historical atlas, and on a larger scale; to expand the genealogical tables to double their present size; to fill in a good deal of the space now "to let" on every page, and never to state a fact without the date, and, if contested, the authority for that date; in fact, to supply all that real scholarship and ingenuity can provide. The present volume will be "useful," we do not doubt; a book such as we have hinted at would entail three times the labour, and would probably involve a syndicate of workers, but it would then be a real work of reference, which, at thirty shillings, would be cheap to every student, teacher, and library worth the name. What we want is, in short, a chronological dictionary as valuable as the three great volumes of Stokvis.

SCIENCE.

A Manual of Medicine. Vol. III. Diseases of the Nervous System. Edited by W. H. ALLCHIN, M.D., F.R.C.P., &c. (London: Macmillan.)

This volume of Dr. Allchin's manual is fully equal to, if not even better than, its forerunners. The names of the contributors, amongst whom we naturally find many of the medical staff of the Hospital for Nervous Diseases in Queen's Square, London, are sufficient guarantee for adequacy and thoroughness. And indeed the volume provides, in a small compass, one of the best textbooks on nervous diseases with which we are acquainted—amply sufficient for the student, and adequate as a work of reference. There is no part of medicine or pathology which has made more striking advances in recent years than that here dealt with, and Dr. Sherrington's physiological introduction is no less necessary than meritorious. Detailed

criticism of the book is, however, here out of place: we can only recommend it strongly to those whom it may concern. It is illustrated by a large number of excellent diagrams and figures, including some admirable coloured plates, accompanying Dr. James Taylor's article on "Medical Ophthalmoscopy."

Matéria Medica, Parts II and III. *Surgical Anatomy and Operations*, Parts I and II. Catechism Series. (Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone.)

We have previously commented on other volumes of Livingstone's "Catechism Series." There is no doubt a demand for conveniently small cram-books on the part of a certain class, and we fear a numerous class, of medical students, though as a guide to real knowledge not much can be said in their favour. Those who desire such works will find in the present volumes a large quantity of pre-digested information stated in a concise and clear manner, and adapted well enough for the pocket in the trying days that precede an examination. So far as we have been able to note, the information conveyed is accurate, though the necessarily dogmatic style is against the judicial treatment of vexed questions. The volumes on *Surgical Anatomy and Operations* contain some clear diagrams.

POETRY.

Songs of the Sword and the Soldier. Collected by ALEXANDER EAGAR. (London: Sands & Co.)

We must confess to feeling little sympathy with Mr. Eagar in his extravagant enthusiasm for the sword. His ill-written preface utters in bombastic language sentiments which centuries of civilization, to say nothing of Christianity, have rendered out-of-date, though unfortunately the excitement of a war has lately fanned them into flame in many persons who do not know by experience, and cannot realize in imagination, the horrible realities of warfare. At the end of his preface, Mr. Eagar calls in the aid of increasing sizes of print to emphasize his somewhat hachchanalian humour of gladiolatory; and we experienced a shock on seeing at the bottom of the same page that the passage was penned at "Earth's Eden" (in Cornwall). There are plenty of good poems in Mr. Eagar's collection—and plenty of poor ones. Mr. Eagar himself contributes some very fine translations, and one original verse that may, on one else, including a long poem of the somewhat penny-a-lining kind on the raising of the British flag at Pretoria. There are eight pieces of Tennyson—some of them fragmentary; eight of Moore; as many of a rather tiresome eulogist of Irish Anglophobia, Thomas Davis; bits of Shakespeare, Scott, Campbell, &c., &c. We read Mr. Eagar's "Sword Song of Kanan and Emor" with pleasure; and we enjoy martial poetry in general where it is either in origin or by its setting able to appeal to our sense of what is noble and beautiful without evoking our sense of what is ugly and base. Gallant deeds in the present Boer war may be so treated; but it is difficult at present to separate the ideal from the gross; and in any case it is offensive to good taste to mingle a light-hearted, not to say barbaric, celebration of bloodshed with the thoughts occasioned by a present war, and one which, however inevitable has little of the glamour of a *Freiheits-Krieg* about it.

Boshtan Ballads, &c. By L. F. BEEBIE. (Oxford: Alden & Co.)

Mr. Beebie's muse is known to readers of the *Isis* as a good-humoured, rather reluctant goddess, with considerable facility in rhyming, and a pretty turn for jokes of a somewhat obvious kind. There is something rather refreshing about the absence of subtlety in his fun: but there is too little perfection of form and felicity of phrase to make any of his verses linger in the memory as lines of Præd and Calverley, Godley and Owen Seaman, &c. Mr. Beebie shares with the majority of humorists—but not with those we have just mentioned—the tendency to make fun of that readiest and most malleable of material, the slightly vulgar or indecorous.

Lusus Pueriles. By C. R. S. (Eton: Spottiswoode & Co.)

This small sheaf of verses and *jeux d'esprit*, mostly contributed to the *Eton College Chronicle* and a periodical named

the *Banling*, contains plenty of evidence of literary ability and taste, though not any marked signs of out-of-the-way genius. The style is neat and free from affectations; and there is a pleasant spirit of gentleness throughout the slender volume, sometimes touched with such a sentimentality as is apt to attack even the healthiest schoolboy at the age when his powers begin to sprout into manhood. "C. R. S. casts the blame for his 'passion for rhyme' upon his father, who also corrected his proofs; and we may perhaps, without undue indiscretion, congratulate a well-known composer of verses, once an Eton master, on a son whose literary instincts are evidently both strong and sound."

FICTION.

The Man who knew better: A Christmas Dream. By TOM GALLON. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

"Oh! I can't read Dickens!" is the utterance, made with some complacency, of most of the younger generation of "cultivated" people. Now we are middle-aged enough to hold Dickens in very high esteem, regarding him as the real artist of the old school, compared with whom many of the novelists now in vogue are as mere photographers on the one hand, or wild impressionists on the other. So we think very well of the book now before us, when we can compare its "Christmas Dream" with Dickens' familiar "Christmas Carol." We have here a prosperous and hard-hearted City merchant, Andrew Judkin, who disbelieves the existence of pity, love, and sympathy, saying always, "I know better." He is haunted by the ghost of a child—none other than his own and better self at the age of seven—and is led by a series of misfortunes and trials to a nobler frame of mind. The book contains some excellent and lifelike character-studies, and we heartily recommend it as a good and pleasant "Christmas story."

The Westerners. By STEWART EDWARD WHITE. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

The Westerners is a story in general of American life some thirty years ago, and in particular of the doings of one Michail Lafond, a halfbreed. It is not especially well constructed, nor yet especially interesting. To begin with, it is broken into two parts, separated by an interval of some fifteen years, and in the next place it is not easy to feel a sympathetic interest in any of the characters. The story narrates the revenge of Michail Lafond upon certain guides who refused to let him join their party across the plains, and took instead a College professor, his wife, and little daughter. To accomplish his purposes he joins the Indians, about the time of Custer's defeat, and so far succeeds as to kill, and scalp, the woman, and kidnap the child. Then comes the break of fifteen years, and we find him back again among white men, scheming to obtain "the true revenge," which "is in finding out what it is that each man prizes the most, and then taking it from him." In pursuance of this policy he proposes to rob Billy Knapp, one of the guides, of his popularity, and the child, now grown a woman, of her honour. In this he fails, falls into the hands of the Indians, whom he had deserted, and is by them put to death. As we have already said, the various characters fail to arouse sympathy. Graham, for example, is much of a prig, and Molly, who should be interesting, somehow is not.

Marietta, a Maid of Venice. By FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD. (London: Macmillan.)

That Mr. Marion Crawford can write delightfully, if not about a broomstick yet certainly upon many subjects, is by this time common knowledge; and if there is one subject beyond all others on which we should expect to find him writing with that especial charm which comes from love and knowledge, that subject is life in Italy, whether ancient or modern. When, therefore, he proposes to tell us a love-story, the scene of which is laid in Venice, or to speak by the card, in Murano, we expect to be pleased, and we are not disappointed. The author has chosen to go to history for his hero and heroine, but mercifully withholds from his readers the information that they are reading fact, and not fiction, until the end of the story is reached, and only those who have special knowledge will realize that the loves of Zorzi the Dalmatian and Marietta Deroviero had any existence

outside of the novelist's fancy. How far the other characters are historical we neither know nor care to know, save that there was no Tigress Arisa, and that there was a cur Giovanni, for so Mr. Marion Crawford tells us in his note. Possibly the young patricians may be real persons, as their names would seem to imply, but the more interesting characters, Aristarchus the pirate, Pasquale the porter, and Nella the handmaid, are doubtless imaginary. Be this as it may, they all, real and imaginary, blend into a fascinating picture for which we are duly grateful to the author.

Stephen Calinari. By JULIAN STURGIS. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

From Mr. Sturgis's name, and from the manner of his introduction to the reader, we were led to fear that Mr. Sturgis was proposing to narrate the history of another Quisante, a sort of person for whom, if we may employ an expressive modernism, we have no use whatever. When, however, in the second chapter, we found that he "ran, shouting like a schoolboy," with his college boat, even though he was, or pretended to be, ashamed of it afterwards, we felt confident that he would sooner or later work out his salvation. Incidentally, it may be observed, in an Oxford paper, that if an author will specify actual dates, he should not tamper with historic truth on so serious a subject as the result of the Eighties. Now Mr. Sturgis states that in the year 1877 his hero's college, obviously Balliol, went head, whereas historians know that this did not occur until two years later. The then Master of Balliol has figured in fiction more than once before, but seldom has he been more successfully drawn than in the brief interview when Stephen Calinari tells him that he intends to go down. The young man talks on, but the Head sits silent by the fire, and Stephen "found this characteristic silence intolerable."

"Anyway," he said sharply, "I'm doing no good here."

The little gentleman did not even shift his shoe from the fender. In a clear passionless high tone he said, "You will do no good anywhere."

Stephen departs in fury, but turns at the door for a parting shot.

"If," said he, "I were going to be a duke or the Ireland scholar, you would take some interest in my—my career." Clear and high came the answer, brief and clear—"Yes."

We were confirmed in our confidence in the hero's future when we found that, furious as he was, he could laugh and tell his friend, "he has scored again. . . he always scores."

How Stephen conducts himself as man about town, war-correspondent, and parliamentary candidate, what was the end of his ambitions, we will leave our readers to find out for themselves, merely remarking that the book is, as might have been expected, interesting, and leaves, what was not quite such a foregone conclusion, a pleasant taste in the mouth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fables and Folk Tales from an Eastern Forest. Collected and translated by WALTER SKEAT, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Mr. Skeat, in this very readable volume, furnishes a solid contribution to the folklore of barbaric and savage nations which is helping us so much to understand that of the more civilized. The theory once held that for our investigations of human beliefs we were to study the legends of one race only, and that race in a state of considerable intellectual development, is now exploded. Some of our readers may remember the valuable publications of the late Dr. Bleek of Cape Town, one of whose books, *Reindeer Fables in South Africa*, has been often in our minds while we have been reading Mr. Skeat's pages. The parallel is very striking: here the mouse-deer, an animal peculiar to the district, plays the part of the fox. It is always a duel between strength and cunning which is told, and the latter wins the day. The mouse-deer saves himself and his friends from dilemmas. The tiger performs the part of the lion in the fables with which we are more familiar, and generally gets the worst of it at the end: sometimes he is eaten and sometimes drowned. The animals have quaint nicknames, as in the Slavonic tales. Persons from biblical history are also introduced, as the

Prophet Elias and King Solomon, but these have probably come from Mohammedan sources.

The stories on the whole remind us of those of the *Panchatantra* and other Sanskrit collections. They are redolent of the delightful time of fable-making when animals were taken into the communion of man, and boasted their own language which some people could understand. Some of the tales, as Mr. Skeat has shown in his notes, are very ancient, and can be found in *Aesop's Fables* and the *Gesta Romanorum*.

Books of this kind are invaluable in helping us to construct the history of human beliefs and culture. Much has been done for the Pacific races; only to mention the name of Sir George Grey. Nearly all the colonies have boards which make it their business to investigate the beliefs of savage tribes around them which are fast dying out. Mr. Skeat has added some useful notes in explanation of the plants alluded to in the tales: he speaks of a belief in fairies, but it is as well sometimes to ascertain before using it how far the English word coincides with the foreign name. The illustrations by Mr. Townsend are very realistic and humorous; not the least so the little tail-pieces appended, which have something of the quaint suggestiveness of those of Bewick.

Travel in the First Century, A.D. By CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Several Cambridge Prize Essays of recent years have been valuable contributions to knowledge; that Miss Skeel has not succeeded equally in the present essay is only partly her fault; for the subject is so huge that, in the space of less than 150 pages, it was impossible to do more than go over well-worn ground. In this brief space she has set herself to describe the motives for travel, the Roman road system, the ways of making and maintaining roads, the sea routes, and the equipment of ships, and other kindred points, not to mention the special illustrations of communication and travel furnished by Asia Minor and the Travels of St. Paul. As might be expected, her treatment of many of the points is sketchy, and the student will do much better to consult Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte Roms*, either in the original or in the French translation.

It must be added too, that the present book has hardly been revised with sufficient care for it to serve as a safe guide. The notes at times are confused, e.g. on p. 50 the reference (*C. I. L.* iii. 346) has nothing to do with the work of Claudius in Rhaetia, but refers to a road of Nero's in Bithynia; and on p. 47 the note "Mommien, *Staatrecht*, vol. ii. p. 588, p. 50 et seq." means nothing; it should read, "Mommien, *Staatrecht*, ii. 588; Bruns' *Fontes*, *Lex Julia Municipalis*, line 50 et seq." Perhaps it is to this lack of revision that must be attributed the strange statement on p. 35: "From Capua there was a choice of routes to Brundisium; the carriage-road led through Venusia to Tarentum, the bridle-road through Beneventum." But Beneventum was, as Mommien says (*C. I. L.* ix. 137), "viam Italiae Inferioris tanquam caput et cardo," and the Appian Road is marked on the maps as running from Beneventum to Tarentum through Venusia.

There are also positive inaccuracies; Julius Caesar's supposed measurement of the world was carried out in three parts, not four (p. 23), and lasted from twenty-one to thirty-two years, not twenty-five; Orellius, so far from "begging in vain for the honour" (p. 25) of editing the Peutinger Table, had the work left to him by Velsar, and "operi ad finem decuranti immoritur" (to quote Bergier, whom Miss Skeel refers to on the next page); Strabo does not say that he took part in the expedition of Aelius Gallus against Arabia (p. 31), though he describes it in Bk. xvi; he only says that he went with Gallus to Syene (Bk. ii), and the expedition was in 24 B.C., not 25 (p. 31). These points may seem small, but they will serve as specimens of the numerous slips we have noticed. It is dangerous, too, to use Gruter's *Inscriptiones Antiquae* as an authority; one of the inscriptions quoted by Miss Skeel (on p. 51), that on Titus, figures in the Corpus among the "Falsae et Alienae" (*C. I. L.* ii. No. 445).

In spite of these faults, we are glad to sum up by saying that this book is readable, and obviously written by one full of interest in the subject; many of the stories and quotations given as illustrations are excellently chosen. And the index is careful and thorough.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



WEEKLY DURING TERM.
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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1902.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. NO. 11.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began January 30. Full Term ends March 15.]

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

Miss Haldé's Picture Exhibition, at Messrs. Hills and Saunders.
(And succeeding days of the Term.)

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Coventry.

2 to 7 p.m.—Sale of Work and Entertainment in aid of the Bloemfontein Mission, at Worcester House.

8 p.m.—Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire: Lecture by Mr. A. M. Bell, on "Human and Plant Life in early Oxfordshire" at the Ashmolean.

8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

8.15 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Evening Meeting in Lecture Room No. 4, New Buildings, New College. Mr. H. E. Counsell, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on "The Monuments in Hereford Cathedral," illustrated by lantern slides.

THURSDAY, February 6.

8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to allow the Colonies a voice in the settlement of the War in South Africa is impracticable and unreasonable." (Mover: Mr. H. Thorpy, Wadham.)

8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

FRIDAY, February 7.

8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

SATURDAY, February 8.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Lennox.

O.U.A.F.C. v. Old Cartbusians, Ifley Road Ground.

2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

SUNDAY, February 9. *Quinquagesima Sunday.*

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—

10.30 a.m.—The Rev. W. K. Inge, Hertford College. (On Hamility.)

8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Rev. H. Scott Holland, Canon of St. Paul's.

MONDAY, February 10.

10 a.m.—Examination for the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship.

2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

8 p.m.—Town Hall: Annual Meeting of the Church Missionary Society.

TUESDAY, February 11.

2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.

2.15 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Meeting in Merton College Chapel.

2.30 p.m.—Town Hall: O.U.M.C. Public Classical Concert (Messrs. A. Gibson, H. Wynne Reeves, A. Hobday, C. Ould, C. Holday, A. Borodorf, J. Egerton, E. F. James).

8 p.m.—Theatre: O.U.D.S., *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

O.U.H.C. v. Rugby.

Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.

Examination for Mathematical Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.

2.30 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Professor of Music, on "The Differentiation of Style in Music" (continued), in the Sheldonian Theatre.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.

February.

Th. 13	O.U.B.C. The Torpids	...	...	...	...	...
Fri. 14	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sat. 15	"	"	"	"	"	"
	O.U.A.F.C. v. Cambridge, at Queen's Club.					
	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. London Scottish, at Richmond.					
	O.U.H.C. v. East Sheen.					
	O.U.G.C. v. New Zealand, at Byfleet.					
Mon. 17	O.U.B.C. The Torpids.					
Tu. 18	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wed. 19	"	"	"	"	"	"
	O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Rosslyn Park.					
	O.U.H.C. v. Mr. H. M. Tennent's Team.					
Th. 20	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sat. 22	O.U.H.C. v. Blackheath	...	...	...	...	...
Tu. 25	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.

Congregation.

Convocation.

Election of Proctors.

Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire: Lecture by Professor H. A. Miers. "Gold-Mining in Klondike," in the Ashmolean.

O.U. Antiquarian Society: Evening Meeting in Mr. Ormerod's Rooms, Queen's College. Paper by Mr. Binney on "The Old English Mummery Plays."

United Club Dinner, at the Randolph Hotel.

Examination for Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship.

NOTES AND NEWS.

We are not in the secrets of the Committee of Bursars, still less in those of the City Council, but we believe the position in the great rating question to be roughly this. Some eight or ten Colleges for various reasons accepted last Term the compromise offered by the City authorities; ten or more Colleges refused. Quite recently a fresh proposal was made by the City to submit the cases of the Colleges which had decided to appeal to the Law Courts to arbitration—a proposal which has now, as we all know, been definitely rejected by the Colleges concerned. This refusal has been very sharply criticized, not to say fiercely denounced, by the City authorities and newspapers; we do not propose to rejoin nor to add heat to an already embittered controversy, though we must sincerely deplore the irrelevant and rhetorical appeals made in certain influential quarters and by high municipal authority. But let that pass. We repeat, we are not in the secrets of the Committee of Bursars, and have not been informed of their reasons; yet it is not very difficult to understand why the proposal to submit to arbitration should be rejected. The obvious contention of the Colleges concerned is that the new assessment is (a) unsound in point of law, (b) unfair in the amount of the assessment—two distinct and important contentions. Arbitration might (though that is doubtful) give a decision satisfactory as regards (b); it cannot give a decision satisfactory and binding for the future as regards (a). Nothing but a law court—the Court of King's Bench, of Appeal, or the House of Lords—can do that. Would it, for example, have been satisfactory in the recent case of *Allen v. Flood*, in which a vital point of law was at issue, to have had recourse to arbitration? The Trades Unions clearly did not think so. They took it step by step to the House of Lords. And to act as they did, and as the Colleges in question are acting now, is no reflection on the impartiality or ability of any arbitrator. In the second place, an arbitration is even more costly than a recourse to the Law Courts. Counsel must be retained and paid, solicitors retained and paid, as in an ordinary, if important, civil action, as every barrister and every litigant knows; and the arbitrator must be paid too by the parties to the arbitration. Nor is it unknown that an arbitration is a longer, and therefore a more costly process, as they will tell you frankly in Lincoln's Inn and King's Bench Walk. The Committee of Bursars is not a committee of dolts, nor is it a committee of men bent on having a legal and costly fling, as some do on the Stock Exchange—bent, out of pure academic malice against a municipality, on cutting off their noses to spite their faces. We may be sure they came to their decision with reluctance, after mature deliberation, and that they took the best advice which was open to them. Surely they may be credited with the same desire to act honestly and fairly, with the same high and jealous regard for the gravity and importance of the issues at stake, the same desire to do no more than their duty, as we are frankly prepared to allow to the authorities in St. Aldate's; and if so, why all this shrill denunciation?

Not least to be pitted among those who have had occasion to bless the piercing blasts of east wind which has been making the past week so delightful are the oarsmen. Those who have sat and shivered while waiting their turn to go through Ifley Lock have certainly deserved commiseration, though it would be exaggeration to compare the strain upon their patriotism with that to which their predecessors of 1895 were subjected. At that memorable season there was a time when, ice having made the reach between Ifley and the Barges impossible, the Torpits, muffled up into the semblance of the followers of Dr. Nansen, drove in open

brakes to Sandford and pursued their calling upon the still unfrozen stretch there until it became obvious that there would be no races. However, the conditions which have prevailed of late have not been such as to make rowing very enjoyable, and one may partly attribute to wind and wave the rather backward state of the 'Varsity boat and the slow progress it has made, despite the fact that it has been undisturbed by changes for ten days. No doubt also but that it has been rather difficult to get used to the new and unfamiliar rowlocks. Still, the boat now seems to be getting together, and with the order settled and plenty of good material in the crew, one is not surprised to hear that they show signs of turning out a really good boat.

As there have been no changes in the order of rowing for the last fortnight, we suppose we may regard the order as finally settled. There are two points which call for some remark about the composition of the Eight: in the first place, the virtual monopoly which Balliol, Magdalen, and New College have enjoyed during the last few years can hardly be said to exist any longer, seeing that those three Colleges only supply three oars and the coxswain between them, while University, who did so well in last year's Eights, have two men rowing, and the other three men come from boats in the Second Division of the Eights, a most satisfactory thing in many ways. It must be some little time since either Lincoln or Wadham was represented in the 'Varsity boat, and we congratulate those Colleges and their representatives most cordially. Secondly, we have been surprised not to have seen in the Continental press allusions to a new and insidious action on the part of "Lord Chamberlain." The inclusion of two Americans in the 'Varsity crew can surely be only attributed to an attempt on the part of the all-powerful Minister to curry favour with the United States. At the same time, this theory notwithstanding, all Oxford is very glad to see them there.

Those who had occasion to be out and about on Sunday evening will have something by which to remember an otherwise rather uneventful week. Frost we know, snow we know, and rain we know, and the conditions of the streets under all these influences are familiar and unpleasant enough, but when a kind of mingled snow and rain freezes on the pavement as it descends the state of things is beyond language. It must be experienced to be appreciated. One hears strange tales of the time taken to cross a comparatively narrow street, of pavements strewn with prostrate forms, as though the Metropolitan Police had been raiding Oxford again. Under such circumstances it is just as well not to dwell in the Farthest North, and not to have to come down to College from *Ultima Thule* to take pupils at 9 a.m. Indeed, when we say that after the horrors of Sunday evening and Monday morning one was almost glad to see the snow, one has said enough. Nor was the wind, which has been howling around our chimney-pots and penetrating every nook and cranny of one's rooms, the sort of thing one finds it difficult to get on without. It is better not to have to cross the Channel in weather like this.

It is a matter of fairly common knowledge that Magdalen, thanks to the munificence of a Senior Fellow, are about to restore the wooden roof of their Hall, removed by Wyatt at the end of the last century but one. The College called in Mr. Bodley some time ago to submit designs to them, and have now, we understand, decided on the main principles to be adopted and the general outlines of the design they prefer. These are based on a return to the old low pitch of the roof.

Speaking of Mr. Bodley, many in Oxford will be glad to

see that the Royal Academy has, a little late in the day, recognized his great merit at its proper rate and elevated him to the rank of a full Associate. Opinions differ, it is true, about the incomplete restoration of Wolsey's great College and Quadrangle, partly because it is incomplete, but the last restoration, that of Tom Tower, is generally approved; and opinions do not, we think, differ about the Master of University's Lodgings or the St. Swithun's and other recent buildings at Magdalen. Mr. Bodley, moreover, is of the family of Oxford's greatest benefactor, and, as it happens, resembles not a little the portrait and effigy of the great Sir Thomas still preserved in his Library.

Both football teams have been sufferers by the untoward climatic conditions of the last few days. The Rugby team have not been able to play at all, as their only fixture, the return match against Richmond, was prevented altogether by the frost. This was all the more to be regretted, as it would have been interesting to see whether the team have really gone off, or whether their reverse at Moseley was due rather to the fact that Moseley were absolutely in their best form. More fortunate than the Rugby team, the Association Eleven have brought off one out of two matches, losing to Mr. Dunn's Eleven by one goal, but they also have had to put off an important match, against the Wolverhampton Wanderers, on account of the snow. It is to be hoped that this is only postponed, as, with the Cambridge match on February 13, the Eleven probably want what practice they can get. As far as one can judge, our prospects for February 13 are not unfavourable, as our defence seems to be a good deal better than that of Cambridge, though it would appear that they have an advantage forward.

Considerable interest was felt by all those who are interested in Rugby football in the Wales v. Scotland match on Saturday at Cardiff. The Scotch team was almost identical with their magnificent side of last year, and a prominent Scotchman—a veteran of many internationals—who was sitting close to the writer of this note at the England-Wales match last month—prophesied, with the confidence which is not alien to the Scotch nation, "we shall run over both these sides." Yet the prophecy went the way of many of its kind. As a matter of fact, there are no teams which play the passing game so well nowadays as the Welsh teams; Scotland has a set of backs who in individual excellence and dash are probably (if we except the halves) quite the equal, if not the superior, of the Welshmen, yet they lack the finish of the Welsh combination. The only chance of upsetting that combination is superiority in the forward line, and the Welsh forwards have learned the lesson, and can hold their own with the best.

But the defeat of Scotland suggests interesting reflections as to the outcome of the England v. Ireland match at Leicester next Saturday. The storm of criticism that the English team as selected aroused before the Welsh match lost much of its violence when Wales only scraped home by the narrow margin of a single point. That England were rather unlucky to lose owing to a penalty kick is undeniable; but equally undeniable is the fact that it was only desperate defence that kept the Welshmen from scoring several times in the last quarter of an hour. We are inclined, then, to think that Wales will win all its matches, but that there will be a desperate contest between the remaining countries for second place.

Needless to say, bearing in mind how our University Fifteen defeated in detail the main Scotch clubs last Term, and with a weakened side played close games against Swansea

and Cardiff, we should have liked to have seen a larger Oxford representation in the English team, but at any rate in Raphael, Walton, and Dobson we shall have our fair share. We are glad that Walton has again met with recognition; alike in offence and defence he can as a half-back have few equals at the present moment.

The University Boxing and Fencing Club announces the dates of its competitions for this Term as follows:—The Preliminary Competition on Friday, March 7. This competition will be held in the afternoon, and it is hoped that the substitution of afternoon for evening will enable many who could not spare an evening to be present. Entries for this competition must reach the Hon. Secretary of the O.U.B. and F.C., New College, by March 1. Forms of entry may be obtained at the University Gymnasium. The Inter-University Competition with Cambridge will be held at Oxford this Term, and arrangements have been made to hold it in the University Gymnasium on the evening of Tuesday, March 11.

The *Cambridge Review* has displayed a commendable spirit of enterprise in opening its columns to receive Mr. Oscar Browning's impressions of foreign travel. That distinguished man of letters is at present visiting our Indian Empire. So interesting an event should not pass unrecorded. Historians, to say nothing of biographers, will be grateful for all first-hand information on the subject; and we are glad to know that, thanks to the *Cambridge Review*, we shall be allowed to read Mr. Browning's plain unvarnished tale without any tantalizing delay. His first letter, dated from Bombay, is a gratifying assurance that he has passed unharmed through the odours of Port Said and the perils of the Indian Ocean. Possibly because he is fatigued with his adventurous voyage, Mr. Browning does not, in his first letter, attack any Eastern problems of great moment. He is content to flutter on the outskirts of his subject, and to describe the more remarkable and unfamiliar landmarks which he sighted while outward-bound. Nothing could be more admirable than the skill with which he has blended word-pictures and historical information in his account of Corsica and the Straits of Messina. In the bustle and hurry of the modern world we are apt to forget that the one produced a Napoleon, and that in the other the Scylla of Homeric legend was supposed to dwell. It is good that scholars and historians should occasionally revisit these localities to remind us once more of the famous memories which cling about them. We hope that the cities and temples of India may inspire Mr. Browning with more reflections as suggestive and as original as those which the Mediterranean has excited in his mind.

Although it is nearly twenty years since Mr. B. R. Wise returned to New South Wales his political career has always been watched with interest by the many who remember him here. His most recent proposal, to give an advantage to goods imported in English ships, in the form of a rebate, is interesting as showing how public opinion has moved in the last twenty years. Mr. Wise, when he was in Oxford, was not only a Cobden Essayist, but a keen Free Trader of the most orthodox school. His present proposal goes a long way in the direction of Imperial Fair Trade. Perhaps Mr. Price will look on Mr. Wise's defection as another proof of the neglect of Economic studies in Oxford.

Oxford students of the Old Testament will have noticed with regret the sudden death of a very remarkable Scottish scholar, Professor A. B. Davidson of Edinburgh, at the age of sixty. Professor Davidson was well known for his *Introduc-*

tory Hebrew Grammar, his edition of the *Book of Job* in the Cambridge Bible, and his *Epistle to the Hebrews*, and was at the time of his death engaged upon a work on *Old Testament Theology*, of which very much was expected. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, and had been for many years Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at the New College of the United Church of Scotland. Both as an influential teacher and as a scholar of great distinction his early death will be severely felt.

A correspondent writes:—

"I am a little surprised that the *Oxford Magazine* last week took no notice of another important step forward which has been made by the new Teaching University for London. The Drapers' Company, with their usual generosity, has offered a sum of £30,000 towards clearing off the debt on University College, provided that it be merged in the new University. A similar offer on the part of an anonymous donor was made by Sir Michael Foster. If this scheme could be carried out, the new University would gain enormously, for a local habitation means much more than a name in the eyes of the public."

Among the communications which have reached us during the last few days, by no means the least bulky or less interesting has been the *Cambridge University Reporter* for January 30, which contains elaborate statistical abstracts of the accounts of the various Colleges of the sister University. The document in question can hardly be described as "light reading," but we handed it over to a statistics-manipulator, with the request that he would make anything he could out of it. The only thing he has extracted from its pages are some figures as to the comparative expenditure of the seventeen Colleges with which it deals, on their Libraries. If his statistics are to be trusted—and we have a profound distrust for statistics as a rule—all one can say is that one hopes Oxford Colleges would show up better. No less than seven Colleges spend less than 0.5 per cent. of their "corporate income" in this way; only four—St. Catharine's, Queens', Trinity, and Christ's—spend over 1 per cent., and in three of these cases "Trust Funds" contribute the whole or part of the amount. The general average is 0.76 per cent., or 15s. in the £100. Trinity's expenditure (£1,750) is more than equal to the total of the rest, though St. John's, Caius, and King's all spend over £200. Curiously enough, the College which does best by its Library—St. Catharine's, which spends 3.3 per cent.—has the smallest "corporate income" of all save one only. The smallest amount spent is the £6 devoted to this luxury by a College with nearly £12,000 per annum—but wild horses would not force us to divulge its name. We give these figures with much hesitation, as we feel quite sure they must be erroneous, and that we shall be told so very distinctly by our Cambridge correspondents, but our statistician assures us that, according to the data before him, their accuracy is unimpeachable.

We had the satisfaction of calling attention last Term to the honour recently done to Oxford in the persons of some of her younger but not least distinguished scholars, Dr. Farnell, of Exeter College, and Mr. Arthur Evans, of Brasenose and Cretic, and now there comes the news that the Academy at Königsberg has conferred the honour of its membership on Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt, *par mobile patriam* in all that relates to the search for, and the interpretation of, papyri. German scholarship is not generally over-ready to recognize merit outside its own circle; and the present moment is not one when English claims are likely to be especially acceptable to the Germans. Hence honours given under such unpropitious circumstances are all the more valuable.

The most venerable of Church societies, the S.P.C.K., held its annual meeting last Wednesday at St. Mary's parish room, with great success. There must have been a hundred present, a really good number for an afternoon meeting, especially as there was another missionary meeting in Oxford at the same time. As we are all Imperialists now, it was most interesting to hear the Bishop of Brisbane talk of Church extension in the "back blocks" of Queensland, and the Organizing Secretary, in a bright and vigorous speech, gave us abundant other evidence that the old Society is something very different indeed from the book publishing and selling agency which is its most familiar form. This last is but the least of its works.

We are glad to see that the Clarendon Press have so promptly completed Canon Watson Dixon's important and, in many senses, noble *History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*. The two new volumes bring the history down to the year 1570, a year which may be taken as marking the final separation from Rome. It is satisfactory to find how the good work of our Oxford Reformation historian has gradually been more and more recognized: his research and accuracy, his power of character-drawing, his interest in his subject, make this the best book at present published on this all-important period of English history. Dr. Gee, the editor, is a learned and competent historian, and has doubtless done his editing well; but the biographical notice at the beginning leaves a good deal to be desired. Too little is said about Canon Dixon's connexion with his poet friends, William Morris and Robert Bridges. Some of the very best part of Mr. Mackail's delightful *Life of the former* was due to him, and if Mr. Bridges owes anything considerable to any recent writer it is to Canon Dixon. Scant justice, again, is done to Mr. Daniel, who printed several of Dixon's best poems; and finally the reader is left uncertain when Canon Dixon received his Honorary D.D., which made his last and crowning connexion with Oxford, indeed, whether he ever received it. Those who want a good sketch of this remarkable and original historian and poet in prose and verse should turn to the article by Professor Bleeching in the supplementary volumes of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr. Bridges, we are glad to see, has just brought out the fourth volume of his collected works with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. An article in *Great Thoughts*, followed by one in a very different paper, *The Athenaeum*, which have appeared recently show that he commands an audience both fit and no longer few. This last volume contains, oddly enough, that very fine dramatization of Homer, the "Return of Ulysses," which it will be interesting to compare with its treatment by Mr. Stephen Phillips.

This last would seem to be more scenic, not to say stagey. We hope it is not true, as reported by an interviewer, that Mr. Phillips said he had had difficulty in carving a statue out of the rough marble left by Homer, for from the accounts in the daily papers we are half afraid that if he found marble he has left "compo" or some more clever modern substitute. But we ought not to criticize at all till we have seen, or at least read, the play. Meanwhile, thanks are due to him, and still more to Mr. Tree, for having given the subject a trial at all.

A correspondent writes:—

"Surely Canon Cheyne's latest deliverance on the Higher Criticism deserves some notice in the *Oxford Magazine*. In the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* he has a paper which is called, 'A Turning-point in Biblical Criticism,'

in which he recommends most warmly the book of a German professor, Winckler, to English readers. He does this in the character of a 'reconciler' of the old and the new criticism, a character which with unconscious humour he claims for himself. With the orthodoxy of Dr. Chyney's conclusions the *Oxford Magazine* is not concerned; but it will surprise critical Oxford to hear that this stimulating German book revives our aged friend the Sun Myth Theory once again. Abraham is a Moon God, and Joseph is a Sun God, and therefore he goes for his bride to Egypt, the land of the Sun. Of course, his unlucky dream plays a part in the theory. But it is really surprising to a generation which has heard all these theories thirty years ago, and which has long left that dreariest of works, Cox's *Aryan Mythology*, on its topmost shelf, to have the dear old theories revived in Biblical Archaeology as the very newest thing. Really it sometimes seems as if modern critics would believe any position, however unreasonable, provided it had not the advantage of being based on the tradition of twenty centuries.

The departure of Mr. Reginald Carter from Oxford has created a vacancy at Lincoln for a Classical Tutor. Lincoln has decided to fill the vacancy by advertising for a "Mods. Tutor." They will not have, we fancy, much difficulty in finding a good man, difficult as it must be to replace Mr. Carter.

We drew our readers' attention last week to the fact that the United Club propose to hold a Unionist Dinner at the Randolph Hotel on February 22. We are now able to state that tickets (5s. 6d. exclusive of wine) may be obtained from either of the Hon. Secretaries, W. W. Granham, United Club, Temple, E.C., or G. J. F. Tomlinson, 34 High Street, Oxford, and that the presence of members of the University is cordially invited. Neither Lord Valentia, who will take the chair, nor the Earl of Selborne, who will be the principal speaker, need any introduction to an Oxford audience, and as it is some little time since the United Club last dined in Oxford, the dinner promises to be a great success.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club held in the Museum last Friday evening Professor Miers, F.R.S., gave an account of his visit to the gold-mining district of Klondike last summer at the invitation of the Canadian Minister of the Interior. The many opportunities he had enjoyed for learning the ways of the country under the guidance of Captain Strickland, who took the first detachment of Mounted Police to Dawson City, made his paper especially interesting. A *résumé* of it is given on another page. Mr. H. L. Tidy, B.A. (New College), read a paper on "Some Curious Sounds," describing certain noises, such as the "Barisal Guns," the cause of which is not definitely agreed upon. The President for this Term is Mr. H. H. Cook, B.A. (New College).

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—Sunday, February 9, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. W. R. Inge, Hertford College, at St. Mary's. (On Humility.)

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

February 9. The Rev. H. Scott Holland, Canon of St. Paul's.

February 16. The Rev. H. St. J. S. Woolcombe, Head of the Oxford House.

February 23. The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Thetford.

March 2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Newcastle.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, February 27. Thursday, March 13.
Saturday, March 22.

University Acts.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.—Monday, January 27. W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls College; and Sir J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, Bart., D.M., Hon. Fellow of Magdalen College, Regius Professor of Medicine, were nominated as representatives at the Jubilee of Owens College, Manchester, March 12.

University Agenda.

CONVOCAION.—Tuesday, February 11. The Annual Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Common University Fund for the year 1901 will be presented to the House.

University and College Notices.

The Professor of Music, Sir C. H. H. Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Hon. D.C.L., will give a Public Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, February 12, at 2.30 p.m. Subject: "The Differentiation of Style in Music" (continued).

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Woodbridge, M.A., gives notice that he will lecture during the present Term upon the Schools of the Emilia—Bologna, Modena, and Parma.

The Election of Members of Boards of Faculties and of the Board of Studies for the Honour School of English Language and Literature, to hold office from Hilary Term, 1902, until Hilary Term, 1904, will take place in the Convocation House on Friday, February 7, 1902.

At 2.15 p.m. for the Board of the Faculty of Arts (Literae Humaniores).

At 3 p.m. for the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

At 3.30 p.m. for the Board of the Faculty of Law.

The nominations for the other Boards do not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled.

VINERIAN SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—The Examination will be held in the Schools on Tuesday, March 4, and two following days. The Examination will commence on each day at 10 a.m.

Candidates must have completed two years and not exceeded six years from their matriculation.

Each Candidate must obtain leave from the Head or Vice-governor of his College or Hall to enter for the Examination, and intimate this, along with his name and address, to Professor Holland, All Souls College, on or before Friday, February 28.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges. (King Charles I's Foundation.)

March 18.—Lincoln College.

II. MATHEMATICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges. (King Charles I's Foundation.)

March 4.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

March 11.—Kebble College.
 March 18.—Lincoln College.
 July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

IV. HISTORY.

March 11.—Kebble College.
 March 18.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.
 June 3.—Christ Church.

V. HEBREW.

March 4.—Wadham College.

VI. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, February 5.
Evening—"The Lord is my Shepherd." Macfarren.
 Thursday, February 6.
Morning—"O praise God in His holiness." Welton.
Evening—"I will love Thee, O Lord my strength." J. Clark.
 Friday, February 7. Service without Organ.
Evening—"O Lord, my God." S. S. Wesley.
 Saturday, February 8.
Morning—"Blessed is he whose unrighteousness is forgiven." Selby.
Evening—"I was glad." Elvey.
 Sunday, February 9. *Quinquagesima*.
Evening—"Blessed be the God and Father." S. S. Wesley.

CONCERNYNGE COOKYNGE.

I.

OFTEN have I hearde it saide that, as untoe Menne-folke shoulde be left ye Artes of Warres & alle Fyghtinges, so untoe Women-folke shoulde falle ye Artes of Domestick Life, as Cookynge, ye Menyngye of Apparell, & suche lyke; but to me it seemeth that Menne doe draw ye Distinction overfyn, & doe shrinke from ye Fryngye of Meates or ye Sewinge-on of Buttonnes—judgynge these Duties to be but a Solynge of their Fyngers, & eke of their Dignitie.

For indeede they doe forgette that manie Ladyes have withouten Losse of Modestie or Gentleness layd aside their Distaffes & betaken themselves, where neede was, untoe ye fulle Bitternesse & Bloodinesse of Warre—as Joanne Ye Mayde, Mary Ambree, & suche lyke; & if suche Women have not loste their Gentleness in playngye Menne's Partes where there were none other that were Menne enough to playe them, cannot Menne-folke even so occupy themselves in Duties whych Women-folke doe better fille, & yet be none ye lesse Menne & Gentle Menne?

Now at our Universities there be Menne, who, for ye Avoidance of their Parentes' Choler, or belyke for other Reasones alsoe, seeke to curtaille alle unneedfull Waste & Extravagances by ye Cookynge of their owne Vittalles.

With manie suche Menne have I been conversante; who have tolde me of their severalle Methodes of satisfying their Hungere when ye Houre of Dinner cometh, & they doe not enter into Halle nor suppe wyth their Fellowes; some of them goe untoe Cooke-Shoppes in ye Towne, & some of ye baser Sorte doe "cadge," as ye terme is, that is, doe appeare fulle suddelien in a Friende's Roomes towards Supper-Tyme, & explaine, of their Cunnynge, that they have not been invyted elsewhere; but ye greater partie doe gette untoe themselves, by Fayre Meanes or—otherwise, a goodlie portion of Fische or Fleshe or Fowle, & cooke suche for themselves, & so doe at once avoyd ye Kitchen-Fees & ye Tanges of Hungere; for untoe suche Menne both are a greates Eville.

II.

And for those who have learned muche Crafte of Cookynge, they be ever ye better Sorte, waggish knaves, ever wyllynge—and in goode soothe able—to playe Trickes uponne their more fastydious Fellowes, whom, being despised of them, they despyse; for their Humoure is ever developed by their verie Resourcefulness in ye Acquirynge of Meates, & by their Ingeniuitie in ye Cookynge of them. Welle I remembre that uponne a daye I was asked for to share a Meale wyth one who, partlie by ye Teachynge of hys Friendes, partlie by ye Lessonnes of moste bytter Experience, hadde learnt to cooke manie Fearfull & Strange Dyshes; but ever, when questioned concernynge ye Qualitie of hys Meates or hys Methode of obtaynynge them, he woulde uponne a Sudden fynde it very needfull to converse uponne other Subjects, soe that never have I discovered aught concernynge such Meales save onlie ye Manner of their Cookynge. And indeede that was simple enough—for, as he sayde once in a Waggishnesse, "Ye Arte of Cookynge is ye Arte of Selfe-Deception; for," sayde he, "if a Manne can but perswade hymselfe that alle Meates ye whiche have gone uponne ye Fyre are cooked, he canne enjoy manie Dyshes at ye whych other Menne woulde Scoffe."

From hym I founde that, in this, Fishes doe moste hardlie taxe a Manne's powers of Self-Deception for that, their Fleshe being naturallie Pale of Coloure, they doe make leaste Showe of havynge beene cooked; "wherefore," sayd he, "I doe ever make it my Custome to close mine Eyes when I partake of ye Fishes whych I have cooked." And indeede, so long as a Manne's Mouthe can open at Supper, what matter if hys Eyes be closed or not?

Moreover, from hym alsoe I hearde manie Tales of hys Experiences—whych may perchance ayde those who doe aime at a Perfection lyke untoe hys; how he dyd trye ye Fryngye of Sausages, wherein he at first fayled moste dyrelly, for in hys Unskillfulness he layde much Butter upon ye Panne, ye whych dyd suddelien goe on Fyre, while he was thynkynge upounne other Thynges, wyth much befolyngye of ye Panne, & a most grievous Odour; soe that they who dyd dwelle on ye same Stayre-case were constrained to rebuke hym, but in Wordes onlie, for, being a cautious Manne, he hadde both closed & locked hys Doore. Yet dyd he ye more persevere, & havynge scraped some of ye Butter from off ye Panne, dyd most manfully fry hys Sausages thereuponne; "but," sayd he, "if it hadde not been for ye Extremitie of my Hungere, I hadde never finished my Platter-fulle."

III.

Ye Fryngye of Fishes alsoe dyd he fynde moste harde; firstlie because, of hys Ignorance, he knewe not whych Fishes shoulde be fryed, nor whych boyled; nevertheless, he dyd most bravely hie untoe a Vendour of Fishes & aske hym privilyl what sorte might most easilie be fryed. Whereuponne ye Manne tooke up a greate Colde & asked hym how muche he dyd desire; & he, in hys Symplicite, beinge ignorant if Fishes were solde by Pennieworthes or by Poundes or yet by Pintes, & not wyshtynge to be mocked for hys Ignorance, dyd take ye whole, & havynge wonne untoe hys Roomes, dyd lay ye Fische uponne a Panne—such of it as woulde be contayned thereby, & ye reste hunge pitifullie out uponne either Syde; but concernynge ye Reste of ye Cookynge of that Fische, he woulde telle me no more, "lest," he sayde, "you shoulde henceforth abstayne from Fishes of alle Sortes."

So sayd my Friende, for he was a moste cheerefulle Knave, & a hospitallie wihtalle, tho' manie of hys Guesstes, suche as were over-dayntie in their Feedyngye, were fayne to goe once, & once onlie, to taste of hys Cookynge; for suche-lyke

myghte ever be seene hastenynge afterwarde to partake
 elsewhere of more Refreshment—soe litle that was Palatable
 dyd they fynde at hys Table. Hys Methodes have I ye more
 carefullie explained that soe others may be encouraged in
 lyke Mannere to spende upponne Bettere Thynges ye Golde
 whych otherwyse they myght be tempted to waste upponne
 their Appetytes—whych were greate Sinne.

H. L.

BALLADE OF RUDYARD K.

You ask of me, Who is it then
 That whirle us swiftly through the air
 From Brugglesmith to Lung Lung Pen,
 From Jakko Hill to Berkeley Square?
 By straits where Challong's wreck-buoys flare,
 By squidgy creeks of Mandalay,
 By black and white, by foul and fair,—
 Who can it be but Rudyard K.?

Who tells what speech was uttered when
 The Seconees were in their lair,
 With Mrs. Haukslee's views on men
 While Mrs. Mallowe did her hair?
 Who bids our Empire's pomp behave,
 And knows what Holluschickie say?
 Who finds romance "most anywhere"?
 Who can it be but Rudyard K.?

In drawing-room or opium-den,
 By secret ways where strange men fare,
 Cosmopolite he dips his pen
 In slang that lays the world's heart bare.
 He climbs Badalia's reeking stair,
 Calm-eyed he treads the Milky Way;
 From East to West he drives his share—
 Who can it be but Rudyard K.?

He jests till laughter drowns despair,
 He twangs a banjo till we pray;
 The big round world's his writing-chair—
 Who can it be but Rudyard K.?

GOLD-MINING AT KLONDIKE.

THE following is a *résumé* of Professor Miers' lecture to the Junior Scientific Club.

The Klondike mining district is usually reached from Vancouver by a line of steamboats running to Skagway (about 900 miles), thence by rail to White Horse on the Yukon River, and from White Horse to Dawson down the Yukon by stern-wheel steamboat, the entire journey being a little over 2,000 miles. There is another route, entirely by water, which is used only for trading purposes, the latter is from Vancouver to St. Michael's, and then up the Yukon to Dawson, in all a distance of over 4,000 miles. Dawson, the most important town of the district, lies on the banks of the Yukon, and has about 9,000 inhabitants living in log-huts; it is chiefly remarkable for three things—its rapid growth, the absence of crime, and the very high price of all commodities.

The mining which has brought so many people to a country previously only visited by a few Indians, is carried on in the creeks, and on the hill-sides in the neighbourhood of the town. It is, up to the present, entirely "placer" mining, the gold being found in alluvial deposits, from which it is obtained by various processes of "washing," depending on

the removal of the lighter particles of gravel from the heavier gold-dust by the motion of water. The gravel is extremely rich in gold in many parts, but there are two difficulties which make the mining very expensive, the first is the lack of water so necessary in all methods for the extraction of the precious metal, and it consequently has to be carried from place to place by elaborate arrangements of pipes and pumps, the cost of erecting and working of which is very heavy; and secondly, the soil is always frozen, even in summer, a yard below the surface, so intense is the cold in winter. The frozen gravel will resist picks and blasting successfully, and has to be thawed before it can be removed for the operation of "washing." The most primitive way of thawing the ground was to light fires on it, or to work into it with large hot stones, then steam jets were introduced, which could be directed on any desired spot, and by means of them a tunnel or a shaft could be driven at the rate of a yard a day; the most recent improvement is "hydraulic," in which water is pumped up into a large cistern to obtain it at a high pressure, and is then directed by means of a nozzle on to the frozen ground, which it thaws much more quickly than any other device, and the gravel is washed straight down into a "sluice-box," a long wooden trough with numerous small transverse partitions; these stop the heavy gold-dust, while the lighter pebbles and mud are carried off by the water. Thus both processes of thawing and washing are carried on in one operation. The initial cost of the machinery for this method is very large owing to the difficulties of transport.

A very curious feature of the mining in Klondike is the difference in the conditions in which gold occurs there and in other parts of the world. Miners with great experience elsewhere found this sometimes a positive hindrance, for it prevented their realizing all the possibilities of the locality. In alluvial gold-mining they were accustomed to seek for gold in the beds of the creeks, but in Klondike some of the richest finds have been made on the hill-sides, where some 400 or 500 feet up another gravel occurs quite different in character to that lower down, but equally profitable to work.

As regards the length of life of the industry, the alluvial deposits are limited in extent, and although they will undoubtedly last for a long time, the day must come when they will be exhausted; this has caused much attention to be directed towards finding the mother-rock which has yielded the gold, and which may serve as the basis of undertakings with the same prospect of duration as the mines of Australia and South Africa. All the attempts had been fruitless until, during Professor Miers' stay in Dawson, a gold-bearing quartz reef was found near the well-known Bonanza Creek, and this may prove to be the commencement of a new development which will outlive the "placer" mining, and rival the great goldfields in other parts of the British Empire.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE EIGHT.

THE practice of the Eight this week has not been in any way remarkable, as the crew is now pretty well fixed. The weather has been most unpleasant, and the difficulty of either rowing or steering has been considerable. On Wednesday, however, the weather was beautiful, and the crew went below locks in the heavy boat, and rowed to the Ferry at Nuneham at a slow stroke. On Thursday Mr. Bourne devoted himself chiefly to tubbing, and there was only one journey in the eight—and a very unsatisfactory journey it was. On Friday it was resolved to attempt a light boat on the second journey,

so the crew went out in the new Brocas boat with the ordinary rowlocks, most of which locked badly. On Saturday the new rowlocks were fitted on to last year's racing boat, and the crew went a long journey, rowing at a slow stroke from the Horse Gate to Nuneham Island in the most bitterly cold wind. The performance was fairly satisfactory, and the crew should go much better when they get into smoother water. Huntley is stroking fairly well, though his want of length at the finish makes it very hard for Adams at 7 to finish exactly with him. Long is doing a lot of work, but is inclined to hurry forward, and is compelled to tear out the finish in order to keep time with stroke. Milburn at 5 is improving, but his hands are slow at the finish. Hale is rowing well, except that his oar comes out rather light at the finish of the stroke. Younger is inclined to lift too much with his shoulders instead of getting all his work from the stretcher, and his hands are, as usual, rather heavy. Milburn at 2 is rowing rather better, but he has not much control of his slide coming forward, and is inclined to kick it away at the beginning of the stroke before he has lifted his body over it. Drinkwater uses his legs fairly well, but lacks quickness. The crew goes into strict training on Ash Wednesday.

THE TORPIDS.

The violent gales at the end of last week have kept the Torpids back considerably, and they should all improve a great deal before the races. New College are going badly at present, but have lots of promise, and may yet turn out a fast crew. University are in much the same state. Magdalen are not very striking, and are apt to lose their swing after rowing for a minute or two. Brasenose are a strong lot, and are going well. Balliol, with two Trials men, A. K. Graham (*stroke*) and F. S. Kelly (6), are—as might be expected—the smartest crew at present, though the oars in the middle of the boat are rather clumsy. Trinity are going fairly well, and should go up. Pembroke look as if they would be a very fast crew over about a quarter of a mile. Merton, Corpus, and Keble are all backward, and will have difficulty in keeping away from Christ Church, whose form is distinctly better than their position. Magdalen II and New College II are both plucky crews without much form, and there should be good racing at the top of the Second Division. Queen's and Lincoln are both fair, but Oriel are probably better than most of their neighbours. The races begin on Thursday, February 13. The Clinkers have been fixed for March 7 and 8.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.A.F.C. v. A. T. B. DUNN'S XI.

On Wednesday the 'Varsity met the above team in the return match at Queen's Club. Wyld and Comber were away from the 'Varsity side, and Craig appeared at left back. The game throughout was fast, but the 'Varsity forwards did not combine nearly so well as in the first match at Oxford. Soon after the start, Corbett ought to have scored for the 'Varsity, but missed an open goal, but as a rule Oakley and Pollok-Hodsell were too good for our forwards. Before half-time R. E. Foster, finding himself unmarked, scored a fine goal from a well-placed corner, but Wilkinson certainly ought to have cleared the corner. In the second half, though Foster, Smith, and M. H. Stanborough were continually putting in good runs, nothing further was scored. McIver put in one good shot for us, and Evans missed a rather easy chance, but the final result was 1-0 against the 'Varsity.

The poor display by the 'Varsity forwards was only

redeemed by some really good defensive work on the part of Wild, Darling, Stocks, and Craig. Craig has a good deal to learn in the way of kicking, but is a most determined tackler, and although going to pieces in the last quarter of an hour, made a successful debut. To turn to the forwards, they were most disappointing, and unless the wing men, Corbett and Balfour-Melville, alter their tactics, the insides will find goal-getting a matter of great difficulty. At present they are content to dribble down to the corner flag, and then wait till all the visitors' defence gets back into goal before centring, with the invariable result that all the insides are well marked. Morgan-Owen in the centre was hardly in his best form, but he rarely got a chance. The teams were:—

'VARSITY.

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). Backs—F. C. Stocks (Worcester), J. D. Craig (Hertford). Halfbacks—R. S. Darling (Oriel), C. H. Wild (Oriel), A. M. Todd (Christ Church). Forwards—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), W. H. R. Evans (Oriel), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), C. D. McIver (Hertford), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

A. T. B. DUNN'S XI.

Goal—C. Tuff. Backs—W. J. Oakley, P. Johnson. Halfbacks—M. L. Darling, E. B. Pollok-Hodsell, O. E. Wreford-Brown. Forwards—G. F. Mortimer, W. F. Stanborough, G. O. Smith, R. E. Foster, M. H. Stanborough.

HOCKEY.

As the date of the 'Varsity Match draws nearer, there seems every prospect of a closer and better game than last year. With only one defeat to mar its record, the 'Varsity Eleven has proved itself a good one, with perhaps two weak spots, in goal and outside-right, who both seem liable to off-days. Watkins and Stocks should make a very safe pair of backs, the more so as the former has cured himself of a tendency to excessive dribbling. If necessary, Stocks' place could be taken by Low, who is, however, scarcely fast enough—an almost irremediable fault against the Cambridge forwards. It is at half that the match this year will be lost or won, especially as our opponents' halves are reported to be the weakest line of the team. Nicholl has been playing brilliantly throughout the season, though occasionally inclined to dribble too far up among the forwards, and both Wordsworth and Goldberg are safe and fast.

As regards the forwards, the most gratifying feature of the present Term has been the remarkable improvement shown by Wilson at inside-right. Ford-Smith and A. L. F. Smith are playing better than ever, and Watts is again showing his true form; the great danger in his case is a liability to go stale. Glass at outside-right has at times played well, though he is very uncertain, and if he improved we could scarcely ask for a better line of forwards.

In conclusion, it only remains to offer A. L. F. Smith, the Captain, the heartiest congratulations on his South cap, an honour he has thoroughly earned.

O.U.R.V.C.

The following notice was issued about a fortnight ago from the Headquarters of the O.U.R.V.C. at 8 Alfred Street:—

"The War Office having called for Fresh Volunteers to relieve those now serving in South Africa, it is proposed to raise a section from this Corps to go out, probably under command of an officer of the O.U.R.V.C. If this can be effected, such an example set by this University would, it is believed, be of considerable service to the country now that patriotic interest in the war shows signs of flagging.

"The main conditions for N.C.O.'s and men are as follows:—

(a) Every Volunteer must enlist for 1 year, of which not more than 9 months will be spent in South Africa. In the event of the war being over in less than 1 year, he will have the option of being discharged at once, or of completing his 1 year's service.

(b) He must be not less than 20 years of age.

(c) He must be up to the physical standard of an Infantry recruit for the Army, and medically fit for active service.

(d) He must have been returned as an efficient in 1901, and once in addition during the last five years.

(e) He must have obtained, in 1901, not less than 60 points in the Trained Volunteers' Course of Musketry.

(f) Each Volunteer will receive from date of enlistment the pay and allowances of his rank in the Regular Army.

"Should you be disposed to volunteer for this purpose, you are requested to submit your name to this office with as little delay as possible."

The section will be formed and trained at Cowley Barracks. Some 200 of the same notices were also posted to past members of the Corps who went down from Oxford last year, in the belief that there might be some few of these who had not yet settled down to any permanent occupation, and might be disposed to sample the attractions life has to offer in South Africa. The very limited number of answers, however, received would seem to point to the conclusion either that a University career is of far greater service in leading to employment than some had supposed, or that there is a painful lack of imagination and enterprise involved in the consequences of taking a degree.

The appeal to present members of the University has resulted in the enlistment for the Service Company of one officer, Lieut. E. N. Bennett, of Hertford, and twelve N.C.O.'s and men, whom we heartily congratulate on the public spirit they have displayed. They are beginning their training at Cowley Barracks this week, and will in all probability embark for South Africa before the end of the month. It may possibly be worth while to mention that we are authorized to state that members of the Corps who fulfil the required conditions may still be accepted for service with the South African detachment. At first there was some little uncertainty as to whether any section at all would be sent out from the Volunteers of the 43rd Regimental District, which includes, besides the University Corps, the Oxford County Corps or the 2nd V.B. Oxon, the 1st Bucks, and the 4th V.B. Oxon, better known as the Eton Volunteers. Oxfordshire would not appear to be a very warlike county, as only a single man of the 2nd V.B., we believe, duly qualified, has aspired to join the Active Service Company. The age limit puts the Eton Volunteers out of the question. The 1st Bucks rose to the occasion, but their contingent was not of itself sufficiently strong to be sent out until reinforced by members of the O.U.R.V.C. Accordingly, until a minimum of twelve had been raised from the University Corps it remained doubtful if a section would be dispatched from this District. It was therefore necessary to ascertain with as little delay as possible what numbers the O.U.R.V.C. were likely to contribute. But now that the doubt has been removed, further additions to the University contingent will be welcomed still. There is also a possibility that if a sufficient number of Volunteers who are taking Moderations this Term set in their names, with a view of going out to South Africa after their Schools are over, their applications might be favourably considered.

The strength of the University contingent would certainly have been at least doubled if all who wished to join it had succeeded in obtaining the paternal consent. Defiance of parental authority is the last thing we would wish to encourage, and it is easy of course to understand the attitude of

those who are reluctant to allow any interference with the definite object for which their sons have been sent to the University. Nevertheless there are many considerations which might be argued in favour of undergraduates joining the new Service Company. A great number of the first companies of Volunteers raised for service in South Africa, who enlisted for the period of one year or for as long as the war should last, are sorely needing relief by fresh companies to enable them to return home. The policy of the Government in offering *gr.* a day pay to any wholly untrained man they can pick up for Imperial Yeomanry, whilst only *1s.* a day is held out as an inducement to efficient Volunteers, has certainly not tended towards the speedy relief of those Volunteer companies which have already spent two years in South Africa. Pecuniary considerations of this sort, whatever influence they may have on the ordinary Volunteer, need have no weight with members of a University Corps, who have no belongings dependent upon them for support. It is true that, as the pay they receive is amply sufficient to supply them with any pocket money they may require, and the Government furnish them with a complete outfit on enlistment, they relieve their parents of all expense on their behalf for a year; but beyond the bounty they receive on discharge there is little or no money to be made by going out to South Africa as a Volunteer. This, however, is not the point.

Putting aside patriotism, example to the country, and such like "high-faluting" notions, is there not a vast amount of solid practical benefit to be derived from the experience gained by a few months spent on military service in a far country? Even regarded as a mere adventure, a trip to South Africa must, one would imagine, appeal to the imagination of the youthful Briton. A very large majority of University men have never set foot outside their native country, or at the most outside Europe, and many of them are destined for professions in which opportunities for foreign travel are few and far between. The average man on taking his degree is the veriest babe and suckling in knowledge of the world. His horizon has been bounded by the life and ideas of his University, which he has been taught to believe is the navel of the world, and he is barely emerging from the phase of schoolboy irresponsibility. To such an one a little experience of life abroad, in young countries not burdened with the crusted cobwebs of an overdone civilization, would be of inestimable service to expand his views and to equip him the better for whatever his calling may be. Above all, we believe, would the future cleric benefit by this means.

Whatever be the merits of a University education, its most enthusiastic supporters can hardly claim that it inculcates habits of punctuality and discipline. The meaning of these is hardly known in Oxford. The South African contingent will be able to form some notion of it shortly. Also their backs will be stiffened, and they will get rid of the slouching gait which distinguishes the modern undergraduate. They are not likely to be kept long at Cowley before embarking, and will not have a great amount of barrack routine work. The life, of course, will be rougher than that they have been accustomed to, but there are enough of them to bear each other company, and with congenial spirits to share it no amount of hardship matters much. Moreover, Thomas Atkins is a very excellent good fellow, if his language is not always ladylike. Those who are meditating a military career will gain a little knowledge of practical soldiering, and will have established a strong claim for commissions; whilst the need for educated men in many departments of South Africa may afford openings to those whose future is unsettled. All, we feel assured, will return wiser and more valuable citizens of the empire.

GOLF.

First-Class Bogey, Friday, January 31 :—

Stroke.				
G. B. Sanderson	...	...	9	down.
J. E. Tomkinson	...	5	...	9
J. L. Humphrys	...	5	...	10
N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	9	...	10

Sixteen entries; eight returns.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

A highly artistic and enjoyable concert was given in the Town Hall Assembly Room on Thursday evening by Miss Leila Taylor, with the assistance of Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Cecilia Gates, Miss May Taylor, Mr. Edward Iles, and Mr. Colin Taylor. Miss Leila Taylor's very pleasant, refined, and musically violin playing is well known in Oxford; she was in good form (though a little nervously sharp occasionally), and after her solo—"Vieuxtemps' "Air varié"—received warm and well-deserved compliments from a large audience. Both the concerted works—Dvořák's delightful and too seldom heard *Bagatellen* and Brahms' piano quartet in G minor—went excellently, though in the latter the ensemble was now and then not quite perfect; a special word should be given to the strikingly broad and masterly playing of the viola part by Miss Gates, beyond question the deepest performer of the four. Miss Davies, besides taking part in the Brahms quartet, played three Nocturnes of Schumann, a Toccata of Saint-Saëns, and (for an encore) a sonata of Scarlatti with her usual extreme neatness and brilliance—the last two suited her especially well: there were, however, one or two somewhat curious slips, such as the extra notes and chords at the ends of some of the solos, and the lingering of the pedal on the last staccato note of the Quartet. Miss Davies is one of the most equal of all performers, and is a musician of the inmost pale; but, judged by the highest possible standards, her playing lacks just the final qualities. Her conceptions of the great music often sound, so to speak, a few sizes too small; and emotional and intellectual subtlety and strength seem somehow, in spite of all her very great gifts, just outside her reach. Mr. Iles was in good voice, though his excellent ideas and musicianship always seem rather in advance of the material at his command for their expression: it was a pity and a surprise that, after two Brahms songs and Elgar's very picturesque "The Pipes of Pan," he should have added for an encore Miss M. V. White's "The Devout Lover"—a very poor thing, even if sung less spasmodically than was.

At the Balliol Concert on Sunday evening, Mr. James Campbell McInnes sang Brahms' "Four Serious Songs" and other items by Handel, W. H. Hadow, R. Vaughan Williams, and C. A. Lidgley. Dr. Walker accompanied, and also played Beethoven's sonata Op. 10. No. 3, and other solos by Rachmaninoff, Grieg, and O. E. von Ernsthausen. Next Sunday, Miss Janet Duff will be the singer, and Mr. Alfred Slocombe the violinist.

THE THEATRE.

LAST Wednesday the Carl Rosa Company produced Gounod's *Cing Mars*. After the enormous houses that witnessed *Tannhäuser* and *Faust* on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, it was very depressing for the company to have to face a thin house. The opera was very strongly cast, Carmen, Marguerite, and Elizabeth all appearing in it; the

chorus sang magnificently; the orchestra were well together; in a word, the production was the greatest success of the week. The story is of that unfortunate young noble who rose against Richelieu in the last year of that minister's life. For dramatic purposes a certain Princess Marie is introduced, and Father Joseph, who died a few years before, appears as the cardinal's agent. Nor are the sympathies of the audience estranged by any reference to the distinctly foreign element in the conspiracy, Gaston himself being excluded from the story. Miss Lucille Hill, as the romantic Princess, acted and sang with fine feeling; Herr Walther, as Cinq Mars, Mr. Deane, as the Comte de Thou, Mr. Bevan, as Father Joseph, and Miss Burgess, as Marion, like true artists, sang as if the house were packed to the ceiling. The gems of the opera, de Thou's song in Act iii, the aria in Act i, the prison duets, and all the music of Act v, two fine trios, and the grand chorus of conspirators in Act ii, were enthusiastically received, de Thou taking an encore, which was well deserved, for his song "Valiant hearts." It is to be regretted that the efforts of the company were not appreciated by one or two members of the audience in the stalls, who talked, and even sang, as if the performance were one of the usual Gaity type.

Carmen on Thursday and *Lohengrin* on Friday were given to full houses.

In *Carmen* Miss Delmar and Mr. Hedmont, as Carmen and Don Jose, divided the honours of the evening. Mr. Deane, as the Toreador, gave his song with great effect. The chorus was good, but the music was not attacked with as much vigour as on the previous evening. The orchestra was not faultless, and some of the *entr'actes* were omitted.

In *Lohengrin* Miss Lucille Hill and Herr Walther appeared. We hope the Carl Rosa will include Oxford in their annual visiting list; it might be suggested too that they should include some of the better-known modern operas in their programme, such as *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Hansel and Gretel*, and *The Lily of Killarney*.

THE O.U.D.S.

TO-NIGHT and for the next week the O.U.D.S. will present *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*. The play is under the management of Mr. G. R. Foss, who has done so much for the last two productions. The Dramatic Society always deserves the largest houses possible; nothing could be more thorough than the preparation and study of the individual parts, and no keener spirit could be shown than that of the kind friends of the Society who assist at the rehearsals. This year we shall welcome Miss Helen Macgregor as Julia, Miss Clement as Silvia, and Miss Congdon as Lucetta; while of the male characters the Valentine will be J. G. Gilliat' (University), and the Proteus E. Kenworthy-Browne (New College), Launce and Speed being in the hands of Viscount Tiverton (New College) and R. K. Cox (Hertford). The orchestra will perform incidental music composed by Lord Herschell (Magdalen).

THE UNION.

THERE was a good debate last Thursday on the justice of Kipling's denunciation of English sport, with a somewhat unexpected result in the vote.

The question for debate was, "That this House agrees with Kipling in thinking that sport occupies too large a place in English life."

Mr. D. L. Savory (St. John's) was led by his subject into

Old Testament allusions, and began with allegorical remarks about Micahiah and other true prophets, "whom we fed with the bread of affliction." Kipling had at last shown himself such a prophet, but when for once he had spoken the truth, he had been treated like Micahiah. Then with tragedy in his voice he wailed over those who wasted their evenings over ping-pong and their afternoons over the *Sporting Times*, while only four Colleges in the University had sufficient Volunteer zeal to compete for the Bourne Cup. It was as bad in the Army as at the University. In the dear old town of Norwich, with which he was intimate, soldiers wasted their afternoons in playing polo, with the result that only rich men could possibly enter the Army. Kipling had pointed out the only remedy—compulsory military service. This was, after all, only a revival of the old Saxon *fyrd*. Then Mr. Savory in his best manner painted a delectable picture of military service in Switzerland, and ended with an impassioned appeal, "Gentlemen, do not fiddle while Rome is burning." Mr. Savory has the unfortunate habit of being so melodramatic as to be irresistibly funny when he is most serious. His arguments are usually good, but there is very little chance of the Union ever taking him seriously.

Mr. W. H. Buchan (Brasenose) was a complete contrast to the mover. He disclaimed any possession of impassioned language. His speeches would be more forcible if he could contrive to borrow some of Mr. Savory's passion. His arguments were based on a solid conviction that we are as perfect a nation as could be. Other nations are not so superior as ourselves, nor so addicted to sport. Therefore our addition to sport was one point in our superiority. It was only by our athleticism that we could be as prepared for war as Germany, and yet escape the militarism which was Germany's curse. Above all, games were our one escape from the commercial spirit so rampant in modern life. They alone kept us from meriting the title of "a nation of shopkeepers." He appealed to the number of athletes who had done good service in South Africa as a proof of the value of athletics. Mr. Buchan has improved considerably, but he must have more confidence in himself. He is still too much of the weary cynic planted by some strange mischance in the best possible of all countries.

Mr. G. C. Upcott (Corpus Christi) spent much of his time in dissociating himself from the mover. He apologized for Kipling's want of tact. He had given much needless offence in saying things for which there was much justification. Let Mr. Kipling read Aristotle, in particular the second book of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, and he might yet be of service to his country. At last, when most people were beginning to wonder what Mr. Upcott was doing on that side of the House, he turned to the question of professional sport. The opposer had praised sport as a defence against the commercial spirit, but it was just there that commercialism was most rampant. Much of what Mr. Upcott said was good. He has made considerable advance since his last speech; but his manner is still too monotonous.

Mr. E. Walls (Corpus Christi) has a most wonderful comic manner. He could provoke his audience to laughter, whatever his actual words happened to be. As he played about the motion with a gentle and clever wit, he reduced the House to a helpless state of laughter. He ended his speech with what was a real contribution to the debate, a defence of the crowds who only watched and never played. They had no chance of playing themselves. They showed all the interest in sport that they could. Mr. Walls was much the most successful of the first four speakers.

Mr. A. Maxwell (Christ Church) approved of Kipling's poetic exaggeration. He had only been letting off the national steam in poetry, and must not be taken too seriously. But at the same time no case had been made out against

genuine amateur sport. Mr. Maxwell managed to speak more slowly this week, and his speech was distinctly good.

Mr. E. Zeily (Jesus), the unabashed questioner in private business, prophesied that war would soon be replaced by international contests in sport. Mr. Zeily certainly does not suffer from lack of confidence, but at the same time made a clear and convincing speech.

Mr. C. de B. Durand (Queen's) appears to model his style on Mr. Savory's—a dangerous example to follow. He voiced a fervid fever of admiration for Mr. Kipling and Guernsey, and wept over the shamefulness of games.

Mr. R. E. Young (St. John's) complained of the Englishman's want of humour. Mr. Young does not appear to suffer from an excess of that commodity. His remarks are sound, but very dull.

Mr. J. D. Quirk (Brasenose), in tones of fine pathos, wept over the mover. Many of his remarks can have been appreciated only by the table in front of him.

Mr. H. T. Silcock (Oriental) defended spectacular athleticism. He is not very eloquent, but his remarks were sensible.

Mr. A. B. Whitfield (Merton) made a short speech, but it was to the point and very welcome.

Mr. W. H. Davies (Christ Church) quoted with awe the words of Mr. Winston Churchill. His arguments were not very much to the point.

Mr. H. H. Green (St. John's) defended the crowds who watch football matches. He has a melancholy manner.

Mr. E. A. Cookson (Exeter) deplored militarism. His contribution to the debate was not valuable.

Mr. A. Master (Brasenose) made a pleasant maiden speech. We hope to hear him again.

The mover replied—an unusual but welcome event—and the House divided, when the motion was carried by 49 votes to 48.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

THERE is a very plentiful lack of news this week. Nobody is excited about anything, and there is no revolutionary member of the Senate as yet on the war-path. The Academy has ceased as a living topic, though it will resurround into a dim half-life as the subject of a Union debate next week; even the "oaf" is returning sullenly to his mud. The only subject which needs comment is the weather; an adequate description of this, however, would require a terseness and pungency of epithet which is beyond my powers.

The Rugby match against Croydon, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, was scratched owing to frost. At Soccer the University drew with London (2 goals all) on Thursday, showing, however, considerably improved form. The Union once more recorded its vote in favour of a Roman Catholic University for Ireland.

The Varsity Boat changed their order once this week, but have returned to the old arrangement. It is greatly in their favour that both men and order have been arranged so soon. If they are not well together by the race, there must be some irreconcilable incompatibility between them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

DEAR SIR,—In the temporary absence of Colonel Moul, commanding the O.U.R.V., I venture to address you on the subject of the Government's late appeal for between 9,000 and 10,000 volunteers to relieve those now serving in South Africa.

The O.U.R.V., in common with other volunteer battalions, has been asked to furnish one or more sections for the Front. This appeal has already met with some response from members of the corps: the number of names sent in of those willing to go has ensured at least one section being sent to the Front to relieve the volunteers serving with the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

It may be that we have already received the names of all those who can possibly volunteer for active service, i.e. some fifteen in all: but I venture to think that this is hardly likely, and still hope that in the course of this next week that number may be increased. I am very well aware of the many difficulties which stand in the way of most members of the University volunteering for active service, but if one college can send four, another three, another two, and a few others one each, I cannot but believe that other colleges might do the same.

In most cases, no doubt, the duty of the individual man is to stay here for the present and complete his University course without a break: but surely there are not a few who would both benefit themselves as well as their country by spending a year in the ranks on active service. For many of those e.g. who hope eventually to be obtained, could there be a more valuable experience? They would at least have the opportunity of mixing on equal terms with men of various habits of mind and various habits of life—an invaluable experience for those who will have to deal with all sorts and conditions of men, after they take orders—they will learn very practically that obedience comes before personal comfort, and that enduring hardships is both necessary and at the same time not so very terrible after all. The smallness of the pay offered to volunteers, viz. 12s. a day, and the prospect of no great excitement, but rather of a dull time in a blockhouse, I can well believe accounts largely for the lack of response, throughout the country generally, to the Government's appeal, but I cannot believe that any member of this University is likely to be prevented from volunteering on either of these counts.

Some who might otherwise go are, I believe, held back from doing so by a feeling, which is noticeably fostered in many quarters, that men are not really wanted, and that the war is now at all events practically over, and that if men are wanted members of the University are not the people to go, but rather somebody else—the working man, the loafer, or the occupants of His Majesty's gaols.

I have myself recently heard the last alternative seriously urged by a senior member of the University.

That men are wanted is sufficiently proved by the fact that the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief have asked for them; moreover, no volunteers now serving in South Africa can be allowed to return home unless their places are taken by others: it is surely fair that these men should be relieved after more than a year's service at the Front. If citizen troops have to take their share in the war, they should at least be ready to divide that share as equally as possible. The war, according to many, has been "practically over" for some two years, but still over 250,000 troops are required in South Africa.

The principle that if unpleasant work has to be done it should be done by somebody else and not by ourselves is hardly a worthy one to be urged in this University. No one can judge for another in such a case, but all I ask is that every case should be judged on its merits, and not be prejudged, and the general conclusion arrived at that it is ridiculous for any present member of the University to volunteer for active service. Each man must settle the question for himself, but I cannot but feel that just now, when there are not a few signs that many are thoroughly tired of the war, this University has no small opportunity for setting an example to the country and for practically showing that its interest in the war is no less than it appeared to be on Mafeking night, that it desires to see peace in South Africa as soon as possible, and that it is therefore prepared to do all it can to bring it about by doing its best to meet every demand made by the Government for money or men.

I am, yours faithfully,

Trinity College.

Feb. 1, 1902.

M. B. F.

Major O.U.R.V.

P.S. I hear unofficially, but on good authority, that the Mounted Infantry Company of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry is not up to its full strength, and that any volunteers who go out now to the regiment will very probably be given the option of joining the Mounted Infantry.

M. B. F.

COMMEMORATION FESTIVITIES.

Sir,—May I venture to call your attention to a statement in last week's *Magazine*, which I trust is not wholly correct? I notice that you say in "Notes and News" that, owing to the Coronation, the Commemoration festivities will be confined to two days, viz. Monday and Tuesday, June 23 and 24. But, Sir, now that the Coronation procession has been definitely fixed for Friday, June 27, I confess that I do not see what there is to prevent balls being held as usual on the Wednesday of "Remembrance Week." The number of people who will be in London for the actual Coronation on the Thursday must be extremely small; and, in common with many who have twice been robbed of the joys of "Commem." I hope sincerely that the authorities

of Clubs and Colleges who contemplated giving balls on the third night will not be deterred from doing so by the fact of the Coronation taking place on June 26. It would be quite easy for those who are present at the balls on the Wednesday to be in London in time for the procession on the Friday.

I enclose my card, and am,

Faithfully yours,

T.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—The two Torpids have gone into training. FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten Queen's (11-10).

Association.—We have beaten New College (5-0).

HOCKEY.—Weak team succumbed to Christ Church (2-6). Congratulations to A. L. F. Smith on his South Cap.

BRASENOSE.

THE RIVER.—The First Torpid has done a good deal of work this week, and has beaten the Second over a course from Weir's Bridge by quite three seconds.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—We have beaten Hertford (4-3), but their team was not a representative one. We were beaten by New College (3-0).

HOCKEY.—A College Hockey Club has been started under the auspices of Mr. Henderson (Captain) and Mr. Street (Secretary). Its debut was successful, and resulted in a win over Wadham by 3 goals to 2. It has likewise been defeated by New College (6-2).

Our congratulations to Messrs. Studart and F. H. Fortescue on obtaining the Senior Hulme Exhibitions; also to Mr. Rigby on his honourable mention in the Junior Mathematical Prize.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid rowed a course on Saturday, but found the conditions too bad to afford a test.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Merton by 13 points to nil.

Association.—We were beaten by Radley (2-0).

HOCKEY.—We lost against Balliol, drew against Worcester, and won against Exeter.

RELIGIOUS ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Beachcroft read a paper on "Roman Religion."

OWLET'S CLUB.—The Club read *A Marriage of Convenience*, by Alexandre Dumas.

TENTHEDON ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Brock read a paper on "Style."

JESUS.

FOOTBALL.—Our Soccer team were defeated by St. John's. Other matches were all scratched owing to the state of the ground.

J.C.R.—Mr. J. B. S. Keed moved, "That this House would welcome the coalition of the Liberal Imperialists with the Conservative Party." Mr. K. W. Matthew (Hon. ex-Treas.) opposed. The motion was lost. Private Business centred round the substitute in the Treasurer's chair, and proved rather stormy.

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.—Master Best did recite an excellent paper on "Sheridan."

The Ping Pong Tournament is in full swing.

LINCOLN.

THE RIVER.—Training is now in full swing. The Tigger are showing improvement.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—There have been no matches owing to the severe frost.

Association.—We have beaten Pembroke (2-0).

HOCKEY.—We have lost to Kettle (1-5). In the Hockey Cup we are drawn against Balliol.

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid has been made up as follows, although owing to illness the crew has not yet been together, and further losses are threatened by the re-enlistment of militia regiments.—Row. G. E. Soames; 2, W. A. Houghton; 3, J. Watson; 4, W. F. G. Levin; 5, G. B. Lee; 6, F. A. S. Acres; 7, H. Stahl; 8, H. K. Harrop; cox, G. J. M. Hardy. Spare man—A. L. Samson.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We lost to Corpus (6-11).

Association.—We beat Corpus (3-1).

HOCKEY.—We beat Hertford (7-4), and drew with Kettle (3-3).

THE BODLEY CLUB met on Friday last, when Mr. J. A. Dale read a paper on "Spenser."

NEW COLLEGE.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY held a successful reading of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* on Monday, Jan. 27. The Society's annual dinner took place on Saturday; the members who were present deny that it was an orgy.

THE GLEE CLUB held its first meeting of the Term on Friday. The numbers were unfortunately rather reduced, partly owing to the prospects of Honour Mods.

Both football teams have been idle owing to the inclement weather.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid has been out daily with varying success. We have been much handicapped of late owing to onslaughts made on the crew by "Flue" and other noxious maldies.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat St. Edmund Hall by 7 goals to love, and lost against Kettle "A" by 4 goals to 2.

HOCKEY.—Our "A" team beat Kettle "A" by two goals to one.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Saturday the House was asked to decide that "England's present policy of splendid isolation is inimical to the interests of the Empire at large." Mr. C. W. Addison proposed; Mr. P. Wood opposed. There also spoke—Messrs. T. W. E. Hewlett, A. F. Hartley, G. K. Maclean (Hon. Pres.), H. S. Payne, E. C. Casey, W. E. Griffith (ex-Pres.), T. Clarke, G. J. Williams (Hon. Sec.). The motion was lost by 11 votes.

QUEEN'S.

Our sincere congratulations to Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt on being given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Königsberg.

Heartly congratulations to E. J. Walton on being chosen for England, and to C. W. Wordsworth on playing for the hockey team, and for the Rugby team at Moseley.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid went a long journey on Saturday. The Clinker has been made up as follows:—*Row*, A. E. Bland; 2. R. Hanson; 3. E. W. Ormerod; *str.*, C. H. Grenfell; *cox*, H. C. Agnew.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have defeated Christ Church (24-6) and lost to Balliol after a close game (10-11). Our games with Merton and Corpus had to be scratched owing to illness.

Association.—Our match with St. Edmund Hall was scratched. EOLENFIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Friday Mr. Gay-Roberts moved, "That the jury system is a deplorable survival of barbarism." Mr. Trounwell opposed. The following gentlemen also spoke—Messrs. Boles, Lowenberger, Wallace, Noble, and Brookbank. The motion was carried by 15 votes to 7.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE OCTAVIANS met on Sunday, Jan. 26, in Mr. Mortimer's rooms. THE PURITANS met in the President's rooms, and read selections.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Hon. Secretary's motion on the Conscience Clause, opposed by the Hon. ex-President, Mr. Thorne, was lost (aves 6, noes 2).

ST. JOHN'S.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Worcester (48-8), Merton (15-4), Jesus, and Kettle (13-0). Congratulations to J. E. Raphael on his place in the English team last Saturday.

Association.—We beat Jesus (5-2) and Kettle (3-0), and drew with Merton (1-1). F. R. Burnett is Captain this Term.

THE RIVER.—We have a new boat, from which we have great expectations. Our crew has been in training a week; there is already a perceptible difference.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. E. C. Atkinson proposed, "That it is both possible and desirable to make the festivities and athletics of the College more popular." Mr. Stratford opposed; Messrs. Crombie, Raphael, and Crawford also spoke. The motion was won.

TRINITY.

THE RIVER.—Our first Torpid is made up of the following:—*Row*, H. E. G. Bartlett; 2. H. Claughton; 3. R. K. Bell; 4. K. O. T. Gossell; 5. H. Eastwood; 6. H. R. H. Thornton; 7. T. G. Brocklebank; *str.*, A. H. Webb; *cox*, S. Davidson.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—An exciting match with University ended in a victory for them by a margin of three points. The match with Cheltenham College on Saturday was scratched owing to frost.

Association.—On Monday, Jan. 27, Wadham, and on Wednesday University, succumbed to us, the score being three love in our favour in each case. On Saturday we went over to Cambridge to play our annual match with Trinity Keel, and were extremely unlucky in being beaten (1-2). We ought to have scored several more goals, and the point that gave them the victory was somewhat doubtful. We must hope for better fortune next year.

UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid went into training on Monday, Jan. 27, and promise fairly well:—*Row*, Scott; 2. Gardiner; 3. Pardee; 4.

Tomlinson (not the ex-President of the Union); 5. Bellringer; 6. Bellor; 7. Kay-Mount; *str.*, Monier-Williams; *cox*, Day.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten Trinity (19-14), Queen's (14-20), and Hertford (21-6); in the latter both sides had several men away.

Association.—We defeated Westminster School (2-1), and our "A" lost to Trinity "A" (0-2).

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Occasionals (5-0) and Wadham, and drawn with Christ Church (4-4). We wish the team success in the Cup Tie.

DURHAM SOCIETY.—The Society met on Tuesday, Jan. 28, when Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* was read.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—A meeting was held in Mr. G. J. F. Tomlinson's rooms on Friday, Jan. 24.

THE MARTELLS.—Mr. Jenkins read a paper on "Walt Whitman" on Friday, Jan. 31.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid paid another visit to Nuneham on Saturday.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We had no matches last week. Two were scratched by our opponents, and a third was abandoned owing to frost.

Association.—We lost to Trinity (3-0), and drew with Kettle (2-2).

HOCKEY.—We beat St. Catharine's (7-3), but lost to Brasenose (3-2) and University (4-2). A. M. Morley is Secretary, not S. L. Brown, as we stated by mistake last week.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Holson read an interesting paper on "William Watson." The officers this Term are—President, C. H. Marsh; Secretary, J. H. Whitworth.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Richards (Hon. Treasurer) moved, "That this House deplores Kipling's recent attack on athletics." Mr. Mackay opposed. After some interesting discussion the motion was lost. The officers this Term are—President, H. Thorp; Secretary, S. L. Brown; Treasurer, F. C. M. Richards.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—The Torpid has been making fairly satisfactory progress under the tuition of Messrs. Wahley, McLeellan, and Hodgson.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Owing to vaccination we have scratched to Jesus and Wadham.

Association.—We have drawn with St. John's, and Kettle has scratched to us.

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Wadham, lost to New College, and drawn with Corpus Christi.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Saturday, Mr. W. H. Warman moved, "That single blessedness is preferable to married bliss." Mr. D. Reynell opposed, Mr. F. R. McLeellan spoke third, and Mr. T. F. Royds fourth. Messrs. Dawson, G. M. Hodgson, Swift, and Penon also spoke, and Mr. Teasdale made a remark. The motion was lost (7 votes to 15).

LOVEALE CLUB.—On Sunday Mr. Colles entertained the Club. Mr. G. M. Swift read a paper on "Social Life in the time of Chaucer." The Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. F. Royds, replied, and the discussion was carried on by Messrs. Liddard, Cooper, Mitchell, Reynell, Colles, Dawson, and Macmillan.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Feb. 4:—
Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, in B, Op. 8 (revised edition) *Brahms*.
Dr. H. P. ALLEN, Messrs. RICHARD GOMPERTZ and PAUL LUDWIG.
Russian Dances for Violin and Pianoforte, Op. 47 *Emil Kreis*.
Mr. RICHARD GOMPERTZ and Mr. ERNEST WALKER.
"Kol Nidrei" (Hebrew Melody), for Violoncello *Max Bruch*.
Mr. PAUL LUDWIG.

Accompanied.—Dr. ERNEST WALKER.
Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, in G minor, Op. 1 Gouts.
Messrs. D. K. WILSON, RICHARD GOMPERTZ, and PAUL LUDWIG.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Feb. 5:—
String Quartet in G major, No. 6, Op. 104 *F. Lachner*.
Messrs. S. G. REYNELL, E. A. ROBINSON, C. STEEL, J. K. CURWEN.
Song "Lied der Solenka" *S. Schumann*.
Mr. C. P. BLACKWELL.
Solo for Pianoforte Ballade III, Op. 47 *Chopin*.
Mr. J. S. CADDICK.
Solo for Clarinet "Percussive de Jocelyn" *B. Godard*.
Mr. H. TAYLOR.

Songs. — { (a) "When the Swallows homeward fly" *M. V. White*,
 { (b) "A memory,"
 Mr. C. P. BLACKWELL.
 Pianoforte Trio in A major, Op. 36 *W. Sterndale Bennett*.
 MESSRS. A. J. F. COLLINS, R. M. HANKS, A. J. BREDIE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, Feb. 11, the Society will meet in Merion College at 2.15 p.m. Mr. E. W. Allfrey will give a demonstration on the architecture of the Chapel, and Mr. R. A. Raven will describe the brasses. Permission has been given to members to take photographs, sketch and trace mouldings, examine the bells, &c.

NEWMAN SOCIETY.

The Society held its first meeting of this Term on Sunday, Feb. 2, in the rooms of the Right Rev. Monsignor Kennard. In Private Business the rules for the holding of debates, as drawn up by the committee appointed last Term for the purpose, were passed. In Public Business Mr. Connolly (Balliol) moved, "That this Society regrets the fact that the existing Poor Laws of the country do not adequately represent the moral duty of rich to poor." Mr. Marshall (Bursene) opposed. The Hon. Sec. (Exeter) spoke third, and Mr. Walton (University) fourth. After an interesting and well-sustained debate the motion was lost by one vote.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Erasmii Concio de Puerto Jesu: A Sermon on the Child Jesus. By DESIDERIUS ERASMUS. In an old English Version of Unknown Authorship. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by J. H. LUPTON, D.D., late Surmaster of St. Paul's School, and late Preacher of Gray's Inn. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Dr. Lupton thinks that the original *Concio* may have been composed as early as 1512 for "a formal opening of the School or an unveiling of the image of the Child Jesus," which was erected over the high-master's chair at Colet's School, as founded "in the honor of Christ Jesus in puericia." If so, this translation may be of the same date, but all that is known about it is that it was printed by Robert Redman (flourished 1535-40) in a small octavo, of which Dr. Lupton found a unique copy in the library of the late Mr. G. W. Napier. The notes call attention to a few inaccuracies in the translation, and explain, with derivations and quotations, numerous words and phrases.

The following is a sample of the sermon itself:—

Fyrste that (as he was promysed by the saynges of prophetes) it pleased hym to be borne a yong chylde, where as in dede he was without all measure and quantite. Moreover that, yett elosed in the deene of the virgynes wombe, he enjoyed to be saluted with the sprynging and lepyng of an infant also not yett borne. Besyde this, that forthwith he wolde his natyvytye to be halowed with the blood of innocent chylidren; so that with these lyght harnysed souldiers (as I maynt saye) the most luyerte captayne myght begyne his battell. To this maye be added that, his tryumphant deathe approche, he, comynge to Hierusalem, wolde be gloriously receyved with the procession, moute, and lowng kyndnes of chylidren, rather then of men; and wald have his prayres to be songe and proclamed with the sweete voyces of chylidren (p. 17).

The Letters of St. Paul to Seven Churches and Three Friends. Translated by ARTHUR S. WAY, M.A. (London: Macmillan.)

Mr. Way is an admirable translator, and probably no one would be more competent to decide on a suitable style by which to represent St. Paul's, or more skillful in carrying out his idea consistently. But this book is not a translation; it is a paraphrase; and, most unfortunately, it is an eclectic paraphrase, made from a text formed by Mr. Way himself, and without the assistance of notes to point out why he adopts this or that view as to the text or interpretation. Nor, again, is there any attempt at uniformity of style. Mr. Way appears to think that St. Paul is "a writer whose language is characterized by sharp precision and limpid clearness of statement"; but he certainly does not attempt, except in the unusually large number of passages which he prints as quotations or as "Hymns," that is, clauses in which he detects literal quality, to employ anything that can be called a style at all. His version is simply a condensed commentary, directed primarily towards the elucidation

of "the connexion of thoughts, the sequence of subjects, the continuity of the argument," generally by expansion, interpolation, emphasis, and equivalent words; and the terms used range from those of the Authorized Version to those of a modern letter. There is much truth in Mr. Way's thesis that the archaisms, vagueness of expression, and disconnectedness which necessarily mark the literal translations of the A. V. and R. V. alike, often stand between the modern reader and St. Paul; and a somewhat free paraphrase is perhaps the most suggestive and helpful commentary. But surely in supplying this it would have been better to take a recognized text such as that of the Revisers or of Westcott and Hort, and recognized commentaries such as those of Lightfoot, and use these for the preparation of the actual paraphrase, mentioning a few personal preferences in footnotes: then the student would not feel so profoundly uncertain of his (i.e. Mr. Way's) ground in all but the most obvious renderings. However, this version does something to meet the demand for "one which any person of ordinary education may read without having" pause in doubt as to the meaning of the Apostle, without having to grope for a clue to the transition from thought to thought, from argument to argument, if he is content to entrust himself rather blindly to Mr. Way. There is a brief introduction to each epistle: as a specimen of the text we may give 2 Cor. x. 13-16, which Mr. Way instances as especially inadequate in the A. V.:—

But I—*I do not vaunt of prerogatives beyond my legitimate province. I confine myself within the limits of the sphere of operations allotted to me by God—and that province certainly included my mission to you. I am not, I repeat, attempting to overstep the limits of my province, as though I had no legitimate mission to you. I pressed on till I reached you—I was the first to do so—bearing the glad-tidings of Messiah. I am not the man to filch the fruits of another's toils, and then boast of my gains. No! but I do still cherish the hope that as your faith goes on growing, I, too, who in Corinth was invested with the very high honour—and I shall still be within my legitimate sphere of operations—of bearing onward the glad-tidings to districts still further beyond you. But, in any case, I shall not trespass on another man's field of work, and then boast of results achieved ever I came on the scene.*

BIOGRAPHY.

John Howard. By the Rev. E. S. S. GIBSON. Little Biographies Series. (London: Methuen & Co.)

If it is ever justifiable to publish small books which, without adding to knowledge, present the old material in a new and readable form, this is certainly a case where such a proceeding is justified. There are several lives of John Howard in existence, but they are cumbersome in size and treatment, and not easy to be obtained; and the Vicar of Leeds, in the present little book, has done his work of selection and arrangement well. His narrative is clear and accurate, the letters of Howard which are here printed well illustrate his character, and the book gives in the space of some 200 pages what an educated man wants to know about this leader in English philanthropy. There is a good index to the book; it is nicely printed and prettily got up; and the illustrations are not only well reproduced, but also really do illustrate the text.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

A History of English Literature. By E. J. MATHEW. (London: Macmillan.)

This book of some 500 pages is evidently intended for students at the beginning of their study of the subject: Professor Mathew thinks it necessary even to inform his readers that "perspicuity" means "capable of being clearly understood." Owing partly to the inherent vice of such handbooks, but partly to the absence of clear arrangement, his own treatment of his subject cannot be given this epithet without considerable qualification. His work is, in fact, disappointing. It is crammed with facts, mainly stated with such accuracy as great compression allows. It contains many just reflections, and criticism which, if not deep, is sincere and simple. It begins with an excellent sketch of the beginning of English literature. But it is the more disappointing for this; for, as the writer advances, he becomes more and more lost in the mass of his material, less and less illuminative in his treatment of it. His *forte* seems to lie in giving short popular

accounts of individual writers in an easy style. The style is not by any means perfect. "The sonnet [one of Thomas Warton's] might have suggested a considerable quantity of Wordsworth's verse" is a slipshod sentence. "He [Chatterbox] quickly showed his taste in poetry, for the long experiences of his predecessors had given him a love of all ancient things" is, to say the least, obscure. Even a beginner is scarcely profited by being told that Hooker's "intellectual power increased the value of his arguments and conclusions." On the whole, we can imagine the somewhat slightly educated readers in a free library finding much mental pabulum in the book, and being influenced in the direction of a taste for good literature by it; but for giving a clear general view of English literature it is too much crowded with nonentities. It is written as one continuous chapter divided into sections, the general and the particular being jumbled up together in a most confusing manner; and it has no table of contents. It is disappointing because the writer seems sometimes to be worthy of something more useful and interesting.

The Letters of Thomas Gray, including the Correspondence of Gray and Mason. Vol. I. Edited by DUNCAN C. TOVEY. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Mr. Tovey is an amateur in the best sense of the term. He is devoted to the study of Gray, and his edition of the letters can hardly fail to take its place as the standard, if not the final, edition. His notes contain a vast amount of accurate information illustrative and explanatory of the letters, and his preface, though partly disfigured by a somewhat obscuring polemical colour, contains some excellent thoughtful remarks on Gray's character. Mr. Tovey has, we are glad to see, relegated to an appendix, which can be conveniently dropped in the evolution of his book through successive editions, an elaborately sarcastic attack on Mr. Gosse. Doubtless Mr. Gosse has earned, in a sense, the strictures of Mr. Tovey as well as those of Mr. Burton Collins; but we do not doubt that such elaborate treatment of the errors of fellow critics, however amusing to lovers of polemics, do less than nothing to advance the cause of learning or of literature. And Mr. Gosse's edition of Gray has its own very considerable merits: nor would it be difficult to find points in the letters which Mr. Tovey leaves without comment though they raise questions in the reader's mind, or notes of Mr. Tovey which would have been the better for what we may perhaps call the treatment of a more professional editor.

CLASSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A Few Notes on Julian and a Translation of his Public Letters. By E. J. CHINNOCK, LL.D. (London: J. Nutt.)

Dr. Chinnock, who is already favourably known from his translation of Arrian's *Anabasis*, has here published some forty pages of notes on Julian's works, and also a translation of twenty of his letters. It is hard to see for whom the booklet is intended; scholars will not want the translation, and the ordinary public interested in history will not care for critical notes; both classes will unite in deploring the total lack of table of contents and of index. But apart from these defects, Dr. Chinnock has done his best to render Julian's dreary style into clear and readable English, and several of the letters translated are full of interest. We may especially instance Nos. 42 and 63; the former is the famous prohibition of classical teaching to Christians, the latter the letter to the High Priest of Asia, giving him a kind of episcopal supervision over the priests in his province. On this second letter there should have been a note pointing out the importance of the provincial *Constituta* in the history of the Roman Empire. It is hardly fair to identify the heretic George of Cappadocia with St. George of England (p. 39), giving only the barest hint that the identification is doubtful; and the historian Ammianus looks odd in the form "Ammian," which seems always used except on p. 37.

Greek Historical Inscriptions. By E. L. HICKS and G. F. HILL. New edition. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

It is nearly twenty years since the first edition of this book appeared, and at once took its place as the best, we might say the only, book of its kind in English; the fact that it has had to wait so long for a second edition does not speak well for the

thoroughness of the study of Greek History here and in Cambridge. However, this has come at last, and Canon Hicks, and his fellow editor, Mr. Hill, of Merton College and the British Museum, are to be congratulated on having spared no pains to bring it up to date. It may be said at once that this is practically a new book; the old edition will still be very useful, and the changes are perhaps not always for the better; but so much has been done for Greek epigraphy in the last twenty years that this edition is indispensable for every student of Greek History, even if he knows the old one well.

There are in the new edition 341 pages against 372 in the old, and 166 inscriptions against 206; it will be seen, therefore, that the commentary has been considerably expanded as well as carefully revised. Of the inscriptions about forty appear now for the first time, the most interesting of which will be mentioned presently; on the other hand, eight and a half of the inscriptions in the old edition disappear, most of them apparently being omitted because of their very fragmentary condition; the most interesting of them were perhaps No. 34, as to the building of the Parthenon, and No. 43, as to the contributions of the Lacedaemonian Confederacy in 431.

Another very important change is that, whereas more than a third of the old collection were of the period after the death of Alexander, in this edition the latest is of the year of his death. The book therefore now corresponds exactly to the two periods of Greek History which may be offered in "Greats."

The bibliography has been very much expanded, and so have also the pages of "Notes," while a list of Athenian archons, with the authorities for them, is now given—a most useful addition. It is a great pity that a table of the numbers of the inscriptions in the two editions was not also given; it would be very convenient for reference from the old to the new; in the latter the numbers of the old edition are given in brackets beside the new numbers. Such a table is the more necessary also, as Mr. Hicks has reprinted his old preface—a most excellent piece of writing—without any alteration. The following are some of the more interesting of the new inscriptions:

No. 4 is the well-known one as to the land arrangement made in Salamis by the Athenians in the sixth century; we are no longer allowed to call it a *κληρονομία*, so perhaps we shall have to go back after all to the old view that this institution dates from the last decade of the century. The commentary on the inscription refers to Busolt, ii. p. 217, where the whole question of the Athenian and Megarian wars is discussed; but curiously no reference is given to Busolt, ii. p. 444, where he discusses this very inscription and assigns it (with Beloch) to the time of Cleisthenes, i.e. two generations later than the date adopted by Hicks and Hill.

No. 20. An amusing letter of Darius as to the acclimatization of fruit trees in Ionia, and the religious difficulties of this improved agriculture.

No. 35. Part of the famous Gortyn inscription.

No. 37. As to the temple of Nike at Athens; with this should be compared No. 147 (also new) as to the restoration of the statue of Victory.

No. 61. As to the Athenian *ελευθερία* in Lesbos in 428. This is interesting as confirming Thucydides' exact words about the Athenian settlers (*ἀντιπράξας κ.τ.λ.*) as against his commentators, who maintained the settlers never left Athens.

No. 80. As to the return of the democrats from Phyle in 403; the details as to the enfranchisement of some of the democratic forces are very curious.

No. 94. As to the conning arrangements of Phocaea and Mytilene.

No. 127. As to honours given to Andronion, whom we already know from Demosthenes; the inscription throws some light on the behaviour of Athenian officials during the time of the second confederacy.

No. 129. As to the rebuilding of the Delphic temple in the middle of the fourth century.

Of the old inscriptions, No. 63, as to the settlement of Naxos by the Locrians, is antedated more than fifty years, and placed in the middle of the fifth century, and No. 73—the commercial treaty with Phaselis—is similarly treated. On the other hand, No. 10, the very uninteresting fragment as to Argos

¹ Only eight are mentioned as omitted in the preface, but I cannot find anywhere in the new edition the first half of No. 20 in the old.

and Corinth, is postdated fifty years; and we are no longer allowed to consult the epigram on the Nike of Paionios (No. 63; originally 49) with the actual victory of Sphacteria.

In inscriptions 23 (16) and 64 (47) the order of printing the inscription is slightly varied (but no reason is given); in the latter—the very important *ῥήσις* of 425—a few new names are added in the Thracæan district.

As has been said, the commentaries on the inscriptions have been largely rewritten, and the references to epigraphical literature at the head of each have been much multiplied.

In their gratitude to the laborious editors of the inscriptions Messrs. Hicks and Hill sometimes allow too much weight to conjectural explanations that are obviously wrong. What can be the use of mentioning, and almost accepting, Bauer's foolish explanation of the list on the Tripod of Delphi (No. 19, p. 24), an explanation which contradicts at once probability and Thucydides? A much more serious point is that the editors accept the improbable view that Thucydides, when he said that the *tribute* at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War was 600 talents, confused the *φύρος* proper with the Samian War indemnity and the title from the Hellespont. English scholarship once beld itself independent of German license, but we seem to be losing confidence in our insular common sense. One more point: it seems odd on p. 287 (No. 151) to find the old theory of the 6,000 dicasts accepted as an unquestioned fact, without even a reference to Max Fränkel's excellent pamphlet, which many scholars think swept away this old theory once and for all. But with all deductions, we owe a great debt to Messrs. Hicks and Hill, the more so as they have revised their references with extraordinary care; we have only found two slips at most. Their book is a most useful one, and we wish it very speedily into a third edition.

HISTORY.

The Growth of the Empire: A Handbook to the History of Greater Britain. By ARTHUR W. JOSE. (London: J. Murray.)

The present age of imperialism and spread-englishism is fertile in appropriate literature. Sometimes it takes the form of lectures by a professor, and sometimes that of sermons by a divine. The present work is a reprint of a former work, with additions. It contains a great deal of useful information well put together. The rise of the British Empire has been so often described that there is nothing new to be said, and accordingly Mr. Jose does not say anything new. A younger generation may, however, learn a great deal from the book. Mr. Jose takes too much for granted that his opinions admit of no contradiction. Thus by many persons it has been considered that the very "forward" and annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie was one of the main causes of the Indian Mutiny. But Mr. Jose knows no such creed: "If British India now reaches from Chitral to the Mekong, it is because Dalhousie of set policy extended it from Peshawar to Pegu." Our author is very severe upon the opponents of Disraeli and the reaction against his somewhat showy imperialism. "It was the St. Martin's summer of mid-century doctrinarianism—the last triumph of political *a priori* theories over the scientific investigation of conditions." "Whoever this gentleman may have been, his title is 'distinctly good' and deserves our attention. It seems to be connected with the invention of 'scientific' frontiers. We do not think that this style of writing exactly qualifies an author for treating the growth of the British Empire, but the book is full of such passages.

The pages of the *Oxford Magazine* do not furnish an arena for the discussion of political questions, but we must recommend to our readers the account (pp. 352, 353) of the Jumeau raid as an example of how the fanciful element can enter into our author's historical narrative. We might expect John Bull to become drowsy in this atmosphere of self-eulogy. Certainly if we wish to hold our own and repel the attacks of our enemies we are more likely to do so by estimating ourselves justly and preparing ourselves for the struggle.

We like our author better when he is dealing with the peaceful triumphs of Britain, and have read with pleasure his accounts of the building up of our Colonial Empire in Australia and New Zealand. It is here that the English system of colonization is seen at its best. Our hold upon India is a military occupation,

and Mr. Jose confesses that the English official never thinks of making that country his home, and also that the English have not the power of adapting themselves to, and becoming popular with, subject races. The Englishman is adventurous and energetic, and he has luckily been able to appropriate the fairest portions of the globe. Let us hope that he will not imperil these possessions by a militarism which is alien to his best traditions.

The many excellent sketch-maps with which the work is furnished will aid the reader to realize the gradual progress of our splendid empire, from the time of the settlements of the Puritans and the conquest of Jamaica to the present great stretch of British colonies over the whole world. How different from the time when Waller, intending to boast, could only say:—

Beneath the tropics is our language spoke;
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke.

The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth, and Influence. By MARTIN A. S. HUME. (London: W. Heinemann.)

This is the first of a new series which is designed to give "a view of the process by which the leading peoples of the world have become great and earned their title to greatness." It is edited by Professor York Powell, than whom there is no living Englishman better fitted, by width of sympathy and of knowledge, for the task. He assures us that the various volumes are to be the work of experts: and for proof we are promised the French people by Mr. Hassall, the Russian people by Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly, and the volume before us, which is the work of Major Martin Hume.

Of Major Hume's qualifications there can be no doubt. He has a first-hand and ancestral knowledge of Spain, and he is a prolific historical writer who has made much of Spanish history live again for English readers. This is not the first time that he has undertaken the task of writing a history of Spain, or what practically amounts to one, and yet he continues to impart considerable freshness to his work. He is always learning, and in time we hope that he will begin to forget some of his prejudices. Certainly we do not wish to forget his prejudice against the Inquisition; but we hope that in time he will recognize its political origin and importance as of at least equal historical significance with its cruelty, which "sickened the heart of the world and shamed humanity." He will also in time doubtless learn to find churchmen less "besotted" as well as less bigoted and fanatical. At least, if he does not, he will never give a complete picture of Spanish mediæval history. Probably because he has already twice written more fully of the last few centuries, in the present volume the author is content to attach a disproportionate importance to the earlier history. But with all his defects in arrangement and repetition he succeeds in giving a very vivid sketch and in finding a clear principle on which to found a unity of interest in his tale. In general plan and execution, indeed, we have little to complain of: it is in details that we recognize the errors which even an expert may make in his haste.

It is clear that neither the author nor Professor York Powell have had time adequately to revise the book for the press. The Arabic would have been the better for the oversight of a specialist. The Latin is not above suspicion, and there are slips even in the Spanish. As to authorities, too, it is hardly possible to accept the bibliography even with all the apologies the author makes for it. It is startling to find Feijoo's *Teatro Crítico* given as an authority for the drama, and to observe such an omission from the books on "Religion, the Inquisition, &c.," as Menéndez Pelayo's *Historia de los heterodoxos españoles*.

Essays on the Teaching of History. Edited by W. A. J. ARCHBOLD. (Cambridge: University Press.)

This is a little volume of eight essays by various hands, with an introduction, graceful and erudite as ever, by Professor Maitland, which will assuredly interest us here in Oxford where we have so flourishing a History School. It is almost a pity, however, that of the three Oxford contributors, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Martin should neither be teachers themselves at Oxford, however admirable their work at Liverpool and Eton may be—and that it is admirable—and the third Mr. Peck, confines himself to Palæogeography and Diplomatic, on which no one in Oxford unquestionably has a better right to speak. All

the essays are well worth reading, and are full of excellent suggestions. The pick of them is certainly Professor Gwatkin's on "The Teaching of Ecclesiastical History," but the wisdom and relevance of which may be applied equally to any other branch of history, and next to it in general interest we should place Professor Cunningham's on "Economic History." Cambridge has rightly had its say; we would gladly see a companion volume, edited by Professor York Powell, from Oxford, in which modern and ancient alike could follow the example set them by the contributors to this thoughtful little symposium.

SCIENCE.

Studies, Scientific and Social. Two vols. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. (London: Macmillan.)

In these two volumes Dr. Wallace has reprinted more than fifty different essays which he had contributed to various periodicals and reviews during his long scientific and literary career. It is needless to say that such a collection of his minor writings in a compact form is one which will everywhere be welcomed. He adds to his great scientific attainments a literary charm which is seen at its best in many of his shorter essays, and these volumes offer much food for reflection. Even where, as in some of the social studies collected in the second volume, Dr. Wallace is at variance with generally received opinion, he succeeds in pleasing, if he does not always convince.

The essays range over a great variety of topics, and illustrate the remarkable versatility of the writer's talent. They have been conveniently grouped under various headings—geological, social, botanical, anthropological, educational, political, ethical, and sociological—and there are few who will not find here some subject in which they do not take a direct interest. Those essays which permit of it have been well illustrated, and, as we gather from the preface, many have been so far rewritten as to render them practically new. We can most heartily commend the volumes as delightful and instructive reading, from which every reader will derive many new ideas and trains of thought.

Midwifery Notes for the Use of Students. By T. A. GLOVER, M.D. (Edin.: E. & S. Livingstone.)

This little book of less than a hundred pages has many merits. It does not seek to replace larger textbooks on the subject, but is just a collection of useful practical hints for students commencing their studies in midwifery. It is full of sound advice, and is clearly and excellently written, while its value to the student is increased by the figures and diagrams which have been introduced.

POETRY.

Poems. By C. J. W. FARWELL. (London: Elkin Mathews.)

Mr. Farwell's verses show a genuine sense of poetry, a commendable simplicity of style, and naturalness of rhythm. His sentiment is not very robust or original. He is probably not aware how very imitative his Muse is. In almost each poem we recognize the movement and style of some particular poem by some better known writer. Readers of William Watson, for instance, will find this poem almost a parody—without any mocking intention:—

TO MY LOVE.

Oh! like a rose in May is she,
And bright as sunlight on the sea,
That plays and sparkles smilingly
Where wave and sunbeam meet.

And like a nightingale her voice,
That wakes the heart and bids rejoice,
And gives a man no other choice
But worship at her feet.

And like the young Spring's tender grace
Glow the fair beauty of her face,
Where changing moods each other chase
As shadows over wheat.

And like a rose in May is she;

So fond, so fair, so gladly free;

And oh! my heart has gone from me

And lies before her feet.

But this has not the *curiosa felicitas* which gives Mr. Watson, himself an imitative poet, his distinction. Mr. Farwell has not as yet done more than string together, prettily enough, some of the most obvious phrases and rhymes of the poetic fraternity.

Verses Popular and Humorous. By HENRY LAWSON. (Sydney: Angus & Robertson.)

Mr. Lawson has achieved a considerable reputation in Australia for some years past by his verses, contributed largely to the *Sydney Bulletin*, but also to other Australian and New Zealand papers. The qualities which have won him that reputation—a fairly swinging rhythm, and a strong vein of the pathetic, or the sympathetic, only emphasised by a cynicism of expression which is too self-conscious to be very deep—are to be found in these as in his previous verses: but we must confess to finding no advance in technique or interest on the earlier volume, *When the World was Wide*. Mr. Lawson belongs to the school of Kipling; and, as we all know, Kiplingese is a style liable, even in its master's hands, to descend into doggerel. Mr. Lawson does not often perhaps deserve so harsh a word; but the bulk of the verses in his latest volume seem to us worthy of insertion in a daily or weekly paper—and of nothing more. They have not quite the force, and they are far from having the finish, that could confer even the qualified immortality that the modern poet at his best might hope for.

FICTION.

Retaliation. A Novel. By HERBERT FLOWERDEW. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

From the hints given by the name of this novel, and by the opening scene between the two lads and their sisters, it was not difficult to foresee, at least up to a certain point, what the future course of events was to be. That Stafford Lindley would wrong Esther was a foregone conclusion, the only points left in doubt being how far Dan would retaliate, and how matters would ultimately stand between him and Winifred. For some time the story is worked out on the lines suggested, and high praise may be given to the character of Esther, which is excellently drawn in all her native weakness and vulgarity. When, however, it came to dealing with the relations of Dan and Winifred, it almost seems to us as though the author had hesitated between various endings. He might, for example, have completed the parallel by marrying her to Sir Lucas, and for a while events seem to tend in that direction. Then it appears as if he became dissatisfied with this expedient, and thought of falling back upon suicide, and accordingly the heroine is conducted to the very brink of death by cholera. How the problem is finally solved we shall not reveal, but only say that the conclusion arrived at seems to lack inevitableness. Indeed, the treatment all through of the relations between this couple is less convincing than that of those between Stafford and Esther. On the whole, though, the story is interesting and cleverly written, and on certain points—well, outspoken.

Cartigan. A Novel. By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Mr. Chambers is one of those who can write a good story, and "the simple folk who read romance for its own useless sake," to quote his preface, will not be disappointed in this book. There is plenty of adventure of the kind that Fenimore Cooper introduced his readers to long ago, and the love-story of Michael and Silver Heels gives us romance in the more limited sense of the word. As the tale is laid at the beginning of the War of Independence, it was unavoidable that the English representatives of the king should contribute the villains necessary for the purposes of the story, but it should be added at once that the author does not write in the "tail-wisning" spirit. If Lord Dunmore and his satellites are painted in the darkest colours, yet it is to be feared that justification might be pleaded on the evidence of history, and on the other hand Mr. Bevan, one of the best of the minor characters, is an English officer. If we

feel a doubt upon any point, it is as to whether Mr. Chambers has not made his hero and heroine too young. On May 1, 1774, Michael Cardigan was sixteen, and Mistress Felicity Warren a year younger, and yet they are married within a twelvemonth, or to be strictly accurate, on April 19, 1775. Doubtless youth is the time for romance and adventure, yet the sudden spring of Michael from the loutish boy of chapter 1 to the self-reliant man of chapter vii seems almost too sudden. Yet perhaps, 'twere to consider too curiously to consider so better to wander through the woods with Michael Cardigan, and share his perils and adventures, without stopping to consult almanacks, until we leave him going a-fishing for a monstrous huge trout, "where the Kenneyto turns upon itself."

Society Snapshots: Taken at Random on a trip through the World. By COTSFORD DICK. (London: G. Allen.)

How far these sketches, reprinted from the *World*, are a true and faithful representation of Society at the present time is a question which can hardly be answered by an Oxford resident, who is neither, to quote Mr. Cotford Dick, "*denier en* in manners, modes, and morals," nor yet a member of "the push" to which the author's characters belong. Inasmuch, however, as the characters aforesaid display "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," together with other failings, unredeemed by any better trait whatsoever, it is permissible to hope that Society, in the immortal words of Senhor Pedro Carolino, is "not so devil as he is black." Read singly the dialogues are fairly amusing, but when combined in a book and read consecutively, they are calculated to produce depression. Perhaps the best is the sketch on page 177 entitled "Manners to Mend."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travels Round our Village: A Berkshire Book. By ELEANOR G. HAYDEN. Illustrated by L. LESLIE BROOKE. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Miss Hayden's village appears from internal evidence, compared with an Ordnance map and confirmed by Crockford, to be West Hendred, which lies just off the main road of the Vale between three and four miles east of Wantage, here called Cateswick. Her book consists of nineteen chapters, mostly articles reprinted from the *Spectator*, *Cornhill Magazine*, and *Country Life*, and, taken as a whole, lies somewhere between the more varied but more conventional sketches of Miss Mitford, and the more observant but less lively reflections of *A Cotswold Village*. Miss Hayden's descriptions of scenery are careful, but lacking in distinction; her recipes, from Dandelion and Rhubarb Wine to Bombardeed Veal, are amusing, but mostly irrelevant. But there is no mistake about the merit of her rustics, whether she weaves their humble fortunes into short narratives, or, which is still better, gives us their informal comments on men and things with a nicety of taste and humour that may make her fortune as a novelist, if she possesses constructive ability as well. Not that she treats her village neighbours, like her hens or sheep, simply as objects of interest. Without showing any special purpose or thesis, she yet manages to convey to us, as definitely as, and more vividly than, any report on the agricultural question, the conviction that the rustic population is far more capable of looking after itself and giving a reasonable account of its habits and wants than legislators generally suppose. If we begin quoting bits like Farmer Pinmarsh's views on the loaves—"Good sort o' folks in the main—farmers like myself," but "sa wunnerful dogged," or a crippled labourer's description of insurance: "'Tis showin' respect towards them as belongs to we, to lay by fur our funerals," or cottage women's enthusiasm for flowers: "As for hurin' or breakin' a flower, well there, I couldn't do it: 'twud sin downright cruel!"—we may never stop, but we cannot pass over the mother's view of enlistment: "We niver has to lay awake thinkin' o' they 'cept when they're fightin'." Now there's Fred as works at home, an' 'is as ter'ble fond o' drink; I dwun't niver know what time o' night he 'all come in, an' I listens an' listens often till midnight afore I years his step on the stairs. W! they in the army it's quite diff'rent. I knows as they has food to eat, clo'es to wear, an' a good bed to sleep in; they're bound to be inside barracks at such a time, an' 'seem' I dwun't know what they're doin', I cassin't fret about 'em."

The woodcuts of scenery are good, but rather diagrammatic; those of figures are quite admirable, and add greatly to the value of a thoughtful and witty volume.

Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folklore. No. 11: The Mabington. By IVOR B. JOHN, M.A. (London: D. Nutt.)

Till the publication in 1849 of the book called *Mabington*, by Lady Charlotte Guest, persons unacquainted with the Welsh language had only a dim notion of the value and interest of Cymric traditional story; Lady Charlotte had been assisted in her book by a then chaplain of Christ Church, a Welshman. According to Professor Rhys, the real meaning of the word *Mabington* is not so much fairy-tales as the lore which it was necessary for a bardic apprentice to acquire. Among the Welsh and Irish, the traditions of the professional bardic class were carefully preserved by these teachings, and by acquiring the art of composing poetry in the most complicated metres.

In the little book before us, Mr. Ivor John arranges these tales, shows us which are and which are not connected with any of the French versions, e.g. those of Chretien de Troyes; the two theories of Professors Rhys and Kuno Meyer on the Goidels in Wales are also examined. Short summaries of some of the tales are given, and a valuable bibliographical appendix is added to enable the reader to pursue the subject further. To those who wish to study the originals, there remains the excellent diplomatic edition of the text of the Red Book (Oxford, 1887) by Professor Rhys and Mr. J. Gwynog Evans. The summary on pp. 47, 48, in which Mr. John compares the characteristics of Irish and Welsh stories, is very cleverly written. This little pamphlet, full of valuable and condensed information, is published at the small price of sixpence.

EDUCATIONAL.

Discussion on the Teaching of Mathematics. Edited by JOHN PERRY. (London: Macmillan.)

The reformer is once more abroad in the land. Having protested against the useless methods of instruction in modern languages which prevail, he has ventured to lay his impious hand upon the sacred ark of mathematics. At Glasgow two Sections of the British Association met last September in joint session to discuss the present system of teaching elementary mathematics. No less a person than the Vice-President of the Council presided over the assembly, in which both radicals and conservatives were represented. The protagonist of the reform party was Professor Perry. Hard knocks were interchanged, and both sides retired after the fray to prepare for further conflict.

The questions raised in the discussion will have to be considered, and considered very seriously indeed, by Universities and Schools at no distant date. (A memorial which appeared in *Nature* of January 16 must be noted parenthetically as an important contribution from masters in our leading Public Schools.) Professor Perry's party advocate the entire rearrangement of the curriculum of elementary mathematics. We think that their proposals are too drastic. The educational value of mathematics is underestimated, and its utilitarian aspects are appraised too highly. But numerous details may with advantage be struck out of the scheme, and the remnant will then be more likely to commend itself to those who deal with syllabuses and serve out schedules.

The contents of the volume before us are very unequal, and (as is inevitable) somewhat loosely connected, but no one can afford to ignore the problems which are presented therein for solution.

First Stage Building Construction. By B. CUNNINGHAM. (London: W. B. Clive.)

This is the latest addition to the Organized Science Series which is being issued from the University Tutorial Press. It exhibits the same characteristics as the majority of the books associated with that Press. It has been prepared with a view to a particular examination, and the requirements of that prescribed syllabus have been carefully met. The Elementary

Course of Building Construction laid down by the Board of Education is confined to the methods which are in common use; a knowledge of theory is not imparted until a later stage.

Mr. Cunningham has done his work well. His descriptions are clear and his treatment comprehensive. The introduction of a few theoretical explanations increases the value of the book.

Browning's Strafford. Edited by AGNES WILSON. (London: Blackie & Son.)

This is in every respect a commendable edition of a work of modern literature which bears editing more readily than many that are now made school-books. Miss Wilson has, of course, the advantage of a subject on which Professor Gardiner has expended his immense labours; but she has produced an interesting, clear, and just account of the historical Strafford, and pointed out with insight the relation of Browning's Strafford to the historical one. There is no need for us here to review the play itself; suffice it to say that it may well make a good school-book. It is eloquent, and deals with a period of history attractive to students; and its departure from the actual facts is more than compensated, even in a historical point of view, by its vivid and true presentment of Strafford's political aspirations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Messrs. G. BELL & SONS:—

A. W. Kinglake. A Biographical and Literary Study. Rev. W. Tuckwell. 4s. 6d.

P. Ovidi Nasonis: Tristium. Bk. I. A. E. Roberts. 1s. 6d.

From the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS:—

Gai Iuli Caesaris: De Bello Gallico. Lib. i. E. S. Shuckburgh. 1s. 6d.

P. Ovidi Nasonis: Metamorphoseon. Lib. viii. W. C. Summers. 1s. 6d.

Prinz Eugen von Savoyen. H. von Sybel. Edited by E. C. Quiggin. 2s. 6d.

The Anabasis of Xenophon. Bk. i. G. M. Edwards. 1s. 6d.

The Fables of Phædrus. Bks. I, II. J. H. Flather. 1s. 6d.

The Iliad of Homer. Bks. ix, x. J. C. Lawson. 2s. 6d.

From the CLARENDON PRESS:—

Historical Atlas of Modern Europe. Part xxviii. Edited by R. Lane Poole. 3s. 6d.

History of the Church of England. Vols. v, vi. Rev. R. W. Dixon.

From Messrs. A. CONSTABLE & CO.:—

Sandra Belloni; Evan Harrington. Two vols. G. Meredith. 2s. 6d. each.

The Making of a Country Home. J. P. Mowbray. 6s.

The Teachings of Dante. C. A. Dinwiddie. 5s.

The World before Abraham. H. G. Mitchell. 5s.

From Mr. W. HEINEMANN:—

The French People. A. Hassall. (The Great Peoples.) 6s.

From the LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY PRESS:—

Tennyson. O. Elton. 1s.

From Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO.:—

An Introduction to Chemistry and Physics. Two vols. W. H. Perkin and B. Leach. 2s. each.

The Mystic Rose. E. Crawley. 12s.

From Mr. JOHN MURRAY:—

Christ our Life. Sermons. Rev. R. C. Moberly. 9s.

Fifty Years at East Brent: The Letters of George Anthony Denison. 1845-1896. Edited by Louisa F. Denison. 12s.

The Domain of Art. Sir W. M. Conway. 7s. 6d.

The Monthly Review. February. 2s. 6d.

From Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS:—

Henry V. C. L. Kingsford. (Heroes of the Nations.) 5s.

From Messrs. RIVINGTONS:—

Thoughts on the Penitential Psalms. Ethel Romanes. 2s.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 12.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began January 20. Full Term ends March 15.]

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

Miss Halhed's Picture Exhibition, at Messrs. Hills and Saunders.
(And succeeding days of the Term.)

O.U.H.C. v. Rugby.

9.30 a.m.—Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.

9.30 a.m.—Examination for Mathematical Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges.

2.30 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Professor of Music, on "The Differentiation of Style in Music" (continued), in the Sheldonian Theatre.

Meeting of the Junior Scientific Club. Paper by Mr. Ionides on "Colour" and by Mr. Darbishire on "The Centrosome."
8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Meeting in the Ashmolean. Paper by Mr. D. G. Howarth, on his excavations in Eastern Crete.

THURSDAY, February 13.

2 p.m.—Congregation.

2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.—O.U.B.C. The Torpids.

8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That the first Imperial necessity is Social Reform." (Mover: Mr. F. W. Curran, Lincoln, Secretary.)

FRIDAY, February 14.

2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.—O.U.B.C. The Torpids.

SATURDAY, February 15.

O.U.A.F.C. v. Cambridge, at Queen's Club.

O.U.H.C. v. East Sheen.

2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.—O.U.B.C. The Torpids.

2.45 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Excursion to Sunningwell.

SUNDAY, February 16. *First Sunday in Lent.*

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—

10.30 a.m.—Rev. S. A. Alexander, Trinity College.

8.30 p.m.—Special Sermon for Undergraduates: The Rev. H. St. J. S. Woolcombe, Head of the Oxford House.

MONDAY, February 17.

2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.—O.U.B.C. The Torpids.

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Tom B. Davis's Company, *The Silver Slipper*.

TUESDAY, February 18.

2 p.m.—Convocation.

2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.—O.U.B.C. The Torpids.

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Tom B. Davis's Company, *The Silver Slipper*.

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

Election of Proctors.

2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Tom B. Davis's Company, *The Silver Slipper*.

2.30, 3.30, and 4.30 p.m.—O.U.B.C. The Torpids.

O.U.K.U.F.C. v. Rosalyn Park.

O.U.H.C. v. Mr. H. M. Tennant's Team.

8 p.m.—Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire: Lecture by Professor H. A. Miers, "Gold-Mining in Klondike," in the University Museum.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

	ATHLETICS.	EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.	THEATRE AND MUSIC.
<i>February.</i>			
Th. 20	...	O.U. Antiquarian Society: Evening Meeting in Mr. E. W. Ormerod's Rooms, Queen's College. Paper by Mr. E. H. Binney on "The Old English Mummery Plays," illustrated by lantern slides.	Mr. Chas. Collette and Company, <i>What happened to Jones</i> , at the Theatre.
Fri. 21	...	...	...
Sat. 22	O.U.H.C. v. Berkshire Gentlemen	United Club Dinner, at the Randolph Hotel.	Mr. Chas. Collette and Company, <i>My Awful Dad</i> , at the Theatre.
Mon. 24	...	...	Messrs. Comyns Carr and Playfair's Company, <i>Shock-headed Peter</i> , at the Theatre.
Tu. 25	...	Examination for Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship. Convocation.	Grand Boxing and Wrestling Tournament, at the Town Hall.
Wed. 26	O.U.H.C. v. Cambridge, at Richmond.	O.U. Antiquarian Society: Evening Meeting at Balliol College. Lecture by Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., on "Norfolk Fonts of the Norman Period."	Messrs. Comyns Carr and Playfair's Company, <i>Shock-headed Peter</i> , at the Theatre.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It was once, but is no longer, an inexpensive form of amusement to "dine with good Duke Humphrey." So at least we gather from a circular which has been issued in connexion with the Bodley Tercentenary. This festival, to be celebrated on October 8 and 9, is expected to cost the sum of £800. We must say that the amount appears to us excessive. The one costly entertainment which we are to offer our distinguished guests is a banquet; and we presume that those members of the University who attend it will be invited to pay for their own tickets. We hope that the dinner will be a good one, but we shall be surprised if there can be discovered in Oxford culinary artists whose creations are worth the contemplated expenditure. We will hope that some part of the £800 may be devoted to other hospitable purposes not specified in the Vice-Chancellor's circular. It is well that the University treats its guests more liberally than its library. They at least will not be allowed to starve.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter, which has been forwarded to us by the Ladies' Committee of the Field Force Fund:—

South Africa, Jan. 5, 1902.

DEAR MRS. ADAIR.—Your letter of the 8th November duly came to hand, and I am very glad to be able to inform you that the whole of the cases mentioned therein, viz. sixty-four, have also turned up safely. The Mounted Infantry Company's cases arrived with the others, and I at once sent them on to Pretoria for distribution to that unit. The whole of the contents of the sixty-four cases have been distributed, and every man in the battalion has received his parcel and his tobacco. I sent Major Edm. all along our blockhouse line—50 miles—to carry out the distribution, and he personally gave each man his Christmas gift, and took his written receipt for the same, so I think your committee may rest satisfied that its wishes have been fully carried out. And now, how am I to convey to you and your committee, and to all the liberal subscribers in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, our deep sense of the kind thoughts and generous impulse which prompted so noble a gift to the 1st Battalion of the County Regiment? I can only endeavour to assure you all that we are not unmindful of what has been done for us, and that we rejoice to know that, though far removed, we are still near you. For myself, I would ask all who have so generously contributed to give pleasure to those under my command to accept my warmest and most sincere thanks, and to believe that I shall ever remember their great kindness and their most handsome gift.

Believe me, dear Mrs. Adair,

Yours most gratefully,

A. E. DAZZELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The gifts for the Bucks and Oxon Yeomanry were forwarded to Major Knight, Chief Supply Officer of the Imperial Yeomanry at Johannesburg, who very kindly undertook to distribute them.

We have received from the Commanding Officer of the Cambridge University Volunteers the Annual Report of his corps for 1901. Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, who has this year succeeded to the command on the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Cronin, who had commanded the battalion for the last four years, is to be congratulated on the efficient state in which he finds the corps. It is not a little to its credit that in the past two years it has increased in numbers by one half—from 603 in 1899 to 906 in 1901, but it is much better that among all the 906 there is not one single non-efficient, and that this is the eighth year in succession that the corps has been able to show a clean sheet in that respect. The corps is also to be congratulated on having been for the second year in succession "best shooting corps" in the Eastern District, its figure of merit having risen from 208 last year to 241 this, and the marksmen having gone up from 170 to 275; appropriately enough the best shot in the battalion proves to be the Commanding Officer himself. Among other matters with which the Report deals are Queen Victoria's funeral, the battalion's

doings in camp at Portsmouth, and the return of the Active Service Section from South Africa. Briefly it may be said that the Report discloses in all respects a most satisfactory condition of affairs, and one which we are afraid we must own shows that in this matter at any rate we have a good deal of leeway to make up, although if the Oxford University Volunteers go on doing as well as they have in the last two years we may make Cambridge look to their laurels before long.

The memorial to Mr. Ruskin which was unveiled by Mrs. Severn in Westminster Abbey last Saturday occupies a fitting place over the bust of Sir Walter Scott; our great Oxford art critic and preacher of righteousness was never weary of appealing to the "Waverly Novels" for examples, literary and moral. The memorial is one of the last works of the late Mr. Onslow Ford. Mr. E. T. Cook, who was Secretary to the Memorial Fund, had the best of rights to lead the way in commemorating Mr. Ruskin when dead, for no one has done more than he to interpret Mr. Ruskin's teaching while he was alive.

We are very glad to hear that the first volume of Mr. Oman's *History of the Peninsular War* may be expected before the end of this Term. It is being published by the Clarendon Press; and he has had the advantage of being able to use for it the hitherto unpublished Vaughan Papers, which are now in the All Souls Library. Whatever Mr. Oman touches he makes interesting, and it is a very good thing, in these days of wars and rumours of wars, that the public should be induced to study once more the greatest series of British campaigns. Mr. Oman is maintaining the traditions of the Chichele Chair—that a Professor should write, and does not regard a Professor's place as one of learned leisure, tempered only by the necessity of re-reading old lectures at stated times.

That hardy annual, Canon Christopher's missionary breakfast, was not favoured by the weather last Saturday; but though driving snow and slippery streets had made a few seats empty, there must have been nearly 1,000 there, and the arrangements were carried out with the vigour and punctuality for which this function has become proverbial in Oxford. The Bishop of Uganda was the chief speaker, and the most romantic and wonderful chapter of Church History during the last half-century did not suffer in his hands. The Bishop of Oxford, in proposing a vote of thanks, was, as usual with him, brief but happy in phrase; and Canon Christopher himself, in a few final touching words, told his guests that this was the twenty-sixth breakfast which had been given in this way, while he alluded to the aged Christian lady through whose generosity he had been enabled to maintain so long and so useful a course of missionary hospitality.

The translation of Bishop Copleston from Colombo to the Metropolitan See of all India will be a real pleasure to many in Oxford. Connected as he was in his undergraduate days with the *Oxford Spectator*, he then represented the lighter side of University life; while in his work as a bishop for more than twenty years in Ceylon he has been not only a devoted missionary but also a true scholar, carrying the traditions of Oxford into the work of understanding and interpreting Eastern thought in a way which has not always marked missionary effort.

Once again the weather has been interfering with our football teams, and with several inches of snow on the ground matches have had to be postponed. The O.U.A.F.C., who

were to have played the Old Carthusians on Saturday, have been the chief sufferers, as with the match of the year so close at hand it is very important to them not to lose any chances of playing together. The match against London with its curious alternations of success and collapse was hardly very encouraging for our chances on February 15, and it would be exaggerating to assert that the team has had a very successful season. It has certainly been very inconsistent in its form, and there have been constant changes in its composition, though it has done very well at times, and has in its ranks several very good players. But if we cannot look forward to the match with exactly sanguine minds, neither can Cambridge. They also have shown very "in-and-out" form, and seem to have weak spots in their team. Both sides have good goal-keepers, both have rather uncertain backs, but whereas the Cambridge forwards seem individually to be more brilliant, ours are perhaps rather better together, and it looks as if our half-back line ought to prove the deciding feature of the situation. They have, on the whole, done very well, and if, as we hope they will, they manage to break up the Cambridge attack, we ought to repeat last year's victory.

Meanwhile, the *Magazine* has much pleasure in congratulating Messrs. Dobson, Raphael, and Walton on their share in England's success over Ireland at Leicester. Those who had, like the *Magazine*, hoped to see Walton's fine form of last Term, and especially at Queen's Club, recognized by his being picked for England, will be glad that with his selection victory has returned to the side of England. That his selection was the only cause we do not of course suggest, but we hope that for the Scottish match the Selection Committee will make even further demands on the 'Varsity team—and with equal success. We also should like to suggest that if Scotland want to make any changes in the side beaten at Cardiff, Oxford people will be quite ready to propose a candidate.

Unfavourable as the conditions at present are for anything in the way of athletics, we are now reaching a point in the Term at which the Running Ground is the scene of a good deal of activity. There are a good many events to be decided in the next few weeks, several Colleges have their Sports, one or two are having visitors from Cambridge—we notice that Third Trinity and King's are going to meet New College and Oxford Wykehamists—and several others are going over to Cambridge. It appears that the proposed meeting with the L. A. C. has been abandoned, which is perhaps just as well, seeing that that Club is going to meet Cambridge this Term. However, the chief source of interest just at present is the question of the Weight. The three years' arrangement made in 1899 has now expired without a decision having been reached, and it is at present uncertain whether we shall revert to the old nine events without the Half-Mile, or whether we shall induce Cambridge to withdraw their most disinterested objection to the abolition of the Weight. For our own part we should not be sorry to see the Weight go, but would it not be possible to retain both Weight and Hammer, reckoning as only half an event apiece? A similar system of valuing events is in force at many Public Schools, and in our experience has worked admirably.

Our regular rowing correspondent has given elsewhere our official views upon the Torpids, and far be it from us to attempt to add anything to that which he has said, although we hold it an axiom of the Constitution that any man who has ever been "tubbed"—and, for the matter of that, any one who has not either—is fully competent to criticize a Torpid. All that we would say is that we hope to see plenty of bumps, and something in the way of a "General Post." It is never

a good thing for any College to stay at the head of the river too long, either in Eights or Torpids, and with all due deference to the present holders of that position, we should not be sorry to see them deposed. At the same time it is to be hoped that there will not be too many bumps before the Gut, one wants plenty of excitement from the Torpids, as the conditions under which they are watched are not exactly exhilarating, and it is not given to all men to be able to run with the boats.

The *Magazine* has much pleasure in congratulating the O.U.D.S. on having relieved the tedium of the Term by a very level and charming performance of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*. It was accepted by all that with Lent falling so early this year there would be insufficient time for the production of a longer and more ambitious play, but few expected so excellent a performance as the one we have witnessed during the last week. The play itself has been attacked on the old familiar ground of the harshness of the reconciliation in the last Act, the latest comer in University journalism going so far as to describe the plot as "crude and imperfect," but the skilful acting of the players, and the grouping of the characters in the last scene, did much to show the true intention of the poet. The question of the indifference of Valentine to the feelings of Silvia did not come up for judgement: instead of that we witnessed a noble disappointment, followed by an eager desire to condone all in order to regain his lost friend. Resignation and self-renunciation were there, standing out in a marked degree in opposition to the self-love of Proteus; and a stronger actress of the part of Julia would have completed the contrast, for Julia herself almost reaches the same height of self-renunciation, as a result of her service to Proteus and intercourse with Silvia. The keynote of the play was firmly sounded in the first scene and the last, between which so many influences are brought to bear on the characters of the two heroes. The low comedy scenes were kept well in hand, and never allowed to degenerate into buffoonery, the relation of Speed and Launce to their masters, the affection of Launce for his dog friend, whom he relinquishes for his master's sake, throwing a side-light on the treachery by Proteus himself, who betrays both friend and mistress.

We regret to see that a distinguished and valuable Oxford man, one of those who has done not a little, if not to make, yet what is quite as difficult, to maintain, the Empire in India, passed away prematurely the other day, namely, Sir Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans, K.C.I.E., an Additional Member for some time of the Viceroy's Council and a very successful advocate in the Calcutta High Courts. Sir Griffith Evans was, as both of them were pleased to recall, a pupil at Lincoln College of the late Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Fowler, then tutor there. He took a First in Classical Moderations in 1860, being in the same First Class with a number of distinguished men—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Mr. T. W. Jackson, of Worcester, Mr. J. S. Phillpotts, now of Bedford, Mr. J. A. Simcox, now of Queen's, Mr. John Addington Symonds, of Balliol, and Mr. H. L. Thompson, of Christ Church. A successful and travelled man, and a lawyer who had enjoyed peculiar opportunities of getting at the real motives and passions of his Oriental clients, Sir Griffith was most interesting and delightful company, and will be regretted by many friends both in India and in the Principality of which it is needless to say he was a son.

The Oxford University Appointments Committee, as it is called—the agency, that is, for finding mastersthips and tutorships and other posts of very varied kinds—held its annual meeting the other day. The report for the year was a very

favourable one, and more than usually interesting. It is satisfactory to note that the business steadily increases, the number of vacancies notified being 590 as against 550 last year. Perhaps the most striking thing, however, is that there were more vacancies than there were good men to fill them. If more good Oxford men applied, the Committee believe they could fill more appointments. The registration fees are very low, and we certainly advise "good" men to put their names on the list. They will find the fees on appointment also low if they are successful. The accounts show a modest profit on the year; that the fees are so low is the chief reason that it is not larger. Altogether, the Committee and Chairman, and still more the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. V. P. Sells, deserve to be congratulated.

Mr. Haldane, K.C., is not only learned in the law, but, like his distinguished brother so well known to us in Oxford, is deeply versed in metaphysics, and, partly perhaps through his brother and his uncle, possesses more than a nodding acquaintance with natural science. He is, too, a capital speaker. He made, then, an excellent guest of the evening at the University College Colston Dinner at Bristol, and his speech deserves to be well weighed. He spoke naturally about the multiplication of Universities, and in particular about the breaking up of the Victoria University. Mr. Arthur Acland pronounced this the other day to be a national misfortune. Mr. Haldane, who studied at Göttingen as well as Edinburgh, thinks otherwise. He thinks that many Universities will be in England, as in Germany, a sign of health and strength. Our own opinion goes rather with the judicious and temperate article in the *Spectator*. The Bishop of Hereford, who was presiding at Bristol, also agrees with Mr. Haldane and differs from Mr. Acland, and found himself the other day in the anomalous position of having to applaud the example of Mr. Chamberlain.

In his speech on assessments last week the Mayor contemplated with satisfaction the fact that the University and Colleges pay one-fifth of all the expenses incurred by the City. The recently issued list of subscriptions to the 2nd Oxford Volunteers seems to show that when payments are voluntary the members of the University contribute much more than their share for public purposes. A large proportion of the subscriptions, and especially of the larger subscriptions, come from the University, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the City does not go much out of its way to support the battalion.

Honour has just been done to one of the greatest scholars and saints of early Oxford by placing a statue of St. Edmund on the west front of Salisbury Cathedral. Perhaps he is the earliest student who can be proved to have graduated in Oxford; certainly he is a thorough representative of the spirit of the thirteenth-century University, with its ardent piety, its devotion to learning, and its zeal for constitutional liberty. It is fitting that his name should survive as an eponymous founder of an Oxford Hall, whatever the historical value of the connexion. What a pity it is that more Oxford churchmen do not imitate the example of Mr. Clark, of Lincoln, and use the pulpit to make known to the present generation their "fathers who begat them"! Mr. Clark's sermon on St. Edmund was a delightful piece of ecclesiastical biography made practically useful.

An interesting feature of last Sunday's concert at Balliol was the first performance of a sonata for piano and violin by Mr. F. S. Kelly, considerably the most important work that the second holder of the Nettleship Scholarship has as yet

produced: it shows a distinct advance on those of his earlier compositions which have been heard at Balliol, and is a very musically and well-written work, with much of great interest both in the ideas and in their treatment. The Nettleship Scholarship certainly seems to fulfil a function unprovided for elsewhere; though it is indeed hardly to be expected that candidates so brilliant as the first holder, Mr. Donald Tovey, will present themselves save at rare intervals.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening Messrs. F. S. Kelly and Alfred Slocombe played Schubert's Rondo in B minor and a MS. Sonata in D minor by Mr. Kelly for piano and violin, and Mr. Kelly also gave a Chopin Polonaise; Miss Janet Duff (accompanied by Dr. Walker) sang selections by Gluck, Scarlatti, Cornelius, and Korby. Next Sunday Miss Fillinger will be the singer.

The Bach Choir and the Choral and Philharmonic Society will give a joint performance of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* music in the Town Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 6, with full orchestral accompaniment, under Dr. H. P. Allen's direction. The solo singers will be Miss Gertrude Sichel, the Hon. Norah Dawson, Messrs. Joseph Reed, William Higley, and Francis Harford; Mr. Haydn Inwards will be the leader of the orchestra, Dr. Harwood will be the organist, and Dr. Walker will take the pianoforte *continuo*. The chorals will be sung, according to the traditional practice of Bach's own time, by the audience with the chorus.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club on Wednesday evening, February 12, Mr. Ionides (Balliol) will read a paper on "Colour," and Mr. Darbishire (Balliol) on "The Centrosome."

Last Term's recruit to the ranks of "Varsity journals, *The Broad*, hardly achieved that measure of success which its founders, as far as one could gather from their first number, expected for it. Its career, indeed, was not such as to make one feel certain of seeing it again this Term. However, in its place we have a new paper, *The Jester*, which, rising Phoenix-like from the ashes of *The Broad*, first dawned upon us on Thursday last. Not that *The Jester* announces itself as the successor to *The Broad*: it does not allude to its predecessor at all, much less claim any connexion with it. But the internal evidence of the continuity is so strong as to amount to certainty: the writers and the artists seem to be identical; it is only the title and the form which are different. Indeed, the disguise, if there be one at all, is so transparent that one cannot help asking why it should have been necessary to change the name. The new production, it should be said, does not so much resemble the rather remarkable first number of *The Broad* as the somewhat chastened third number, which was pruned of those features of the first number to which some people had objected. One may therefore safely give *The Jester* our best wishes for a successful career, though we should like to suggest to one of its caricaturists that he should not mistake malice for humour.

A fortnight ago we drew attention to the arrangements which are being made for providing Oxford I. C. S. candidates with special lectures for the examination. We much regret that through some inadvertence we spoke of Mr. R.W. Lee, of Worcester, as having arranged the scheme in concert with Mr. Henry Sturt, of Queen's. Mr. Lee wishes it to be understood that his responsibility only extends as far as the lectures he has himself undertaken to deliver; the scheme is Mr. Sturt's.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—Sunday, February 16, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. S. A. Alexander, Trinity College, at St. Mary's.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS, at St. Mary's, at 8.30 p.m.:—

February 16. The Rev. H. St. J. S. Woolcombe, Head of the Oxford House.

February 23. The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Thelford.

March 2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Newcastle.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, February 27. Thursday, March 13.

Saturday, March 22.

University Acts.

CONVOCAION.—Tuesday, February 11. The Annual Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Common University Fund for the year 1901 was presented to the House.

University Agenda.

CONVOCAION.—Tuesday, February 18. It will be proposed to confer the Degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, upon A. F. R. Hoernle, Ph.D., C.I.E., and upon A. Winkfield, F.R.C.S.

University and College Notices.

The Professor of Music, Sir C. H. H. Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Hon. D.C.L., will give a Public Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, February 12, at 2.30 p.m. Subject: "The Differentiation of Style in Music" (continued).

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Woodbridge, M.A., gives notice of three lectures upon the Schools of the Emilia, during the present month, as follows:—Wednesday, February 26, the Parent School, Ferrara; Thursday, February 27, the School of Bologna, Costa, and Francia; Friday, February 28, Costa and Francia (continued). The Lectures will be given in the Professor's room at the University Galleries, at 3.45 p.m. each day.

VINERIAN SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—The Examination for the Vinerian Scholarship will be held in the Schools on Tuesday, March 4, and two following days. The Examination will commence on each day at 10 a.m.

ELECTION OF HAMPTON LECTURER.—Notice is hereby given that the Electors will proceed to the election of a Hampton Lecturer for the year 1903 in the Delegates' Room on Tuesday, April 29, at 12 noon.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—C. L. R. Thomas, of Wakefield School, has been selected for a Freeston Exhibition (close) at this College.

A Meeting will be held in the Common Room on Wednesday, February 19, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Proctor for the ensuing year.

EXETER COLLEGE.—F. D. Ascoli, of Manchester Grammar School, and E. J. Maude, of Rugby School, have been elected to Classical Scholarships at Exeter College on the results of the recent Examination.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—C. T. Pentycross, of the University College, Reading, has been elected to an Exhibition in History.

BRASENOSSE COLLEGE.—An Examination will be held at Brasenose College on Tuesday, June 3, 1902, and the following days, for election to a Colquitt Exhibition, of the value of £40 a year.

Candidates must declare in writing that it is their intention

to take Holy Orders, and must produce evidence that they are in need of pecuniary assistance at the University. Matriculated members of the University are not eligible, except members of Brasenose College under two years' standing who are not in receipt of any appointment or appointments at Brasenose College producing more than £40 a year.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—J. D. MacNeile, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been elected to a Fereday Fellowship at St. John's College.

A Meeting will be held in the Hall on Wednesday, February 19, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Proctor for the ensuing year.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

July 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges. (King Charles I's Foundation.)

March 18.—Lincoln College.

III. MATHEMATICS.

February 12.—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges. (King Charles I's Foundation.)

March 4.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCE.

March 11.—Kemble College.

March 18.—Lincoln College.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

V. HISTORY.

March 11.—Kemble College.

March 18.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.

June 3.—Christ Church.

VI. HEBREW.

March 4.—Wadham College.

VII. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

ANTHENS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, February 12. *At Wednesday.*

Evening—"Wash me thoroughly." S. S. Wesley.

Thursday, February 13.

Morning—"Save me, O God." Boyce.

Evening—"O how amiable are Thy dwellings." S. S. Wesley.

Friday, February 14. *Valentine, Bishop and Martyr.* Service without Organ.

Evening—"Bow Thine ear, O Lord." Byrd.

Saturday, February 15.

Morning—"Eater not into judgement." Attwood.

Evening—"Unto Thee have I cried." Elvey.

Sunday, February 16. *First Sunday in Lent.*

Evening—"By the waters of Babylon." Coleridge Taylor.

O.U.D.S. "THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA."

THE O.U.D.S. are to be congratulated this year upon a double form of success. Their production of the *Two Gentlemen* has not only the absolute merit of being a "good show," but it has also a particular relative merit as an example of an artistic rendering of an extremely difficult play. In truth, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* is one of the most difficult of all the plays of Shakespeare for purposes of

amateur production, presenting the natural disadvantages of a lack of human interest and an almost impossible conclusion, and thus requiring the subtlest treatment and the most minute study. There is a lack of action and situation throughout the whole piece, and the long rhapsodies of Valentine, together with the inconceivable fickleness of Proteus, are only partially redeemed by the beauty of the lines, and impart an air of triviality and unreal emotion to the most serious passages of the play.

The chief merit of the O.U.D.S., under the able direction of Mr. A. T. Loyd and their stage-manager, Mr. George Foss, lies in the fact that they realized the difficulties with which they had to contend, and were content to treat their subject from a poetic as well as from a dramatic standpoint.

Most especially does this praise apply to the Silvia of Miss Elfrida Clement and the Proteus of Mr. E. Kenworthy-Browne, both of whom were remarkable for their clear elocution and artistic rendering of their parts. Miss Clement, as Silvia, appeared to us to lack vivacity in her comedy scenes; she betrayed no particular enjoyment in the pursuit of that great and pre-eminent womanly pastime—the teasing of her lovers. There was too much of the princess and too little of the woman. More frailty in these comedy scenes would have brought the picture of her scorn on the balcony and her distress in the forest into stronger relief, and at the same time have secured for her a greater share of the sympathies of the audience. In the later scenes, indeed, she was at her best; her scorn was splendid and her distress successfully pathetic, but one had not a sufficiently vivid remembrance of her former light-heartedness to be adequately impressed by the extent and circumstances of the change. Mr. Kenworthy-Browne's Proteus was an admirable, well-restrained performance. He alone of this year's O.U.D.S. cast has thoroughly mastered the difficult art of standing still upon the stage. Indeed, his faults lie rather on the side of professionalism than of inexperience. He appears to have that contempt for gesture and entire absence of face-play which characterize the salaried mime, together with the slight tendency to monotony born of the nightly reiteration of years. He is better in soliloquy than in dialogue—far better in repose than in action.

Miss Helen MacGregor, as Julia, played both earnestly and gracefully. The part is perhaps the most difficult of all—presenting the uninspiring picture of a lady who is confessedly and openly in love with a man who has forgotten her. Accordingly her merit is proportionately the greater as having been obliged to combat initial disadvantages, even though we may be inclined to carp at the actual result. Her voice is somewhat lacking in compass, and thus we missed in her the softer notes of a truly realistic regret.

Lucetta, on the other hand, is a simple straightforward rôle, and was rendered by Miss May Congdon in a wholly charming and vivacious manner. A slight tendency to hurry her cues, and a feverish style of by-play almost amounting to "fidgets," were but the natural errors of eagerness, and scarcely marred to a perceptible degree an otherwise bright impersonation.

The fun throughout was excellent, and assisted materially in promoting the swing and interest of the play. Mr. Forsyth (Christ Church), as Thurio, was spasmodically brilliant; Mr. Cox (Hertford), as Speed, alert and excitable; and Lord Tiverton (New College), as Launce, an exquisite, unconsciously clever booby.

The atrahabulous critic (with whom we at once disclaim any relationship) might have sighed for a more suave, connected and finished Thurio, but he could not have desired any improvement upon Mr. Forsyth's superb trinity in the concluding Act. The same disgusting individual (the critic not Mr. Forsyth) might have implored Mr. Cox to speak a little

more distinctly, but he would assuredly only have been prompted by a very excusable desire to hear every possible point in his admirable fooling.

Of Lord Tiverton's Launce we can only speak in terms of the highest praise. Despite a lamentable tendency on the part of his dog Crab to over-act his part, Launce pulled him through, to enthusiastic applause, without any apparent effort. Lord Tiverton's single grave fault is an occasional tendency to burlesque, thus detracting from the charm of a Shakespearean clown by a suggestion of a possible immediate excursion into the realms of musical farce. Notwithstanding the fact that Launce is the first part he has played in Oxford, he betrayed no sign of the inexperience which detracted somewhat from the very creditable débuts of Mr. Gilliat (University), as Valentine, and Mr. Mackenzie (Magdalen), as the Duke. In Valentine we thought at first to have beheld the human justification of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's drawings. His first night's performance suggested the incipient stages of a brilliant contortionist career, but after this apparently a change came over the spirit of his dream, for Saturday night saw a great improvement throughout, and the possibilities of a good voice, an energetic style, and an intelligent appreciation of his part more fully realized. Mr. Mackenzie lacked gesture, and gave an impression of stiffness in his attempt to portray dignity. But his faults, like those of Mr. Gilliat, are the faults of inexperience, and the O.U.D.S. is much to be congratulated on the acquisition of such promising recruits.

Impenetrable obscurity, both atmospherical and oral, hung over the Host (Mr. Liddle); Mr. Craig, as Panthino, appeared to be in some uncertainty as to his age, and Mr. Boissier, who played thoughtfully and with dignity as Sir Eglamour, betrayed a gentle conversational disposition as Antonio in his dealings with his butler, in striking contrast to his irascible demeanour towards his own son.

The Outlaws would have terrified their own fathers, and looked ready to kill their dearest friends. Mr. Greenlees (Magdalen) sang "Who is Silvia?" with much charm and expression; and we are paying Mr. Monck (Magdalen) the highest compliment in our power when we say that as a musical director he proved a worthy successor to Lord Herschell.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Duke of Milan (father of Silvia)	E. C. MACKENZIE (Magdalen).
Valentine { the two Gentlemen	J. F. G. GILLIAT (University).
Proteus {	E. K. BROWNE (New Coll.).
Antonio (father to Proteus)	A. P. BOISSIER (Balliol).
Thurio (a foolish rival to Valentine)	B. FORSYTH (Christ Church).
Sir Eglamour	A. P. BOISSIER (Balliol).
Speed (a clownish servant to Valentine)	R. K. COX (Hertford).
Launce (the like to Proteus)	VISC. TIVERTON (New Coll.).
Panthino (servant to Antonio)	J. D. CRAIG (Hertford).
Host (where Julia lodges)	A. H. LIDDLE (Oriel).
Julia (beloved of Proteus)	MISS HELEN MACGREGOR.
Silvia (beloved of Valentine)	MISS ELFRIDA CLEMENT.
Lucetta (waiting-woman to Julia)	MISS MAY CONGDON.
Ursula (a servant)	MISS HOPE GREY.
Outlaws, Musicians, &c.	

OXFORD AND THE I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

A CONTRAST.

[We have received the following communication from a correspondent.]

It may possibly serve a useful purpose to contrast the methods of the sister University with those of this University in helping its members to compete for the Civil Service Examination.

At Cambridge, the Associated Colleges have appointed

a Director of Studies, who gives advice to students who are preparing for the Open Competition. The Master of Emmanuel College, who is Secretary to the Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, also gives advice to such students. Both he and the Director are at home at fixed hours for the purpose of seeing such students.

A series of special lectures and courses of instruction were arranged by the Associated Colleges in Michaelmas Term last for the year then commencing. The subjects are—English History, Literature and English Essays, Modern History, Political Economy, Roman and Greek History, Greek and Latin Literature, Moral Philosophy, French and German, Arabic, Sanskrit, Law, and Mathematics. In addition, arrangements are made for special tuition in Logic and Mental Philosophy, Geology, Physics, Zoology and Animal Physiology, and Chemistry and some of the above subjects, for which lectures have been arranged.

On the other hand, at Oxford there is no general supervision and no organization of the studies of competitors at the Open Competition. At one College the tutors do what they can to help competitors. Is any special help given to men at other Colleges? Ought not this matter to be taken in hand by the University, and not left to an individual College?

Cambridge men are, moreover, encouraged by prizes. At Trinity College an Exhibition of £50, and one of £30, will be awarded in 1902, on the ground of distinction in the Open Competitive Examination. The first of these Exhibitions is open only to those whose names are placed not lower than twenty-fifth on the official list of selected candidates, and who either are members of Trinity College or are not members of any College in Cambridge or Oxford. The second Exhibition is open only to members of Trinity College. At Gonville and Caius College a Scholarship of £50, and an Exhibition of £30, are offered to the two members of the College whose names are placed highest (provided they are not lower than twenty-fifth) in the official list. At St. John's College, a member of the College, not already a Scholar, may be elected to a Foundation Scholarship of at least £40 a year, and a Scholar may have the tenure of his Scholarship prolonged, for distinction in the Open Competitive Examination.

At most of the Colleges a selected candidate who is a Foundation Scholar will be allowed to retain his Scholarship during his year of probation without being required to compete for University Honours.

In contrast to this, two Scholarships are given by Christ Church, Oxford, to selected candidates, but no member of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin are eligible for them. How many of the Colleges allow a selected candidate to retain his Scholarship during his year of probation?

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE EIGHT.

THE Eight this week has been showing some signs of getting a little more life, in consequence of which Mr. Bourne has only given them light work. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday the crew were diligently tubbed, and did not go below locks. On Wednesday the weather was delightful, and a journey was made below locks: dropping down to the Horse Gate at the top of Radley Common, Huntley started off at about twenty-nine strokes to the minute; this was maintained throughout, and a fairly satis-

factory row finished at the camp-shedding near Nuneham Island. The work throughout was fairly good, and smarter than it had hitherto been, but was spoilt by a strong tendency to grip the oar too tight and use the arms. On Saturday a good deal of snow fell, which made a journey below locks impossible. The crew first did a double journey, finishing up with a hard row from the lock-post to Randall's Bridge, and after a rest of about half an hour did another journey, in the course of which Mr. Bourne gave them some short pieces of rowing. Mr. Fletcher is now coaching the crew.

THE TORPIDS.

The Torpids this year are not likely to be brilliant, but the first half-dozen boats have all reached a fairly good standard. New College, who were in a very bad way last week, have come on, and by the time of the races will probably prove themselves to be the fastest boat over the course. University showed a most unaccountable fall in weight a few days ago, but are now recovering. They should keep their place, though they may be pressed by Brasenose, who row with plenty of dash and power. Magdalen will have their work cut out to keep ahead of Balliol, who start off at anything between forty and forty-five strokes to the minute, and have done some fastish times to the Free Water Stone. Pembroke will probably be hard pressed by Hertford, and may succumb towards the end of the course. Trinity are a nice-looking crew with a fair swing, but are spoilt by a well-developed flap-catch arising from their hands being so heavy over the stretcher. There is not much to choose between Corpus and Keble, and Christ Church look as if they might take them both down. Balliol II lay claim to a very fast time over the course, but, with all due respect to the authorities, their appearance is against them. Magdalen II and New College II are neither improving as they should, and will be in considerable danger from Lincoln, who have developed quite a good swing and lift. Worcester should bump Brasenose II. Queen's are not a pretty crew, but should easily keep away from Christ Church II, who will be in some danger from Exeter. The latter crew has a most pronounced bucket, but even in a bucket union is strength, and they are certainly united in this point. Of the other crews, Oriel are just about good enough for their place: Wadham (who claim a fast course from Weir's Bridge) should go up one or two places. New College III has been taken off, and Jesus and St. Catharine's should remain in that order. The races begin to-morrow, and continue till February 19.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. LONDON WELSH.

Owing to the hard frost this match was played on the Running Ground. Our opponents, whom we have not played for some years, did not bring down such a strong team as had been anticipated, but they had the services of Morgan, the Welsh three-quarter. We were without Walton, Dobson, and Raphael, who were wanted to play against Ireland, while Cartwright had not sufficiently recovered to be able to play. Stoop, Wordsworth, and Sandford, filled the vacancies. The only noticeable feature of the game, which was fairly open, was the good defence of the backs, among whom Stoop and Crabbe were conspicuous. Crabbe scored our only try from a pass by Kennedy, who kicked the ball to him, but it was not converted. All the forwards played well, perhaps Wordsworth was the best. Both halves played a good game, Kershaw once breaking through with considerable dash, but the three-quarters did not show much combination. Sandford kicked well at times, Crabbe did a lot

of hard work, Eberle seemed determined to drop a goal, but his three attempts were futile, though the last appeared to have been all right. He also missed a very good chance of scoring from a pass from Terry. Terry's play lacked dash, but he did some good things. Strand Jones was splendid at back, on one occasion breaking right through to their twenty-five. The second half was evenly contested, though for some minutes scrums were dangerously near our line. However, in spite of two good efforts on the part of Morgan, who found Crabbe too much for him, our defence pulled us through, and a not very exciting game ended in our favour by one try to nil.

O.U.A.F.C. v. LONDON.

In a very heavy scoring game the 'Varsity beat London last Thursday at Queen's Club by 6 goals to 4. London had not a very strong defence, but their forwards were fast and heavy. The 'Varsity, who were at full strength, kicked off, and playing with the wind behind them immediately began to press. Comber was the first to score from a pass by Evans, and then C. H. Wild added another goal. The next goal came from a mistake by one of the London backs, who kicked back to the goal-keeper, who was not expecting it and let it through. Still playing with any amount of life and dash, the 'Varsity forwards fairly besieged the London goal, and Comber scored two more goals with excellent shots. The London forwards had been making occasional breaks away, and from one of these Lowes put in a shot which hit Darling on the shoulder and was thus diverted into the net. An extraordinary change came over the game in the second half, as with the wind in their favour London tried the rushing game with great success, and the 'Varsity backs going to pieces, Ball and Lowes both scored, the latter goal being due to a bad miscalculation on the part of Stocks. Evans next put in a good run, and hit the post with an open goal, but Balfour-Melville dashed in and scored. London still had the best of our defence, and Wilkinson had a good lot to do, but was not beaten again till hands was given against Stocks close in, and Kinghorn scored another for London. This was the extent of the scoring, though Morgan-Owen scored another goal which the referee would not allow, although there was no doubt about the ball having gone through.

The rather weak defence of London gave our forwards a good chance of getting together, and they gave a much better display than in the last two matches; but Morgan-Owen still fails to keep his wings together, and is rather inclined to be selfish. Comber played very well. Wild was the best of the halves, but all three were rather bewildered by the rushing tactics of London. The backs were weak, and did not play with their half-backs nearly enough.

It is most unfortunate that the matches with Wolverhampton Wanderers and Old Carthusians have fallen through, owing to the weather, as the team is badly in need of practice. Team:—

Goal—G. E. Wilkinson (University). *Backs*—F. C. Stocks (Worcester), J. D. Craig (Hertford). *Half-backs*—R. S. Darling (Oriol), C. H. Wild (Oriol), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriol), W. H. B. Evans (Oriol), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), A. L. Corbett (St. Edmund Hall).

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

The following will represent Oxford at Queen's Club on February 15:—

Goal—*G. E. Wilkinson (Captain) (Shrewsbury and University). *Backs*—*F. C. Stocks (Winchester and Worcester), H. Freeman (Lancing and Oriol). *Half-backs*—*R. S. Darling (Winchester and Oriol), *C. H. Wild (Charterhouse and Oriol), *H. J. Wyld (Harrow and Magdalen). *Forwards*—J. E. Balfour-Melville (Malvern and Oriol), W. H. B. Evans

(Malvern and Oriol), *H. Morgan-Owen (Shrewsbury and Hertford), *F. W. Comber (Winchester and Magdalen), *A. L. Corbett (St. John's, Leatherhead and St. Edmund Hall).

* Old Blues.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

The detachment of the O.U.V. for the Volunteer Service Company of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry now numbers one officer and fourteen men. They received orders to report themselves at Cowley Barracks before midday on Friday, February 7, and were that day enlisted members of the Regular Army for the period of one year only, without the further stipulation added to the terms under which the previous Volunteer Companies joined, "or as long as the war should last." The present conditions prescribe that not more than nine months will be spent in South Africa, and that in the event of the war being over in less than one year the men will have the option of being discharged at once, or of completing their one year's service.

As soon as they had been sworn in, and had been measured for their field-service uniform, they were all given leave till the evening of the following Monday, their preliminary training beginning on the Tuesday. In view of the somewhat limited numbers of men and other resources available at a regimental depot, opportunities for the practice of field duties will not be numerous, and a large portion of their time will be devoted to instruction in musketry, including range practice. They are also learning the approved methods of "bending and stretching the body," as taught in military gymnasiums.

The arms for the detachment are selected from those in possession of the Corps, which also lends them great-coats in use at Cowley. They take one Corps pattern suit of undress uniform, for wear on board ship, than which nothing is more destructive to men's clothing, but otherwise are supplied with complete outfits according to the South African scale, even down to socks and tooth-brushes. A grateful country has long provided the British soldier with most of the requisites for his toilet when he first enlists, but a tooth-brush is a luxury only introduced into the list of free "necessaries" by quite a recent Army Order.

The detachment draw the pay and allowances of their rank in the Regular Army from the day of enlistment, including messing allowance and rations, and on completing their period of service will each receive a gratuity of £5, in addition to a further war gratuity according to their rank, varying from £12 10s. in the case of a Colour-Sergeant to £5 for the full private. On discharge they will be also entitled to one month's furlough with full pay, ration, and messing allowance.

The names of the detachment are as follows:—

- 2nd Lieut. E. N. Bennett (Hertford).
- Cl.-Sergt. S. P. T. Pridaux (Trinity).
- Sergt. W. H. C. Trousdell (Queen's).
- Lc.-Sergt. W. H. Durst (Keeble).
- Pte. P. Cooper (Keeble).
- " E. F. Evetts (Brasenose).
- " S. R. Field (Trinity).
- " G. W. Hodgkinson (Magdalen).
- " C. A. H. Keenlyside (Trinity).
- " C. Kitchen (Queen's).
- " J. G. D. Knight (Magdalen).
- " E. E. Mills (Trinity).
- " F. T. Neale (Brasenose).
- " H. Plaskitt (Christ Church).
- " G. M. Smith (Magdalen).

On the evening of Thursday, February 6, an Officers' Mess Dinner was held in the Senior Common Room of Christ Church, by kind permission of the authorities of the House. The attendance was not large, only thirteen officers with some half-dozen guests being present.

The Sergeants of the Corps have this Term revived a highly commendable practice, which, we believe, was formerly in vogue for a short time, of holding Sergeants' Mess Dinners. The first of them took place at Wadham on Saturday, February 1, the powers that be in that College having been good enough to allow the use of their Common Room for the purpose. Eleven Sergeants sat down to dinner, and during the course of the evening settled the following points:—(1) That a Mess Dinner for Sergeants should be held on the second Saturday of each Term. (2) That a Mess committee consisting of a President and four members should be formed. (3) That an extra Mess Dinner should be held next Term to which guests could be invited.

Sergeant Stenning, D Company (Wadham), was elected President; the other members being Colour-Sergeants Heath, D Company (St. John's), Cooper, F Company (Keble), and Watkins, C Company (All Souls), and Sergeant Henriques, E Company (New College).

GOLF.

First-Class Handicap, Friday, February 7:—

N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	84	...	12	...	74
E. Norbury	...	83	...	4	...	77
G. T. H. Bracken	...	92	...	12	...	80
E. E. Rivington	...	94	...	10	...	84
G. R. Girdlestone	...	94	...	9	...	85

Eight entries; seven returns.

THE UNION.

THERE was but a scanty attendance at the Union on Thursday, owing to the attractions of the O.U.D.S. The private business humorist, starting with the time-honoured joke about the President's punctuality, was well to the fore, while the Junior Treasurer displayed a wonderful knowledge of all things—from chandeliers to brown bread and butter.

The question for debate was, "That Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to allow the Colonies a voice in the settlement of the War in South Africa is impracticable and unreasonable."

Mr. H. Thorp (Wadham) disclaimed any intention of attacking either Mr. Chamberlain or the Colonies. But the settlement of the war in South Africa was no one for the arbitration of the Colonies. That was too delicate and difficult a task. Their aggressive Imperialism unfitted the Colonies for it. The speaker then discussed the question of amnesty to the Cape rebels. If we followed the colonists in this matter, the Dutch would be put under the heel of the English in South Africa. The danger of such a course he illustrated by a good argument from the treatment of the Ulster loyalists. Mr. Thorp made a distinctly convincing speech. His manner has greatly improved, though his voice is still rather monotonously sonorous. Perhaps he failed to make as much of the motion as he might.

Mr. R. W. Livingstone (New College) accused Liberals of inconsistency in defending such a motion. How could they consistently advocate such a policy of disfranchisement? Their real grievance was that the Colonies did not agree with them. He then defended in able language the claims of the South African loyalists, and pointed out the sacrifices they had made in the war. As for the other colonists, the mover had regarded them as allies on a commercial basis. They

were not allies, but citizens, and as such deserved a voice in the settlement. Mr. Livingstone made a most excellent speech. He effectively answered all the arguments of the mover. His speech was not so much an attack on the motion as a reply to the first speaker, a much more difficult and effective thing.

Mr. A. S. Carr (Trinity) announced his intention of proving the unreasonableness of the proposal. It was but the first step to an aggressive and dictatorial attitude of the Colonies to the mother country. As for the opposer's attack on Liberals, Liberals still held that representation and taxation must go hand-in-hand. Mr. Carr knew more about his subject than most speakers, and touched on several important subjects, such as the native question, which other speakers had overlooked. But though he speaks well, he does not use his knowledge to the best advantage, and was in consequence long and disconnected.

Mr. A. Maxwell (Christ Church) was a little disappointing. The first part of his speech was excellent. He has a good voice and manner, and brought out his points. The proposal was impracticable, if impracticable meant unprecedented and unusual; for it was unusual for a Colonial Secretary to have any consideration for colonial opinion. Unfortunately, in the latter half of his speech, which contained many excellent points, he spoke in a rapid monotone, which was very hard to hear, and spoilt the effect of his speech.

Mr. M. H. Woods (Trinity) was roused by the third speaker to defend the Colonies. He should make more noise. He wasted most of his sweetness on the desert air.

Mr. R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (Balliol) contended that anything proposed by Mr. Chamberlain must *ipso facto* be practicable, and defended his position well. He made a very pleasant maiden speech.

Mr. C. F. Silver (Wadham) connected the motion with the Czar's peace proposals. Most of his speech was metaphysical, mathematical, and indistinct.

Mr. W. C. Buncher (Non-Collegiate) has a soothing manner, and discoursed in a parable against the motion.

Mr. H. L. Stewart (Lincoln) made a most excellent speech for the motion. It was sensible, well-expressed, and really to the point.

Mr. H. S. Oppé (New College) made a moderate and sensible speech against the motion.

Mr. H. Sacher (New College) discussed the practicability of the proposals. His arguments were sound and convincingly stated.

Mr. H. T. Beresford-Hope (New College) has a good manner, but his remarks were not particularly exciting.

Mr. C. de B. Durand (Queen's) is still inspired with Kipling. That seems to prevent him from being very sensible.

On a division the motion was lost by 26 votes.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

THE weather has remained as it was most of this week, especially on match days, so there is, as before, little to record of outside interest. On Thursday, at Queen's Club, the Association team was defeated (3-2) by Mr. A. T. B. Dunn's Eleven, after a magnificent game. The forwards showed great improvement in spite of the slippery state of the ground; the backs, however, were not up to their usual form, which was not unnatural under the circumstances. The match on February 15 should be anybody's game, as our backs, on their day, are distinctly good, and the forwards have got together much better lately. We were to have played the Casuals on Saturday, but snow and sleet made play impossible.

The Union discussed the proposed Academy last week,

with the aid of delegates from Edinburgh University. The debate was not of a very exciting character, and the speakers seemed rather at sea about the proposed constitution and objects of the association. On Saturday next the Archbishop of Canterbury is to deliver an address on Temperance.

As to the challenge you fling down *re* Cambridge College expenditures on their libraries, how am I that I should take it up? As soon as I read it I procured a copy of the report, and wrestled in spirit with the figures. It was no use. All I can say, is that if a similar calculation were made in Oxford on the proportion of library expenses to the *gross* receipts, much the same results would be obtained. However, as I expect you will have roused the *Cambridge Review*—in which case mathematical things are probably now happening, as Kipling would say—I shall leave our defence in the hands of that weighty periodical.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

WARFARE AND HOLY ORDERS.

SIR,—May an old contributor to the *Oxford Magazine* ask you indulgence for the following protest?

On Feb. 3 you printed a letter from the Rev. M. B. Furze (Major O.U.R.V.) inviting University men to volunteer for South Africa. You backed this letter with a strong editorial article: and let me say at once that with the general tenor of both there can be no quarrel. To be sure, I do not go all the way with you in your enthusiasm for barrack discipline; but this may be because I have less experience. At any rate, while recruits are needed for South Africa, you and Major Furze do a public service by calling on your readers to volunteer.

But what gives me pause is Major Furze's panegyric of warfare as a training for Holy Orders. "For many of those e.g. who hope eventually to be ordained, could there," he asks, "be a more valuable experience?" And you add, "To such an one (i.e. the average Bachelor of Arts) a little experience of life abroad, in young countries not burdened with the crusted cobwebs of an overdone civilization, would be of inestimable service to expand his views and to equip him for whatever his calling in life. Above all, we believe, would the future cleric benefit by these means."

May I point out, Sir, that the purpose with which these young men will proceed to the front is to wage war! Incidentally they may shake off the crusted cobwebs of an overdone civilization (whatever these may be), and put on discipline with a correct gait and other equally characteristic graces of the colonist. But their business (for which the War Office will pay them 1*s.* a day) is to wage war. They may or may not have to assist in the burning of homesteads and the hanging of rebels; but they will certainly be required to take a gun and seek to kill a number of their fellow men. And I think, if you and Major Furze will consider this cardinal fact, you will admit that warfare, as a preparation for Holy Orders, has at least one serious drawback—and one which did not, perhaps, wholly elude the sagacity of our forefathers.

It is no doubt, an adventurous business just now to remind patriots of any moral axiom more than three years old. And yet I suppose that war, though sometimes enforced by circumstances, remains an evil in itself, and means a temporary suspension of the Christian code; also that ministers of Christ march with our troops, not to further, but to mitigate its horrors. Among the assurances demanded in the Ordering of Priests I read these words, "Will you maintain and set forwards, as much as lieth in you, quietness, peace, and love, among all Christian people, and especially among them that are or shall be committed to your charge?" and the answering vow, "I will do so, the Lord being my help." For this vow, it seems, you and Major Furze would prepare a man by arming him with a rifle and bidding him kill a due number of Christians. I think you are wrong. With great respect, I think you are abominably wrong.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

DEAR SIR,—As one read the letter of Major the Rev. M. B. Furze which appeared in the last issue of the *Magazine*, urging the advantages of volunteering for active service, one could not help wondering whether a cause could really be strong which required such curious advocacy. For to whom is the appeal addressed?

Students of medicine are not invited to volunteer owing to the peculiar and intimate opportunities that may be gained in the field of practical surgery; nor are law students tempted with the thought of being able on the spot to master international problems; nor is the prospect of personal acquaintance with varied forms of agriculture used as a bait to tempt men who will have estates of their own to manage. No; such men must of course "complete their University course without a break." It is only the men who are looking forward to Holy Orders for whom this is of no importance: only they who are urged not to be so blind as to fail to see how enormously they will be helped as parsons by a year's service in South Africa: only they apparently who need to learn obedience and the bearing of hardship as never having had the chance of doing so at their homes.

Is the contention true? One point at least seems strongly against it. Abroad the Church has thought it is not true, and the State has acquiesced, inasmuch as those in training for the ministry are in nearly all countries exempted from compulsory service; whereas such candidates ought, *ex hypothesi*, if they had only known what was good for them, to have welcomed it.

The plea of the reverend and gallant gentleman seems to make for a view of the war as a picnic (third class, mind!) in which much experience may be gained and toil endured; there is, indeed, another side to the picture which he has ignored: but one may well doubt whether at the present juncture the side he has presented either will or ought to seem sufficiently cogent to induce men to interrupt their preparation for a high calling, even if they have to forfeit the opportunities for such an observation of men and things as a blockhouse or a troopship is capable of affording.

As I have no official title to fauce I must, perforce, remain

UNKNOWN.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—The Torpids have done full and—especially in the case of the second—successful courses.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—A weakened team was beaten by Merton (3-5), but Jesus succumbed to us (28-13).

Association.—We drew with Keble (2-2).

HOCKEY.—We defeated the Elected Cambridge to play Caius College, who were defeated after a goal game by 3 goals to 2.

BRASENOSE.

THE RIVER.—Individuals in both boats have been suffering from the inclemency of the weather; but no one so far has "croaked" for good.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—We drew with Magdalen (1-1).

HOCKEY.—We drew with Queen's (2-2).

CORPUS CHRISTI.

ROWING.—The Torpid has been benefiting from the coaching of two old captains of the College Boats, Messrs. Bolton and Roscoe. We have put on a clinker four this week.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Exeter by 4 goals to 3 goals.

Association.—We beat Pembroke (6-0).

HOCKEY.—In the preliminary round of the Cup Ties we beat Exeter (1-0). We lost to Casuals "A."

OWLETS' CLUB.—The Club read *The Notorious Mrs. Elphinstone*.

TENTERDEN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Brentnall read a paper on "Edgar Allan Poe."

EXETER.

ATHLETICS.—The College Sports will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 12.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have lost to Corpus.

Association.—We have beaten Magdalen (2-1).

HOCKEY.—We were defeated by Corpus in the first round of the Cup Ties.

HERTFORD.

THE RIVER.—Best thanks to Mr. G. C. Robertson for coaching the Torpid, and good luck to the crew on Thursday.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten Queen's (8-5). Several games have had to be scratched owing to the weather.

TYNDALE SOCIETY.—Mr. C. T. Williams carried a motion in favour of the adoption of some form of protection by 7 votes to 6. Mr. H. M. Carrick opposed.

FOX SOCIETY.—At the last meeting Mr. Thornton advocated the adoption of Co-operation in trade, being supported by Mr. R. O. Hutchison. The motion was opposed by Mr. J. H. N. Taylor. Mr. A. O. Spafford spoke fourth.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—The Society met on Sunday in Mr. C. T. Williams's rooms and finished reading *Henry IV., Part I.*

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—The Torpids has been finally made up. Two courses were rowed last week. May Zeza of the Blue grant us victory!

THE ELIZABETHIAN SOCIETY.—The Society did meet in Master Best's rooms, and Master A. E. Lloyd did read a right learned paper on "Stratford," to which Master Harrison-Jones did reply.

J.C.R.—Mr. Wordsworth moved, "That this House considers the abnormal growth of light literature a danger to the State." Mr. K. F. Fenn opposed. The motion was carried. In Private Business the President was perplexed, the Treasurer silent, and the Secretary mildly protestant, while the House was uproarious.

FOOTBALL.—Our Rugby team have fallen to Balliol.

HOCKEY.—We lost to St. Catharine's (2-1).

KEBLE.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—The team travelled to Cheltenham on Wednesday, but were told on arrival that the ground was unplayable.

Hearty congratulations to D. D. Dobson on his play against Ireland.

It is with great regret that we part with the Captain of our Rugby Football Team. W. H. Durrant has filled this office admirably, and we wish both him and Cooper the best of luck at the front. De Wet may throw up the sponge now.

HOCKEY.—We have drawn with Balliol (4-4), and beaten Christ Church (9-3) and Oriel (10-2). Success to the team in the Cup Trials.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Felle proposed, "That the institution of a National Theatre would be the best means of keeping up the artistic standard of the Drama." The motion was carried by 29 votes to 13.

F.D.S.—Mr. Bennet-Powell's plea for "Reform in Spelling" was disallowed by a decisive majority.

LINCOLN.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—We have lost to Bicester (1-2). Weakness in front of goal was the main cause of our defeat.

All our Rugby and Hockey matches have been scratched, chiefly owing to the state of the grounds.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—In Private Business the motion before the House was, "That this House considers that full academical privileges should be accorded to women in Oxford and Cambridge." The motion was lost by 3 votes.

MAGDALEN.

The College Mission held its annual meeting in the J.C.R. on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wells addressed the meeting.

THE RIVER.—The Torpids have been improving steadily. We wish them all possible success.

THE '97 DEBATING SOCIETY condemned Mr. Kipling's poem.

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—Best of luck to the Torpids in the races.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Worcester (8-0) and Balliol (5-3).

DEBATING SOCIETY.—A large majority declared Lord Rosebery undeserving of the country's confidence.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE RIVER.—The two Torpids have been improving rapidly of late; we hope to be successful in both the First and Second Divisions.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—The Soccer team defeated Winchester College on Thursday at Winchester (1-0). King's, Cambridge, should have paid us a visit on Saturday, but had to be put off owing to frost.

THE RIVER.—The Hockey team should have played their Cup Tie against Worcester on Monday, Feb. 10, but it has had to be postponed owing to the condition of the ground. Good luck to them when they do play.

THE GLEE CLUB held a better attended meeting on Friday; they hope to give a little smoker on the last night of Mods. Hearty congratulations to E. Kenworthy-Browne and Viscount Tiverton on their successes in the O.U.D.S.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—We are informed on excellent authority (*The Field*) that we are unable to put on a Torpid this year. We venture to disagree—we have a crew. May they have all success.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Our match with Keble 'A' was scratched.

Association.—Effective loss of Merton after a very good match by 2-1. Our other match (Queen's) was scratched owing to the unplayable condition of the ground.

HOCKEY.—We won against Jesus after an erratic game by 4-2. The weather caused the abandonment of the other fixtures.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The debate on Saturday was on the resolution,

"That this House considers the growth of Trade Unionism the curse of the twentieth century." Mr. D. T. Griffith (ex-Pres.) moved, Mr. J. A. Watten opposed. Mr. W. V. B. Morris spoke for the motion, and Messrs. E. C. Gasey, K. J. Hall, J. W. Taubey, Spencer Ellis, and G. V. Sumner spoke against it. The motion was lost by 10 votes.

THE CRITICS.—This Society met on Friday evening at 18 Bardwell Road and engaged the hospitality of Mr. R. W. Rankine Wilson. Mr. G. H. Harris read a paper on the plays of "Henrik Ibsen." An excellent discussion followed.

HISTORY SOCIETY.—Has it ceased to exist!

ORIEL.

THE RIVER.—We have great hopes of the Toggery going up.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—We have beaten University by 4 goals to nothing.

Owing to the state of the ground we have played no Rugby games this week.

QUEEN'S.

THE RIVER.—The Toggery, in spite of its vicissitudes, still exists, and proposes to row on Thursday as arranged.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have been beaten by Hertford (5-3). Neither team was fit to struggle.

Association.—The match with St. Catharine's was scratched.

HOCKEY.—We have lost to Christ Church (7-0), and drawn with Brasenose (2-2).

EGLEFIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Feb. 7 Mr. Hiley proposed, "That, in the opinion of this House, the expenditure of public money on ceremonial is excessive." Mr. Wallace opposed. Mr. Symonds spoke third and Mr. Taylor fourth. Messrs. Dean, Nichell, Ormerod, Trousdale, Durand, and Brockbank also spoke. The motion was lost by 20 votes to 7.

Best of luck to W. H. C. Trousdale and K. Kitchin, who are going to the front. We may congratulate them on their loyalty and His Majesty's forces on their acquisition.

ST. JOHN'S.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Frost and snow have only allowed us one game this week, when we beat Wadham (8-6).

Association.—We drew with Magdalen.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—S. Hall, Esq., M.A., proposed, "That the nation needs a Government of ideas and intelligence, and in the opinion of this House the present Government shows no signs of possessing either." Mr. F. H. Bamby opposed; Mr. C. D. Fisher spoke third, Mr. S. F. Vivian fourth; Messrs. Snow, Barrett, Bromley-Boorne, Savory, Went, and Davies also spoke. The motion was lost (19-10).

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. Butler-Clarke read a very interesting paper on "Vanitoria."

UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVER.—In spite of the efforts of the coaches the Torpid went out of training last week, and have since been steadily improving. We wish them every success.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Our "A" team beat Trinity "A" (32-12).

DURHAM SOCIETY.—Met in Mr. Burdon's rooms on Monday, Feb. 3, when Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* was read.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.—A meeting was held in Mr. G. E. Wilkinson's rooms on Monday, Feb. 3.

Congratulations to Mr. Gilliat on his successful rendering of the part of Valentine in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—The order of the Torpid is now practically settled as follows:—Brow, C. M. Jones; 2, J. F. K. Daniel; 3, P. de V. Annesley; 4, W. T. M. Wright; 5, P. Roberts; 6, H. Johnson; 7, P. W. Cory; 8, W. S. Hett; 9, K. R. Murray.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We lost to St. John's after a well-contested game (8-6).

Association.—We lost to Radley School (2-1).

HOCKEY.—We met Christ Church this week in the first round of the Cupper.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Hett read an able paper on "Carlyle." DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Whitworth moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, there is a lamentable dearth of great men in Parliament." Mr. Ebdon opposed. After a good debate the motion was lost.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—A daily paper asserts that our boat is stroked by J. B. Bailey. We therefore announce that stroke answers to the name of C. Whalley, who went to that effect.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Our match with Magdalen was scratched owing to frost. Merton beat us after a good game (8-0). Mr. T. Cooper is to be congratulated on his prowess in the three-quarter line.

Association.—The House scratched to us.

DEBATING SOCIETY AND LOVELOCK CLUB.—*An revoir!*

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

ENGLISH DEBATE.—On Jan. 31, the Society discussed the question whether the Church is to be blamed for having incurred the alienation of the working men, the affirmative being maintained by Alwyn Jones and the negative by W. O. Thomas.

FOOTBALL.—Both teams have recently met with defeat, the Rugby Fifteen having been defeated by Pontardulais and Aberystwyth University College, and the Association Eleven by Carmarthen Training College.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, Feb. 11:—
Divertimento for Violin, Viola, and Violoncello in E♭ (K. 563) *Mozart*.
Messrs. A. GIBSON, E. TOMLINSON, and C. OULD.
Fantasia for Piano-forte, in C, Op. 15. *Schubert*.
Mr. F. S. KELLY.
Trio for Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, in C minor, Op. 9, No. 3. *Beethoven*.
Messrs. A. GIBSON, E. TOMLINSON, and C. OULD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, Feb. 12:—
String Quartet in A major, No. 16. *Mozart*.
Messrs. H. B. HORNE, F. G. JOSEPH, C. G. STEEL, and L. T. BURRA.
Song. "Winds in the Trees". *Goring Thomas*.
Mr. A. B. WHITFIELD.
Lyrische Stücke for Piano-forte Solo, Op. 42, Nos. 6 and 1. *F. Grieg*.
(a) An den Frühling.
(b) Schmetterling.
Song. "The Poet's Song". *C. H. H. Parry*.
Mr. A. B. WHITFIELD.
Piano-forte Trio in D minor, Op. 175. *C. G. Reiniger*.
Messrs. P. H. MCGUIRE, H. G. A. BAKER, and W. J. BEEDLE.
For Organ Solo. Fantasia, No. 3, E minor. *E. Silas*.
Mr. N. E. HOPE.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Programme for Friday, Feb. 14:—
In a Persian Garden. Song Cycle. *Liza Lehmann*.
Misses GLESON WHITE and LALLA PARRY, Messrs. HAROLD WILDE and JAMES CAMPBELL MCINNIS.
Accompanist—Mr. C. A. LIDGLEY.
Sonata in G major for Violin and Piano-forte. *Mozart*.
Mr. H. M. MATHIESON and Mrs. PROWSE.
Songs. (a) Malmacht. *Brahms*.
(b) Ständchen (Volklied).
(c) A Roundelay. *C. A. Lidgley*.
Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL MCINNIS.
Duet for two pianos. Rondo in C major, Op. 73. *Chopin*.
Mrs. PROWSE and Miss UNA GOODWIN.
Solos for Violin. (a) Romantische Stücke. *Dvořák*.
(b) Ich liebe dich. *Grieg*.
(c) Aufahrt.
Mr. H. M. MATHIESON.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHIESS CLUB.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY F. REV. J. R. WELSH'S VII.

Played at Oxford on Feb. 5, and easily won by the University.

Score:—	OXFORD.	REV. J. R. WELSH'S VII.
	W. M. Grundy (All Souls) . . . 1	Rev. J. Welsh 1
	H. F. Davidson (Exeter) . . . 2	A. Schomburgk 0
	H. D. Roome (Merton) . . . 1	J. Crompton 0
	J. R. Rolinson (New Coll.) 1½	Rev. C. Clarke 1
	A. von Ensthausen (Balliol) 2	W. C. Wigan 0
	G. Walker (University) . . . 2	E. W. Ormerod 0
	H. W. Ottaway (Lincoln) . . 1½	Rev. H. Dixon 1
	Total . . . 10½	Total . . . 10½

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Evening Meeting, Thursday, Feb. 26, at 8.15 p.m., in Mr. E. W. Ormerod's Rooms, No. 4, Bock Court, Queen's College. Mr. E. H. Binney, M.A., will read paper on "The Old English Mummery Plays," illustrated by lantern slides.

Evening Meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 8.15 p.m., in the Lecture Room, Front Quadrangle, Balliol College. Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., will lecture on "Norfolk Folds of the Norman Period," illustrated by lantern slides. Members are requested to bring lantern slides, rubbings, drawings, &c., for exhibition.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament. By FREDERIC C. KENYON, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, British Museum. With sixteen facsimiles. (London: Macmillan.)

We are very glad that Mr. Kenyon has developed his admirable lecture on the autographs of the New Testament, delivered in Oxford some terms ago, into a complete handbook of the subject of textual criticism with a full account of the principal MSS.; and that his sixteen workmanlike facsimiles are more visible than they were in the Examination Schools on that occasion. The result is a lucid summary of the principal questions with regard to textual theory, which, though not "popular," can and should be read with interest by any one possessing the slightest acquaintance with Greek, even if he passes over the lists and descriptions of select uncials and minuscules, the long account of the versions, and the excellent conspectuses of the most important peculiarities of e.g. the Codex Sinaiticus or the Curetonian and Sinaitic Syriac. We are rather sorry that Mr. Kenyon has deliberately fused the alphabetical series of Gospels, Acts, &c., in both cases; the usual plan gave a clearer view; but in other chapters, notably in that on "Patristic Quotations," in which he gives brief accounts of the principal Fathers, his method leaves nothing to be desired. Besides this, Mr. Kenyon possesses the art of throwing fresh light on his subject by ingenious deductions as well as observations, as when he shows that "no complete copy of the New Testament could exist during the papyrus period," because it would occupy a roll more than 200 feet in length; or when he cautions us against expecting too much even from the earliest papyri, or when he disposes of Mr. Miller's argument about Sophocles. On the great textual problem which occupies his last chapter he is in substantial agreement with Westcott and Hort, to put it mildly; and against Blass's theory of the genesis of the 8-text, holds strongly that it represents a tendency or type rather than an edition, even in St. Luke or the Acts. There is no better book on the subject of the same length in English.

The Church and the Nation: Charges and Addresses. By MANDELL CREIGHTON, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., sometime Bishop of London. Edited by LOUISE CREIGHTON. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This volume will deepen the sense of regret that a prelate so distinguished by learning, by statesmanship, by logical ability, and above all by common sense, should have been sacrificed to the task of dealing with a body of men so conspicuously impervious to all these qualities as the London Ritualists. It is painful to note, not certainly any such increasing mental deterioration as the Bishop of London apprehended (p. 230), but the growing weariness and sense of strain shown by this collection of sixteen addresses and papers, ranging as it does from 1892 to 1900. Some of the subjects, such as the discussion of Welsh Disestablishment, Voluntary Schools, and Clerical Incomes, would no doubt be of temporary interest only, but for the lucidity of statement and firmness of touch which made almost any utterance of Dr. Creighton's a lesson in the art of applying principles to current affairs. But as it is, there is an amount of reflection on the relations of Church and State, especially in the shorter and more plainly historical papers, which if formulated in a systematic treatise might have been of very great value and influence. Occasionally, it is true, we feel that the author could have put a case just as clearly for the other side; but on the other hand there are many points at which, notably in his protest against the cry of Disestablishment from recalcitrant Churchmen, or in his testimony to the value of Nonconformity, the strength of philosophic conviction is expressed with unmistakable passion. Mrs. Creighton has done right in publishing the addresses as they stand, though the Peterborough Charge is a little out of

proportion to the rest; and her efforts should be greatly appreciated by all who wish for the clearest views on the difficult questions involved in a National Church.

CLASSICAL.

The Idylls of Theocritus. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by R. J. CHOLMELEY, M.A., Assistant Master at the City of London School. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Though there are two or three good translations of Theocritus into English, there has been no edition of any great importance; and Mr. Cholmeley has rendered a real service to students who do not read German by supplying one which is not only acute and suggestive, but also notices the recent results attained by such scholars as Wilamowitz, Geffcken, &c. Commencing with a learned introduction which deals chiefly with the life of Theocritus, as ascertainable from us and throwing light on the poems, and with the poems themselves on their place in "Alexandrian" literature, Mr. Cholmeley does not devote much space to the MSS., but illustrates their character in the brief *apparatus criticus* he supplies to the eclectic text he has constructed. The notes occupy nearly half the volume: there is a very brief excursus on dialect, and a sort of grammatical index. Unfortunately the book, as the preface admits, bears many marks of want of revision. It is so full and interesting that we must not complain of omissions, though obviously some necessary information is wanting; but there are so many misprints, &c., that we hope the second (and enlarged) edition will soon be called for: for instance, *xii* on p. 29 should be *xiii*, for *xxviii* (p. 49) read *xxx*; *choice* (p. 30) seems to represent *choric*, *tilt* (p. 42) should be *lilt*, and *new* (p. 46) *now*; *neat* (p. 207) is *neat*; on p. 244 the note on 98 is confused by the substitution in line 8 of *Aratus* for *Philitas*. In xvi. 63 Mr. Cholmeley evidently meant to read *παυρὶν*, but keeps *παυρὶν* in the text; in xxs. 3 the last word should be *παρρησία*. We doubt too whether, on reflection, he would have retained some of the jests, such as A. N. Other, or some of the quotations, e.g. that from Mr. Kipling (p. 363), but there is a good deal of agreeable humour in the notes, e.g. p. 242, on *πυλαίων ἐκείν*.

It is impossible to extract much of the close argument of the introduction; the best pages are those which deal with Philotas, Aratus (a Coan), and Leonides of Tarentum, and those which build up the evidence for connecting *Idylls* vii, xii, xiii, vi, and probably i, iii, and viii, with Cos, and xiv, ii, and x, with a second residence there. Mr. Cholmeley touches off a number of subjects, such as the merits of the Alexandrians (p. 25), with great neatness, and displays a minute acquaintance with the work of less-known epigrammatists, &c. So too in the notes he cites freely from numerous Greek novelists, and erotic and other papyri, together with Oppian, Nicander, Julian, Timon, and Maritima.

Mr. Cholmeley, besides many unusual readings for which there is manuscript authority, introduces into his text about twenty-five to thirty conjectures of his own. Most of these he well defended; the best we take to be *ἐὼς* for *ὥς* (i. 106), *ἀπαρὸς ποτὶ πάχους* (iii. 30), *ὡς ἐὼς ἐὰν τὸν γλυκύν* (iv. 22), *προπύει* (x. 53), *αὐτὸς* (xi. 14), *ταῦτα* (xiv. i), but Mr. Cholmeley appears to go back to Ahrens on p. 287, *βραβύων* (xv. 119), *καταβέβηκε* (xvii. 5), *εἰμὶ* *τὴν* *ἐφῆ* (xvi. 13), and *οὐραῖον* (xvi. 15), *ὡς* *αὐτὸν* (xvii. 22), and several attempts in the difficult xxi, especially in line 2. In a few cases we think Mr. Cholmeley is less ingenious, e.g. *ἀλυσ* (ii. 146), *ὁ* (xi. 16), *ἐγγύμην*, which seems to lack a construction (xii. 37, note obscure), *ἐρ* (xii. 24) where the construction is clear already, and xxi. 57-8. *ἀειδιστόν* (i. 57) is a very clever but unconvincing conjecture (p. 192) not introduced into the text. Besides conjectures, a large number of new suggestions as to interpretation will make this edition notable; among the best are those on *οἰκίαν* (p. 192), *καταβέβηκε* (p. 199), *προπύει* (p. 213), *κατὰ* *αἰτίαν* (p. 215), *καυχώμενον* (p. 224), *καυθήσεται* (p. 283), *τὸν* *παυστόν* (p. 285), *ἀνωστὸν* (p. 325), *ὡς* *ἐμπαθῆς* (p. 357), *ἰναιγίη* (p. 364). Most of the above are well-known *cruxes*, and the note on xxi. 58 is a good specimen of an attempt to clear up such points. Sometimes, as on *ἄλυσ* *εἶδ* (p. 288) and *ἀποδύμενος* (p. 299), we are not convinced; but the interest of Mr. Cholmeley's notes is unflagging, and we prophesy a rapid and lasting popularity for his book in schools and colleges. The notes on xxi, xxi, and the Megara are, we believe, the first that have ever been produced in English.

Aristotle's Posterior Analytics. Translated by E. S. BOUCHIER, B.A., late Scholar of Exeter College. (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.)

Mr. Bouchier has attempted an ambitious task in producing a new translation of the *Posterior Analytics*. As a rendering of the Greek it will be found decidedly more helpful, and less exacting in its demands on the reader, than such a version as Poste's. But, as a contribution to the study of Aristotelian Logic, it does not challenge comparison with the better-known work. Throughout it is correct rather than illuminating; in places it is positively misleading; e.g., in *II. i. c. 6. 74 b* ("then one who knows that A is necessarily predicable of C"), "knows" is, to say the least, an unfortunate rendering, as Aristotle's point is that in such a case (where the true *ἀπόδειξις*, which gives the cause, is unknown) "knowledge" is impossible. Again, in *c. 8. 75 b*, definition is spoken of as "a demonstration which differs from definition . . ."; but *ἀπὸ τοῦ καθ' ἑαυτὸν* surely means differing from a demonstration (*ἀποδείξις*) of the strict, familiar type, "only in the way in which it is expressed." Mr. Bouchier's translation will probably be very serviceable to students with some knowledge of Aristotle's Logic, who find difficulty in making out its particularly difficult Greek. But for those who want help in the matter, as well as in the scholarship of the subject, it may easily prove a snare.

Greek and Latin Compositions. By R. SHILLETO, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press.)

This volume of Compositions by the late Mr. Shilleto will seem strangely familiar to most younger scholars who open it. Many of the pieces have enjoyed a respectable manuscript tradition of a quarter of a century, and it is a mild excitement to refer, as it were, to the archetype, which the pity of Mr. Shilleto's sons has given us. The book contains over two hundred pieces in Greek and Latin Verse or Prose, all admirable models of the art. On the whole, the Greek compositions seem to move with the greater ease. Here and there the Latin does not always hit the phrase. So inevitably, e.g., on p. 412, *affertus famae* barely corresponds to a *sense of honour*.

HISTORY.

The Tale of the Great Mutiny. By W. H. FITCHETT. (London: Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mr. Fitchett has amply earned his right to be regarded as the journalistic historian *par excellence* of the building and retaining of the British Empire. And it was only a question of time when he would utilize the Indian Mutiny for the same picturesque purposes that he had utilized the annals of the British Navy. This book is excellent reading, and if it contains nothing new and nothing of really first-class literary achievement, if it is essentially a popular retelling for the man in the club and the woman by the drawing-room fire of a story whose fascination is inexhaustible, it is not disfigured by the threadbare purple patch of Fleet Street or the cheap sentiment and gush of deliberately manufactured melodrama. Mr. Fitchett has the true dramatic eye—he has selected his thirteen scenes admirably—and he can tell a story without halting to moralize unduly. Above all, we are grateful that he refrains from ringing perennials variations on "Rule Britannia," and that he is careful to insert into his stirring story some character vignettes of the great heroes of the Mutiny—the two Lawrences, Outram and Havelock, Colin Campbell, Edwards, and especially, the greatest of them all, John Nicholson. The portraits and maps also are very welcome, but it is not easy to see why in a tale of the Great Mutiny Lord Roberts should have the place of honour in the frontispiece. To those, then, who would possess an epitome in clear vigorous English of an incomparable epoch we can cordially recommend this book, and it may possibly persuade a few to go back to those authorities from Kaye and Trevelyan to Innes and Lord Roberts which Mr. Fitchett has turned to such good account.

The War of the Polish Succession. By H. R. H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM. (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

This legacy of the Crown Prince's reading in Oxford is not without interest. It is a summary of the facts about a well-

known war clearly and accurately put together. It shows at any rate that the Crown has read a good deal, and can state the results in plain English. The author may be said to have attained the modest end which he modestly proposed for himself, and a study in the preliminaries of a European partition of a buffer state may not be without profit to the royal student.

FICTION.

The Wizard's Knot. By WILLIAM BARRY. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

The general atmosphere of this story is too unreal, and the language and characters are too fantastic, to allow of its acceptance as an accurate picture of life even in the Ireland of fifty years ago. It is quite true that many superstitions existed, and still exist, in Kerry and elsewhere, such, for example, as that cited by Edmund Liscarroll: "The people used to think if an image was made of man or woman, their life would sink into it, be swallowed up in the clay of the thing. Old witchcraft used to practise on these fears." But the author has chosen to wrap places and people in such a mist of unreality that the reader might be excused for doubting even actual facts. So, too, with the leading characters: we are not convinced by Lady Liscarroll with her powers of evil fascination, nor can we believe that Joan O'Dwyer is the possible outcome of life with a hedge-school-master in a mud cabin. For the rest, we find the once harmless word "rack rent" used in its modern and invidious sense, and throughout the book it is implied that the ruin of Ireland in general, and the famine of 1846 in particular, were due in some way to England and the landowners. Yet Dr. Barry's own story shows clearly enough that if every Englishman and every landlord left Ireland to-morrow, the people would be worse off than ever within a dozen years. No one compels Cathal O'Dwyer to spend in drink the money his daughter has earned to pay the rent. It is not because of, but in spite of, the landlord that, to quote Edmund again, "their boys and girls marry at seventeen," and that holdings are subdivided until it becomes impossible to support life upon them. The real cause of the country, setting aside its politicians, is the local usurer, the Davy Roche of this story, and he would be powerless if the improvidence of the people did not create him. It is useless to gloss over these plain facts by fine talk about "Firbolges, Fomorians, Milesians, the antique world of tale and song," and when we read that Mr. Nagle, the one really sensible person in the story, "almost showed signs of temper" when assailed with talk of this description, we cannot wonder at it.

New Canterbury Tales. By MAURICE HEWLETT. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Mr. Hewlett is unduly modest. That one Geoffrey Chaucer wrote *Canterbury Tales* is no reason why "Master" Maurice Hewlett should withhold his. Of course Chaucer's were not "the only pilgrims to woo the Canterbury road with tales": we doubt not that the hop-picker beguiles the tedium of the South-Eastern line with stories, which have perchance more of the Rababian than of the Boccaccian flavour. But did not Mr. Hewlett challenge by his title comparison with Chaucer, it is not with Chaucer that we should have dreamt of associating him. There are only two tales in this volume which do not seem utterly artificial and unreal, and of these the scene is laid in Italy. It is evident that Mr. Hewlett knows his Boccaccio better than his Chaucer, and despite the careful working up of the "local colour," his England is but the Italy of Boccaccio. His characters are mere lay-figures; the sentiments put into their mouths are utterly out of the tune with the stories they are supposed to tell. A glaring example is the tone of unmedieval tolerance which marks the tale told by the Abbess of Ambresbury; tolerance forsooth in the time of the Flagellants! The true spirit of Mediaeval England Mr. Hewlett has missed; and just as in the *Forest Lovers* he gave us an exceedingly indifferent imitation of Malory, so here he would pal off upon us Chaucer and water—and not particularly clean water at that. Indeed, the most objectionable feature of the book is the atmosphere of sensuality which Mr. Hewlett has thought it necessary to introduce. Naturally there are differences between mediaeval morals and those of our day. If judged by a modern standard, the *Canterbury Tales* are no doubt indelicate and coarse, but there

is nothing deliberate about their indelicacy. It is spontaneous, natural, the outcome of full-blooded and not unhealthy tendencies, there is nothing sickly or morbid about it. And it is just this which Mr. Hewlett fails to appreciate. We feel all the more bound to mention this because Mr. Hewlett has shown us in this very volume that he can dispense with this unpleasant element, as in the really amusing tale of "Eugenio and Galeotto." Nothing could be a greater contrast to this than the inartistic insistence on this aspect of the tale of the Countess Alys. With delicate handling this might have been a really pretty story. It is a pity too, since Mr. Hewlett is not without considerable literary gifts; he can paint a sylvan scene, he can coin a pretty phrase, his choice of epithets is neat, though he is at times inclined to become so strained and over-elaborate in his elegance and "preciousness" as to irritate his reader. Still, he can write, and this makes it all the more regrettable that he should so thrust upon one his want of taste and delicacy.

Herb of Grace. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY. (London: Macmillan.)

It may be our own want of intelligence, but it must be confessed that we have failed to detect the exact bearing of the name of this book upon its contents. However that may be, there is not much room to be discovered in its pages, as all the apparently broken hearts are satisfactorily healed before the end. Elizabeth, indeed, loses her first love, but recovers to wed the hero. Anna, who starts with a girlish liking for the same gentleman, falls in love with Cedric. He, after a wild passion for Leah, falls in love with Anna, and Leah, after some high tragedy, marries Hugh. In fact, in the last chapter every Jack has got his Jill. It is not a very exciting story, but is pleasant reading enough, and would be pleasanter if some carelessness had been avoided or corrected. Any Oxford friend could have pointed out that "Magdalene" is not among the Colleges of that University, and that the following passage is not a felicitous way of expressing that the youth in question was likely to row in the University boat:—

Cedric's fame as an oarsman soon reached the ears of authority, and at the time of his visit to Lincoln's Inn it was already a foregone conclusion that his name would be entered for the next race.

Finally, an author of Miss Carey's experience should not have written:

"Oh, the book," returned Malcolm loftily, "it is a sudden inspiration, but I feel the grip of my Frankenstein already."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ancient East. No. III: The Babylonian and the Hebrew Genesis. By HEINRICH ZIMMERN, Ph.D. (London: D. Nutt.)

In this short treatise of sixty-three pages, the learned author shows us the connexion between the contents of the Book of Genesis and the Babylonian legends as interpreted from the tablets about which we have been gradually extending our knowledge.

George Smith announced in 1875 the discovery of tablets narrating the Babylonian Creation Myths. The difficulty was to find out how these myths could have been communicated to the Israelites. This puzzle was, however, solved by the discovery of the truly epoch-making Tel-el-Amarna Tablets. These proved that a very active international intercourse was carried on between Babylonia and the West, especially Egypt and Palestine. The Babylonian language was the means of this intercourse. This contact took place about the middle of the second millennium B.C., according to our author. Professor Jastrow, however, is inclined to place their relations at a time even earlier.

The points of contact between Babylonian and Hebrew accounts of the Creation are singularly interesting: the Hebrew *tehom*, "the chaos," is represented by the Babylonian *thamat*. A great cluster of legend grew round the name of Enoch. He knew all the secret things of heaven and earth. As such he is the father of all science. The *Book of Enoch* is considered a product of late Judaism, written about 300 B.C. We have not space in a short notice like the present to go into the minute comparisons which Dr. Zimmern institutes. His modest work is very useful as enabling the student for a time to be abreast

of the knowledge which has been accumulated on these points; but probably no branch of learning is more continually receiving accessions than this study of apocryphal literature. The books which have as yet appeared in this series give us a great deal of information in a condensed form. Miss Hutchinson's translation is clear and idiomatic, and hardly allows us to realise that we have a foreign work before us.

Egyetemi Lapok (The University Journal). (Pesth.)

We congratulate our friends of the University of Pesth on the excellent appearance which they present in their *Journal, Egyetemi Lapok*, of which the four first numbers of the current academical year are before us. It is now the sixteenth year of its publication. It is announced as the official journal of the University circle, and to have as its object the encouragement of all undergraduate work, to borrow the English expression, to which no term exactly parallel exists in foreign universities.

In fact, all sides of University life are represented. There are excellent portraits of the Rector Magnificus, Dr. Thomas Vécsey, and the deans of the four faculties, Law, Divinity, Philosophy, and Medicine. Some notices of these gentlemen are given. In the third number a report is furnished of a speech by the Dean of the Law faculty, Dr. Győző Concha, at the beginning of his course ("egyetemi érvényesítő beszéde"). Before leaving the Professors we must notice with regret the announcement of the death of Dr. Augustus Pulszky, who had many friends in England, among whom the writer of the present lines may be permitted to number himself.

We have no space to discuss fully the various contents of these numbers; letters from the Hungarian provinces; letters from foreign countries, e.g. Spain; and an account of student life at Edinburgh ("Külföldi Diáklét"). There are also short editorial notes on current topics. One rather long article has greatly interested us, on a festival in honour of Petőfi and the nameless dead at Weiskirchen ("Petőfi Sándor és a névtelen hősök emlékünnepe Fehérgyárád"). Petőfi is a poet of whom the world can never grow weary; he lies among a heap of slain in a great pit not far from the little town of Segesvár, where was fought the fatal battle, July 31, 1849, after which he was seen no more.

The fourth number of the *Journal* or *Magazine*—whichever we like to call it, for *Lapok* does not admit of literal translation any more than the German *Blätter*) has portraits of leading athletes. We are glad to see that the *Journal* pays due attention to this side of University life. In this number we have sports, including jumps, &c.—the high-jump ("magasugrás"), the long jump ("távolugrás"), putting the stone ("diszkoszvetés"), and other similar feats.

We heartily reciprocate the brotherly feeling which has induced our Magyar friends to send us their *Journal*. It is very much on the lines of the *Oxford Magazine*, not omitting the poetical effusions. *We* also keep "two or three poets. The printing and general 'get-up' are excellent, and we cordially wish long life to our interesting contemporary. Let us hope that the day may come when the Magyar language is more studied among us. "Eljen a Fősterkesztő."

The Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj in their bearing upon Christianity. BY FRANK LILLINGSTON. (London: Macmillan.)

We have read this book with not a little interest in the information given concerning the history of the Theistic movements in modern India which are associated with the names of Ramnabhai Roy and Keshub Chunder Sen. Mr. Lillingston writes clearly and sympathetically, but his lack of philosophical training and insight makes his treatment of his subject unsatisfactory. One does not feel that he has thrashed out the possible meanings of such expressions as "true *Ishakti* is beyond the region of morality and immorality" (p. 100), or "the universal ego is identified with the particular ego" (p. 22). Nor is he at home in the deeper problems of theology. "The forgiveness of sins," he says on p. 92, "means the reversal of their results." The whole passage in which this sentence occurs shows that the doctrine of the Atonement is a subject below the surface of which he can never have penetrated. He is much at sea in his use of "objective" and "external," and is led to impute to the absence of externality in the conception of divine revelation entertained by the Brahmo Samaj those defects in their religion

which should rather be attributed to their eclecticism. Again, his candour in stating the dogmatic position which he assumes is in itself commendable; but it does not compensate for his failure to grasp the problem of the relations of authority and free criticism, to which he often recurs, but of the difficulties of which he is very imperfectly conscious. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Lillingston, whose genuine interest in philosophical theology is obvious, will find time for more thorough philosophical studies; and we would venture to recommend as a preliminary thereto a temporary escape from the spell which has evidently been cast upon him by Bishop Westcott. Attractive and impressive as are the utterances of that singular mind, they represent a way of looking at speculative problems too subjective and elusive to make them a safe guide to clearness of thinking.

The Open-Air Boy. By the Rev. G. M. A. HEWETT. (London: G. Allen.)

It is, alas! unnecessary to state that the present writer is no longer a boy, but it must be further confessed that even in the distant past he was not an "open-air" boy of the kind for whose benefit this particular volume of the "Young England Library" has been written. It is true that, like the author, he has picked and eaten blackberries, and not so long ago either, and has occasionally fired at rock-pigeons and the like from a boat. Indeed, there was a certain pigeon slain over a quarter of a century ago, when two guns were fired, one by the present writer, and one by a cousin, then and since a mighty hunter before the Lord. The cousin courteously declared that he had missed owing to a heave of his boat, but the other sportsman has always had his doubts. Still it is permissible to express approval of many things which for various reasons a man has never done himself, and there can be no ground of doubt that any boy will be the better for taking an interest in as many as possible of the out-of-door pursuits dealt with in this book, such as angling or rabbiting, and above all by learning to fend for himself, and make what implements he wants, as far as possible, with his own hands. Also, every one is the better for having a hobby of some sort, and Mr. Hewett discourses excellently on many things that may be collected, such as birds' eggs and butterflies, moths and caterpillars, with full instructions as to the rearing and feeding of the last named. It may be safely prophesied that this book will be very welcome to those who are already interested in such matters, and will probably make many converts among those who are not.

Christ Church Views. By J. ASTON. (London: Methuen & Co.)

This is an interesting collection of drawings of Christ Church, in which the artist shows a decided feeling for architecture. His perspective and sense of form are distinctly good, though he would add considerably to the effect of his work by making a greater difference in touch between foreground and background. This will be apparent in looking at the sketch "Back of the Hall," where the nearer lines are no stronger than those in the more distant portions of the buildings. The drawings vary in merit, but in all of them the treatment is free and sympathetic. The "Hall Staircase," though slight in method, is perhaps the most satisfactory of the entire group, its lines being at once simple and convincing. Others which deserve special praise are "The Latin Chapel," "Library in Peckwater," "Entrance to Tom Quad," and "Cathedral South Aisle." Occasionally Mr. Aston is apt to let his penmanship become coarse and ineffective when he wishes to indicate a rough or broken surface, as in "The Cloisters," where many of the lines, especially on the right side, are quite meaningless. In pen-and-ink work it is always of the first importance that every line should serve a definite purpose. It is impossible to close this no ice without expressing regret that such inferior and amateurish work as the "Monument to Burton" should be found in a collection which shows so much good drawing, artistic feeling, and general promise.

Robert Browning as a Religious Teacher. By A. C. PIGOU. (London: Clay & Sons.)

This essay was awarded the Burney Prize at Cambridge in 1900, and is published in compliance with the conditions of that Prize. In clear and orderly exposition it reaches a very high standard, and it is clothed in simple, appropriate, and polished

language. The most obvious criticism that the reader would pass upon it is forestalled by the writer in his preface, where he says: "a growing conviction that his moods varied greatly at different times, not merely oscillating about a fixed and constant body of thought, but transforming the whole character of his outlook upon the world and making an unified philosophy impossible for him, has led me more and more to look upon my work as something of a *tour de force*." But though this self-criticism is true, and though Mr. Pigou has little difficulty in exposing the inconsistencies of the philosophy which he has built up out of Browning's very numerous and varied and mainly dramatic utterances, the comparison of these utterances is in itself of great interest and value. In the first place, nobody can seriously maintain a doubt of the very strong reflection of Browning's personality in the mass of his work, whether dramatic or not. And in the second place, whatever may have been Browning's total philosophy, or his want of a single philosophy, there is no doubt that he dealt with particular questions of morals and religion in a very forcible and honest manner; and further, it is on the ethical and metaphysical side that he has, so far as at any rate, exercised the most stimulating influence upon his readers.

Side and Screw. By C. D. LOCOCK. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This book is intended for amateur billiard players who have a fair knowledge of the game both in theory and practice. The printing and paper are both good, and the reading is far more interesting than that of most books of a similar kind. Those parts of the book which deal with "spin" and the effect of the "nap" upon the balls will be found especially useful, for it is a subject of which the average amateur knows little. The chapter on the "Top of the Table Game" will be most appreciated by those whose "touch" is delicate enough to enable them to carry out the strokes mentioned. But it is hard to pick out special features for work which is uniformly good, and which we should advise every one interested in billiards to read.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lamb: Select Essays. Edited by AGNES WILSON.

Hazlitt: Essays on Poetry. Edited by D. NICHOL SMITH.

Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Keats (Selections). Edited by A. D. INNES. (London: Blackwood & Sons.)

When we have said that these three volumes of Messrs. Blackwood's English Classics are well printed, neatly bound, handy to hold, and competently annotated, there is no need to add much more. It goes without saying that carefully selected poems of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Keats, and essays of Lamb and Hazlitt afford a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" for all lovers of literature. Of the three introductions, that of Mr. Innes strikes us as the best, at any rate in the critical part, though we think that he exaggerates the essential unsubstantiality of "The Ancient Mariner." We may remark, too, in passing that "Laodamia" and "Dion" were almost certainly not written in the same year 1814. "Dion" belongs to 1816. Miss Wilson has compiled her sketch of Charles Lamb from Canon Ainger's almost flawless biography with considerable skill, and could have done nothing better by way of introducing her subject to new readers. Mr. Nichol Smith has a somewhat wooden style of writing, making use of common phrases which are often inappropriate. Thus, to say that Charles Lamb "felt constrained to refer to Hazlitt as 'one of the wisest and finest spirits breathing'" is infelicitous: Charles Lamb would have felt the constraint if he had been unable to speak of Hazlitt in this way. Mr. Nichol Smith writes, however, with knowledge, and his notes, like those of his fellow editors, are for the most part of a kind useful to readers of no very wide range of information; for whom they are of course intended.

The Rudens of Plautus. Edited by E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN, D.Litt. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The Eumenides of Aeschylus. Edited by L. D. BARNETT, D.Litt. (London: Blackie & Son.)

Many teachers will fight shy of the *Rudens*, else we should say that Dr. Sonnenschein's *editio minor* would prove a most attractive school-book. The notes in the main are an abridgement

of the larger work which was published in 1891. The critical appendix is replaced by an exposition of Iliastic scansion and of the law of the "Breves Brevitantes." Both these subjects are treated clearly and tersely, and form as excellent an introduction to a difficult subject as we have seen. The book is issued interleaved.

Mr. Barnett's edition of the *Eumenides* is none the worse for being somewhat dogmatic in tone. We sympathize with his protests against "emendacious" criticism, and are glad to note his respect for Paley as a commentator. The notes are short and to the point; there is a glossary instead of a vocabulary; and the illustrations are well chosen and well reproduced.

Sophocles: Electra. Edited by M. A. BAYFIELD. (London: Macmillan.)

Horace: Satires. Bk. I. Edited by J. GOW. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Bell's Latin Course. Part III. By E. C. MARCHANT and J. G. SPENCER. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Cicero: pro Archia. Edited by G. H. NALL. (London: Macmillan.)

Cicero: de Senectute. Edited by A. S. WARMAN. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Mr. Bayfield's edition of the *Electra* is well suited for use in schools. There is a good introduction well illustrated from Greek verses, stage directions are added to the text, and the notes are not too long. The appendix on the metrical arrangement of the choruses might well have been omitted. All English editors seem mesmerized by Schmidt's almost obsolete theory. On p. 68, the construction of the accusative in apposition to the sentence is explained as adverbial. It is much more likely that the adverbial accusative starts from an appositional use. In l. 19, if *si* is taken in its original meaning, the difficulties disappear. On p. 107 read *deinde*.

We should have thought that there was little need for a new edition of Horace's *Satires*. Mr. Gow is clear and succinct, though perhaps too generous in admitting emendations by his friends into the text.

The third part of *Bell's Latin Course* contains elementary exercises and conversations. The work seems decidedly less monotonous than most books of the kind.

Mr. Nall's edition of the *pro Archia* will be found useful for lower forms. The same may be said of Mr. Warman's edition of the *de Senectute*, which appears in Messrs. Bell's Classical Series.

Greek Accidence. T. C. WEATHERHEAD. (London: Blackwood & Sons.)

The Athenians in Sicily. Edited by W. C. COMPTON. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Caesar: Gallic War. Bk. ii. Edited by J. BROWN. (London: Blackie & Son.)

It is difficult to see why this book on Greek Accidence has been published. It is not superior to the existing grammars (e.g. Rutherford's) either in matter or in arrangement. In many points we should hold it to be decidedly inferior. Old-fashioned lists of words to be distinguished in meaning according to accent are retained. These are of no use to the learner, who can only get to distinguish such words by meeting them in their contexts. *τετράφω* need not now be taken for a serious form, as on p. 150. *τάφω* should be promoted from the note to the text (p. 128). The accents on *σώμην* (p. 17) and *πόδων* (p. 155) need correction, and *ἐνοικεῖται* (p. 176) is no longer recognized as the correct Attic spelling. On p. 149 the rule for accenting adjectives in *-ως* might have been added.

The *Athenians in Sicily* consists of selections from Thucydides vi and vii. The editor has visited Syracuse, and displays considerable enthusiasm for topographical details. The illustrations have been drawn from photographs, and are consequently clear and striking.

The edition of Caesar's *Gallic War*, Bk. ii, by Mr. Brown, is already known. The reissue is adorned with illustrations which add an interest to the book.

The Middle Temple Reader. Edited by E. E. SPEIGHT. (London: H. Marshall & Son.)

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6. C. R. Maude	11	2 1/2
Stroke. C. F. Simpson	10	12
Cox. J. A. Morton	8	3

MAGDALEN I.

Bew. C. B. M. Hodgson	10	0
1. C. P. Ackers	11	7
2. E. L. Coles	11	13
3. T. H. Murrell	11	3 1/2
4. G. C. James	12	3
5. T. G. Rawstone	12	5
6. H. G. St. C. Rose	12	0
Stroke. A. G. Miller	11	1
Cox. H. D. P. Francis	9	6

BALLIOL I.

Bew. A. A. Uthwart	10	3
1. C. G. Pearson	11	3
2. K. S. Jarcia	11	8 1/2
3. A. C. G. Hardy	13	4
4. C. B. Hunt	11	13 1/2
5. F. S. Kelly	11	3
6. D. C. Lusk	10	10
Stroke. A. K. Graham	10	9
Cox. F. S. Gackwar	8	2 1/2

PEMBROKE.

Bew. R. Mosely	9	11
1. R. S. Graham	11	2
2. H. P. Jones	10	9
3. I. W. J. Shuttleworth	12	3
4. F. N. Wicksteed	11	3
5. R. W. Ballaine	12	3
6. O. I. Condliffe	12	5
Stroke. T. L. Harry	10	9
Cox. R. de C. Murley	9	7

HERTFORD.

Bew. C. Micklem	10	4 1/2
1. G. H. H. Almond	11	8
2. H. H. Butterbeck	11	7
3. H. A. Lewis	10	1
4. E. J. Harding	10	13
5. R. E. Monro	10	13
6. J. T. Foxell	11	12 1/2
Stroke. A. M. O'Sullivan	11	3
Cox. H. P. Hamilton	8	8

TRINITY I.

Bew. H. E. G. Bartlett	10	8
1. H. R. H. Thornton	10	8 1/2
2. R. R. Ball	11	2 1/2
3. K. O. T. Tossell	11	11
4. H. Eastwood	11	13
5. H. Claughten	11	9
6. T. G. Brockbank	10	8 1/2
Stroke. A. H. Webb	11	0
Cox. N. Davidson	9	3

MERTON.

Bew. G. E. S. Soames	10	10 1/2
1. A. L. Samson	9	3 1/2
2. J. Watson	10	6
3. W. A. Houghton	9	0 1/2
4. G. B. Lee	11	8 1/2
5. F. A. S. Acres	11	11 1/2
6. H. Stahl	11	14
Stroke. H. R. Hapton	11	0 1/2
Cox. G. J. M. Hardy	9	3

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Bew. A. I. Stuart	10	5
1. V. Royal-Dawson	10	13
2. F. C. Howard	13	3
3. W. R. Brooke	10	13
4. W. E. Grimshaw	12	0
5. J. F. F. Mair	11	7
6. C. H. C. Noad	11	10
Stroke. R. M. Maxwell	10	10
Cox. B. W. Devas	8	5

KEBLE I.

Bew. K. H. Hampshire	9	4
1. R. L. C. Newhouse	11	3
2. H. R. Watkins	11	5
3. H. R. Mollins	12	3
4. A. de V. Robertson	11	8
5. C. C. Collis	10	3
6. S. G. Tinley	11	7
Stroke. R. F. Smyth	10	3
Cox. A. G. Blidde	8	10

CHRIST CHURCH I.

Bew. C. C. Pennis	10	10 1/2
1. J. Holt	11	8 1/2
2. I. D. Woodhouse	10	4
3. K. A. Wilson	11	3
4. J. R. Kenyon	12	9
5. H. W. Jeff	12	1
6. A. G. B. Priestley	10	3
Stroke. I. C. Seale	10	3
Cox. H. R. Kirby	8	3

BALLIOL II.

Bew. G. N. Walford	10	9
1. R. S. Abbott	10	10
2. A. H. Sidgwick	11	5 1/2
3. S. de L. Beresford	10	5 1/2
4. R. Simpson	11	3
5. A. N. Peckham	11	10 1/2
6. C. G. E. Dawkins	10	7
Stroke. G. A. S. Northcote	11	0
Cox. F. A. Evelyn	9	0

MAGDALEN II.

Bew. A. J. C. Cree	10	2 1/2
1. R. W. Hopkins	11	4 1/2
2. T. M. Eggar	12	9
3. R. B. Ramsbotham	10	7 1/2
4. E. F. Robinson	12	4 1/2
5. G. de la Hargreaves	13	0 1/2
6. A. Maxwell-Lyte	13	11
Stroke. E. C. Searle	11	2 1/2
Cox. I. F. Potter	9	7

NEW COLLEGE II.

Bew. A. B. Ashby	10	4
1. H. M. Robertson	9	11
2. P. Spencer-Phillips	13	1
3. R. T. Shackden	12	6 1/2
4. A. Meadler	10	12
5. D. Webster	11	1
6. H. C. Birt	11	8
Stroke. L. C. G. Booth	11	12
Cox. D. Campbell	9	3

LINCOLN.

Bew. F. J. Wrottesley	10	3 1/2
1. A. W. Perceval	10	3
2. C. Fairbairn	11	8 1/2
3. R. Lorimer	11	2
4. G. R. B. Loch	12	8 1/2
5. F. J. Farmer	11	10
6. S. N. Ure	10	4 1/2
Stroke. E. H. Cobb	10	12
Cox. G. J. M. Evans	8	2

BRASENOSE II.

Bew. J. Merewether	10	8 1/2
1. R. L. Macdonald	11	4
2. W. E. Gray	11	8
3. J. E. Lord	12	7 1/2
4. J. D. Heddon	12	13
5. C. E. Cheal	10	0 1/2
6. W. Ward Jones	10	0 1/2
Stroke. A. E. Barrow	10	11
Cox. R. Fudger	8	10

WORCESTER.

Bew. E. B. Roberts	10	4 1/2
1. R. Rogers	10	7 1/2
2. F. J. Brewster	9	8
3. C. Braddell	10	8
4. P. S. Chadwick	10	8 1/2
5. C. W. S. Hallett	11	10
6. W. E. Knollys	10	13
Stroke. C. Whately	10	10
Cox. A. E. Nedham	8	4

QUEEN'S.

Bew. G. M. Willis	10	10
1. R. N. Warren	9	12
2. C. Kitchen	11	2 1/2
3. J. H. Lloyd	10	9
4. F. Pearenside	12	7
5. S. Barn	11	1
6. J. C. P. Kussman	10	11
Stroke. K. C. Collins	10	11
Cox. R. M. Patten	9	2

CHRIST CHURCH II.

Bew. J. E. Giles	10	11 0
1. E. G. Heghagan	11	2
2. H. D. Seale	11	3
3. N. Morrison	11	10
4. W. P. Simpler Lloyd	12	4
5. F. R. R. Simpson	11	2
6. J. O. K. Delap	12	3 1/2
Stroke. C. Iatimer	10	2
Cox. J. M. Patten	8	10

EXETER.

Bew. J. E. Giamas	10	8
1. G. E. Komnass	10	13
2. E. H. Gathorne	11	11
3. K. W. Stone	11	4
4. K. Leuchars	12	9
5. A. M. H. Scott	11	8
6. G. B. Stevens	10	8
Stroke. E. C. Pearsall	11	3
Cox. F. A. Hayley	8	3

ORIEL.

Bew. H. G. Mackay	10	8 1/2
1. M. Woodhouse	10	10
2. A. R. Neate	11	1
3. N. Anderson	12	1
4. G. H. Williams	11	6
5. H. T. Silcock	11	10
6. T. C. Kemp	12	10
Stroke. H. M. Blomfield	9	2
Cox. F. D. C. Scott	9	10

ST. JOHN'S.

Bew. B. Dover	9	8
1. M. Woodhouse	10	5
2. E. J. McKean	11	3
3. F. J. Seal	10	6
4. D. Marshall	11	9
5. H. Hudson	12	0
6. H. C. Cary-Elwes	11	9 1/2
Stroke. D. N. Japp	11	0
Cox. A. D. Greig	8	13

TRINITY II.

Bew. H. Lawes	9	7
1. A. S. Douglas	10	9 1/2
2. D. K. Mitchell	11	1
3. H. Watkinson	12	13
4. G. H. Unwin	10	6 1/2
5. J. P. MacClellan	10	4 1/2
6. J. P. MacClellan	10	4 1/2
Stroke. P. L. Bichoff	11	7
Cox. F. A. Baring	8	6

KEBLE II.

Bew. C. A. Bererton	9	2
1. J. E. N. Osborn	10	1
2. R. Johnston	10	8
3. C. Herklotz	11	6
4. C. C. Aldred	10	13
5. B. D. Jones	11	6
6. R. H. V. Burne	10	3
Stroke. A. E. Murray	9	0
Cox. F. T. H. Eyre	6	6

WADHAM.

Bew. C. M. Jones	10	1
1. J. F. R. Daniel	11	2 1/2
2. F. de V. Annesley	11	7
3. W. T. M. Wright	11	6 1/2
4. P. Roberts	11	10 1/2
5. H. Johnson	11	7 1/2
6. P. W. Cory	10	5 1/2
Stroke. W. S. Hett	10	13
Cox. N. Murray	9	6

JESUS.

Bew. P. M. Sharpe	9	7
1. G. G. Newell	9	4
2. G. W. James	11	13
3. F. B. Wilkins	10	8 1/2
4. A. A. Elliott	13	6
5. S. A. Jones	12	13
6. A. G. J. Alderson	10	8 1/2
Stroke. R. P. Fenn	11	7 1/2
Cox. C. L. Richards	8	6

ST. CATHARINE'S.

Bew. R. T. Sadler	9	0
1. W. C. Buscher	9	4
2. T. G. Thomas	9	4
3. C. F. Stephens	11	13
4. T. Graenman	12	8 1/2
5. S. E. B. Kennedy	10	6
6. A. S. Tritton	10	9
Stroke. V. S. Grant	9	2
Cox. P. Wood	9	2

THE TORPIDS.—CHART FOR MARKING CHANGES OF POSITION.

	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	
I. 1. New College, 1st						1.
2. University						2.
3. Brasenose, 1st						3.
4. Magdalen, 1st						4.
5. Balliol, 1st						5.
6. Pembroke						6.
7. Hertford						7.
8. Trinity, 1st		X				8.
9. Merton				X		9.
II. 10. Corpus Christi	X		X			10.
11. Keble, 1st		X		X		11.
12. Christ Church, 1st	X					12.
13. Balliol, 2nd			X			13.
14. Magdalen, 2nd		X				14.
15. New College, 2nd						15.
16. Lincoln		X				16.
17. Brasenose, 2nd			X			17.
18. Worcester			X			18.
III. 19. Queen's		X				19.
20. Christ Church, 2nd	X		X			20.
21. Exeter		X				21.
22. Oriel				X		22.
23. St. John's						23.
24. Trinity, 2nd	X					24.
25. Keble, 2nd		X				25.
26. Wadham						26.
27. Jesus						27.
28. St. Catharine's						28.

THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



WEEKLY DURING TERM.
Vol. XX. No. 13.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1902.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 15.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began January 30. Full Term ends March 15.]

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

- O.U.A.C. University Sports.
- O.U.G.C. President's Gold Medal (Scratch) and General Meeting.
- Oxford Camera Club: Exhibition of Photographs and Photographic Appliances, in the Assembly Room, City Buildings.
- 1.45 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Cycling Excursion to Kidlington Church. Meet at Martyrs' Memorial.
- 5 p.m.—Lecture by the Professor of Poetry, on "The Rejection of Falstaff," in the New Schools.
- 8 p.m.—Ashmolean Natural History Society: Lecture by Miss M. A. Ellis, on "The Human Ear as a means of Identification," with lantern illustrations, at the University Museum.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Maude Fergusson and Company, *A Debt of Honour*.
- 8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Paper by Mr. A. M. Bell, on "Stages of the Palaeolithic era in Oxfordshire," at the Ashmolean Museum.

THURSDAY, March 6.

- First Public Examination: Classical Honours School.
- Oxford Camera Club: Exhibition of Photographs and Photographic Appliances, in the Assembly Room, City Buildings.
- 2 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Professor of Latin Language and Literature, on "The newly-discovered Codices of Catullus and Cicero's *Orations* (Vat. Octoboni 1819, Holkham 387)," in the Hall of Corpus Christi College.
- 2.15 p.m.—Terminal Lecture by the Grinstead Lecturer on the Septuagint, on "Geography and Mythological Terms in the Septuagint," at Queen's College.
- 3 p.m.—Address on Medical Missions by Mrs. J. F. Bishop, in the Hall of Trinity College.
- 8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That Lord Rosebery's refusal to unite with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a national misfortune." (Mover: Mr. H. D. McLaren, Balliol.)
- 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Performance of Bach's Passion Music, *St. Matthew*, by the Oxford Choral and Philharmonic Society and the Bach Choir. (Conductor, Dr. H. P. Allen.)
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Kate Rorke and Company, *The Squire*.

FRIDAY, March 7.

- O.U.B.C. The Clinker Fours.
- Oxford Camera Club: Exhibition of Photographs and Photographic Appliances, in the Assembly Room, City Buildings.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Kate Rorke and Company, *The Squire*.

- 8.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. E. J. Rapson, M.A., on "The Recent Archaeological Explorations of Dr. M. A. Stein in Chinese Turkestan," illustrated by lantern slides, at the Indian Institute.
- 8.30 p.m.—Oxford Philological Society: Paper by Dr. L. R. Farnell, on "Usener's theory concerning the Roman Indigita and its bearing on the Hero- and Daimon-cults of Greece," in Exeter College Common Room.

SATURDAY, March 8.

- O.U.R.U.F.C. v. Kensington.
- First Public Examination: Examination in Holy Scripture.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Miss Kate Rorke and Company, *A Fool's Paradise*.

SUNDAY, March 9. Fourth Sunday in Lent.

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
- 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Trinity College.

MONDAY, March 10.

- First Public Examination: Pass School.
- 5 p.m.—Lecture by the Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art, on "The French Excavations at Delphi: the chief dedications," at the Ashmolean Museum.
- 8 p.m.—Assembly Room, City Buildings: Grand Pianoforte Recital by Herr Schoenberger.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.

TUESDAY, March 11.

- 9.30 a.m.—Examination for Natural Science and History Scholarships at Keble College.
- 9.30 a.m.—Examination for the Canon Hall and Hall-Houghton Prizes.
- 2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
- 3 p.m.—O.U. Hoaxing and Fencing Club: Oxford v. Cambridge, at the University Gymnasium.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

- 8 p.m.—Ashmolean Natural History Society: Lecture by Dr. James Ritchie, on "Bacterial Toxins," at the University Museum.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

LECTURES, &c.	
March.	
Th. 13	Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "Costa and Francia," at the University Galleries.
Fri. 14	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Sat. 15	" " " " " " " " " " " "

THEATRE.	
Mr. William Greet's Company, <i>The Emerald Isle</i> , at the Theatre.	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	(Matinée and Evening).

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE cycle of examinations has rolled round again, and "Mods," in all its forms is on us once more. The Honour Moderators have three or four less victims than last year; but as the Vacation is to be six weeks, no doubt they will get out the list before next Term, even though they have four classes to fill this time instead of three. Pass Moderations appear to show a considerable increase on the figures of last Lent Term, though it is hard to see why this should be so; perhaps the examiners have made themselves work by their ploughing at Christmas. As no man can by present rules go in for Mods. till his fourth Term, it is impossible that there can be many new candidates in the list; for very few men come up at Christmas or Easter. If the University would only relax this absurd regulation, there would be plenty of men ready to take advantage of the Lent Term examination; for every college tutor could produce pupils, not good enough for Honour Mods., who yet could easily take their pass on two Terms' reading. But as things are, everybody's work must be fitted into the same time, and men waste their first year dawdling over what are not much more than school subjects.

An outsider writes:—

"The dinner of the Russell and the Eighty Clubs at the Randolph on Saturday night was certainly a success. The room was full of guests and the gallery crowded with ladies (who arrived before 'the sweets,' and had to wait more than half an hour for the speeches to begin); and though the party did not break up till 11.30 p.m. yet very few indeed left. This success was certainly a 'one-man success,' for Mr. Birrell, the guest of the evening, was undoubtedly first and the rest nowhere. His speech, which lasted over an hour, was by general admission admirable, at once in what it said and in what it contrived not to say. At the end of it the representatives of each section of the Liberal party had heard their own leader or leaders praised, and even Mr. Chamberlain came in for a word of warm commendation as having introduced 'Liberal Principles' into the 'Tory Party.'

Even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to cheer

quoted Mr. Birrell of him, and about a third of the room applauded, while the stalwarts sat in gloomy silence. Mr. Birrell was all for Liberal union, and for the sinking of differences; but on which side he would be, should differences prove unsinkable, he gave so uncertain a sign that some who heard him claimed him for 'C.B.,' while others said that he would be found in the 'new Primrose League.' Of the other speeches, that of the Chairman, Mr. Bryce, was an ordinary party speech of the thorough-going kind we expect from our late Professor. The Tory press was held responsible for the common belief that Liberals were disunited; as Mr. Bryce is sufficiently bold to assert that 'all Liberals are alike Imperialists now,' it is not surprising that his faith is robust enough to believe anything. He made, however, one excellent point against the inefficiency of the present Government, and two or three sentences of his reply at the end were most touching in their reference to his friends of old days at Oxford. The other speakers were Mr. J. A. Simon, of All Souls, who proposed the Russell Club, and Mr. Grigg, of New College, who acknowledged the toast. The former was unlucky in having to follow Mr. Birrell, after whom any speech would sound heavy; but his concluding point was excellent. Mr. Grigg assured his audience that he meant to say nothing serious, and carried out his intention. It was characteristic of the evening that all the

allusions of all the speakers were perfectly general. It might have seemed impossible to speak of the war in South Africa as 'Imperialists' without mentioning Lord Kitchener's great success of the week; but neither of that, nor of the reverse at Klerksdorp, nor of any other fact, was there the slightest hint. Perhaps the Liberal party prefers principles to facts at the present moment; the former are certainly easier to manipulate."

The *Magazine* has no politics, but nevertheless it is not blind to the politics of others, and we must admit that we shall be interested to see what attitude Oxford Liberals adopt to the recent developments in their party. The question of "Under which leader?" is likely to afford as popular a topic to debating societies—College and others—as the British Academy did earlier in the Term. It will especially be interesting to see whether the two Liberal Clubs, the Palmerston and the Russell, will range themselves for or against the real "Primrose League." If there is anything in a name, one would expect to find the Palmerston a strong supporter of the new League, but rumour tells us that some of its members have felt doubts about the appropriateness of the name of the club to the tenets of its members. Besides, one may well have scruples before embarking upon the "Primrose path."

We congratulate Mr. Firth on the appearance of his book on the *New Model Army*. Those who heard him as Ford Lecturer have been eagerly looking forward to its appearance, for they have the most pleasant remembrance of the combined learning and humour of his lectures. Mr. Firth contrived to make the driest details of army life and organization lively and interesting. It is a little curious to notice how great a revival there has been of late in the study of the military side of Modern History in Oxford; a generation ago it was the fashion to ignore it (as it still is ignored in "Greats"), but now we have at least three or four real authorities on the subject among us. Mr. George may be congratulated that his work has borne such fruit, and that he is no longer a military *vox clamantis in deserto*.

The new mode of celebrating St. David's Day adopted at Jesus College this year was a great success. Years ago a Welsh dinner was more than once held in Jesus College, as elsewhere, on this occasion. But the Welsh Service in the Chapel is a more appropriate and more excellent way. The singing was most impressive, and the Bishop of St. David's made an admirable and not too obvious use of the occasion to preach a sermon, in which the appeals to patriotic and higher motives were most happily blended.

The lectures of the Slade Professor last week were given in his new room in the University Galleries, which proved none too large for the appreciative audience that gathered to hear him speak of the painters of the Schools of Ferrara and Bologna. On Wednesday the story of the early masters of Ferrara was perhaps unfamiliar to many of his hearers, the works of Tura and Ercole de' Roberti being less widely known than those of Cossa, with whom we were transported to Bologna. The Professor referred to Vasari's confusion of the personalities of Cossa and Costa, giving illustrations of the pictures of both.

On Friday the name of Francia had justly attracted an even larger audience, whose memories of the pictures of that most gracious and spiritual of masters were revived by the representations of the beautiful "St. Stephen" of the Villa Borghese, the "Madonna and Child with six Saints," painted for the Church of the Misericordia at Bologna, and many others. The last-named picture is the earliest dated work of

Francia, but its perfection of composition and colouring led the Professor to hold (along with Dr. Williamson in his recent volume on Francia) that many other of his known works must have preceded it. The lovers of Francia will have noted the Professor's tribute to the painter's rendering of child-angels, who so exquisitely combine the rapture of the seraph with the unconsciousness of the child.

There are some people who take a strange pleasure in dabbbling in statistics, while others seem to be inspired with a strange distrust of any statement or argument based, or supposed to be based, on their support, but the facts quoted by the City Postmaster last week at the presentation of prizes to the Telegraph Messengers are certainly of no small interest, whether one tries to deduce any lesson from them or not. We are painfully aware that a good many of us have occasion to spend a great deal of ink and time in writing more or less ephemeral epistles, but we had never given much thought to the matter. Thus it was quite new to us to learn that, as Mr. Twiss showed, Oxford is the community which both writes and receives more letters per head than any other in the United Kingdom. There are showered upon each individual member of this community no less than 122 letters every year, or, if "all kinds of correspondence" be included, 188. In revenge, we send out 119 letters, or 171 "of all kinds," a head. Now having regard to the nature of "all kinds of correspondence," under which designation are doubtless comprehended bills, advertisements, circulars, and kindred horrors, whose ultimate destination is the fire, we suppose that this is one of the cases in which it is more blessed to give than to receive, but this apparently we do not do. It also raises doubts in the reactionary mind whether after all Rowland Hill was such a benefactor as some have represented him. When one also remembers that a good deal of correspondence is carried on which does not pass through the hands of the postal authorities—notes to one's tutor to account for the various accidents, such as absence from Chapel, to which flesh is heir, notices of meetings of in-College clubs and societies—one begins to wonder how it is that Oxford is not lying hidden from the general view under a mass of notepaper and envelopes waiting for a future Schliemann to excavate us. Mr. Twiss had also some interesting facts to put before his audience as to the number of miles covered by the local postmen every day, the number of boxes cleared, the uniformly high standard of conduct amongst the postmen, the number of telegrams delivered every day—500 to 800—the average length of each messenger's journey, and so on. If Mr. Twiss has occasion to make a similar report on a future occasion, we would suggest to him that he should institute a comparison between the averages in Term and in Vacation; one would then see whether it is the University which is responsible for this superabundance of correspondence, or whether there lurks in the air of Oxford some microbe at whose door one may lay the blame for this *cacotheca scribendi*.

The grant of honorary degrees at Owens College, Manchester, in connexion with their Jubilee, has been of special interest to Oxford. Sir William Anson and Sir John Burdon-Sanderson are among our residents who have been honoured, and among non-residents, Mr. Wylie, the historian who gave the Ford Lectures two years ago, and Sir William Church, who has long represented Oxford on the General Medical Council. The actual ceremony of the Owens College Jubilee takes place next week, when the Public Orator, Dr. Merry, will be among our University representatives. Owens College has a distinguished record for its fifty years of work, and the celebrations ought to be a great success.

The *Magazine* is not considered youthful on this side. But they do things better in America. Yale boasts of

a periodical which, if we are not mistaken, has flourished for a century more or less, and the *Cornell Era* is now entering upon its thirty-eighth volume. The two magazines are alike, and differ from ourselves, in patronizing literature at the expense of news. We can only hope that the authors of *Cornell* are not absolutely accurate in their touches of local colour. We find it difficult to believe that they are. Their sketches of "co-educated" female students arouse the emotions of pity and fear in a degree which Aristotle might call tragic. Their athletes sit for University examinations arrayed in scarlet football jerseys. And all their characters, both men and women, are mainly interested in the casuistry of cribbing.

The Order in Council on Registration brings to the front the question of the Training of Secondary Teachers in Oxford. Hitherto it had been carried on under the direction, and largely at the charges, of the Delegacy of Local Examinations. It is clear that the University ought now to take active steps to put their training on a more permanent and independent footing, by handing it over to a Delegacy of its own, and by appointing a University Professor or Reader. Mr. Keatinge and Miss Cooper have been doing very hard service for some years now in the cause of secondary training, with small reward and little recognition except from those whom they have trained. The time has come when the training staff should, if possible, be enlarged and made a regular department of University work. Oxford is now almost the only great University which has not a Chair of Education. We trust that the Common University Fund will give its early attention to this most pressing need. If the men who get their general education here are driven to other places for their training as teachers, the University will certainly lose its hold on the teaching profession, to the injury of the Schools of the country and of the University itself. The training will gain in value if it is brought into closer relation with other University studies, and is treated as a definite part of the work of the University. The standard hitherto maintained is a high one, and it is important that it should not be allowed to decline for want of proper support from the University.

A certain respect is due to those who have the courage of their opinions, and we therefore refrain from expressing ours about those members of the University who, having entered for the recent table-tennis tournament, allowed their names and Colleges to be advertised in a local paper. We leave them to the tender mercies of their friends, who will, we imagine, not allow them to forget the episode as quickly as they may desire. But it is only fair to warn enthusiasts that this apparently innocuous pastime is not without an element of danger. One casualty, happily not fatal, has already occurred in a College neighbouring on the Broad, and we are credibly informed that, even when the greatest caution is observed, an occasional accident must be expected. Those who have taken up the game from prudential motives will do well to reconsider their decision. Ping-pong is, in fact, almost as dangerous as golf, and should be abandoned in favour of puff-billiards or batdore-and-shuttlecock by all who wish for gentle exercise and a whole skin. This being so, it was not wholly inappropriate that the proceeds of the ping-pong tournament should be presented to a hospital. But the promoters of future contests will, we hope, give some consideration to the claims of the asylum.

Success in inter-University contests has so far this year fallen chiefly to the lot of Oxford; at Rugby, Association, and Cross-Country Running, our representatives have proved superior, and now we have much pleasure in congratulating

Mr. A. L. F. Smith and his team on their victory at Hockey last Saturday, which was all the more welcome as it is several years since Oxford has won this match. We were indeed beginning to wonder whether it had not become a Cambridge fixture, until once again the tables have been turned in our favour, thanks mainly to the excellence of our halves and goal-keeper and the brilliant play of the captain at centre forward.

A good many Colleges have been taking the opportunity of the sudden advent of the early summer—a change which, we fear, is responsible for a good deal of illness of one sort and another—to hold their Sports. The most notable of these performances was the meeting between New College, reinforced by the Oxford Wykehamists, against King's and Third Trinity last Thursday: it resulted in a victory for the visitors by five events to four, but perhaps Henderson's inability to do himself justice was partly responsible for this. Of other performances, Henderson's 120 fl. 6 in. with the Hammer and 10½ secs. in the Hundred in the Trinity Sports were perhaps about the best, though if the state of the ground be taken into account Garner and Holding may be considered to have done well in the Oriol Sports. Of the first day of the 'Varsity Sports we speak elsewhere.

A correspondent writes:—

"Is it not time that the method of appointment of University examiners be reconsidered? Unless rumour is very inaccurate indeed, there is at times extraordinary slowness in the choice of examiners in some of the more special subjects; it is reported that the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors have been left without the help of any of the nominators specially chosen by the Boards of Faculties, and that accordingly the selection has been determined, if not exactly by 'the man in the street,' at all events by the advice of quite unofficial M.A.'s called in hurriedly. In the old days the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were individually responsible, and they chose very well. Now there are six people responsible, i.e. no one is responsible."

The long connexion of Mr. Walter Wren with the Indian Civil Service is to be commemorated in a pleasant way by the foundation of a prize at his old College (Christ's) at Cambridge. A sum of money has been raised by his friends, the interest of which will be given to the member of that College who, being of at least two years' standing, has done best in the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners. Such prizes as this are especially valuable, as being recognitions on the part of the University that success in the "Civil" examination is really an academic distinction, and ought to be recognized as such.

The *Monthly Review* for March contains several things of special interest to Oxford readers, notably Mr. D. G. Hogarth's article "Odysseus on the Stage." Mr. Stephen Phillips naturally comes in for more than one notice. The first notice in "On the Line" compares his play with that of Mr. Robert Bridges' on *The Return of Ulysses*, a comparison which other critics, professional and amateur, have made and will make.

Meanwhile Mr. Bridges himself also appears in the *Review* with a most interesting piece, a poetical epistle to Burns. It is written something in his own vein, if with a more classical style, and blends wit, wisdom, and art with rare and happy skill. One of the cleverest touches is the use Mr. Bridges makes of Burns' own freedom in rhyming, the very laxity giving a sort of gusto and spontaneity.

We hear that the *Westminster Gazette* has been replying to our figures about the Library expenditure of the Cambridge

Colleges by publishing the corresponding figures for Oxford. We do not know that the comparison is much to the advantage of either University. The Oxford total is £3,547, whereas that of Cambridge is not quite £3,500; however, while Trinity, Cambridge, alone provides more than half their total, the largest contribution at Oxford, the £525 of All Souls, is only one-seventh of the whole, so that while there are five Oxford Colleges which spend less than one-half per cent. of their income, as against seven at Cambridge, the expenditure at Oxford is rather more evenly distributed.

Though it was only a small audience which gathered at the Town Hall on Tuesday last week to see the exhibition of the "Baritsu" school of self-defence, those who were present had no reason to regret having come. The feats of the two Japanese champions were really somewhat extraordinary, and we should not like to have to hazard a guess as to the secret of their skill; possibly it may have been something in the way of disposal of force—some system of balance. That it was perfectly genuine was soon discovered by those who tried to test it; that it was not a matter of mere strength was clear from their bouts with Mr. Whittall of New College, who, though obviously the stronger man, was overcome by the Japanese in the end. Not the least remarkable of their exploits was the way in which they managed to avoid getting damaged in falls in which it looked as if they must be killed, or at the least knocked senseless. Altogether it was a very interesting performance.

Toynbee Hall is to be congratulated on having secured a more than usually strong "team" of speakers for its Annual Oxford Meeting, which is to be held in Balliol on Saturday at 8.30 p.m. No Toynbee Hall meeting can really be complete without Canon Barnett, who will be, as always, very welcome here, and he will have very efficient supporters in the ex-Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, and in Mr. Masterman, of Christ's College, Cambridge, one of the contributors to that noteworthy volume of essays which we reviewed a fortnight ago, *The Heart of the Empire*. Last, but not least, Mr. A. L. Smith will be in the chair.

We are asked to draw attention to the address on "Medical Missions," to be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Trinity College, by Mrs. Bishop, better known to many of us as Isabella Bird. The first lady Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society has "surveyed mankind from China to Peru," and knows, we venture to say, more of the real state of the mass of the population in many foreign countries than the members of their own governments, to say nothing of the localized missionary, the passing trader, and the merchant of (e.g.) a Chinese treaty-port.

Not a few of our readers, we think, will like to have their attention called to some beautiful lines on Lord Dufferin in the *Spectator* of last Saturday. To say that both in feeling and expression they are worthy of their theme is to give them the best and truest praise. Those who care for them may like to know that the author, like Lord Dufferin himself, is at once an Oxford and an Ulster man, not too common a combination, though we have a conspicuous example in Professor Bryce. Mr. Boas, who was in Mr. T. E. Brown's house at Clifton, and afterwards at Balliol, has recently returned to his native land as Professor of Literature at Queen's College, Belfast. He has just edited very excellently the *Works of Thomas Kyd* for the Clarendon Press.

For the benefit of those, if there are any, who do not know what Helen's Tower, to which Mr. Boas alludes, is, we may refer them to Tennyson's lovely lines beginning:—

Helen's Tower, here I stand,
Dominant over sea and land.

And if they want yet more explanation, to Lord Dufferin's letter in Tennyson's Life by his son. It is not so well known that Browning also wrote a poem at the same time on the same tower.

Our old contributor, Mr. Herbert Morrah, must certainly be congratulated on the new issue, the sixth, of the *Literary Year Book and Bookman's Directory*. It is, as it claims to be, more complete and representative than ever. The Dictionary of Authors, English and Foreign, and the list of Booksales of 1901, are specially interesting features. The Conspectus of Books published in each of the years 1895-1901 is also highly instructive, and shows most graphically the influence of war on letters. *Inter arma frigidum libri*.

Mr. E. J. Rapson, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, will deliver a Lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The recent Archaeological Explorations of Dr. M. A. Stein in Chinese Turkestan," at the Indian Institute, on Friday, March 7, at 8.30 p.m. This lecture should be attractive to all those who are interested in the history of ancient India, as the numerous antiquities found in the buried sites of this region show that it was colonized from North-Western India 2,000 years ago.

Not the least deserving of support among Oxford Societies is an old friend under a comparatively new name, the Oxford University Antiquarian Society, once familiar as the Brass-Rubbing Society. It has for the last two years been steadily setting about the task of refixing and securing monumental Brasses in the churches of Oxford and the neighbourhood, notably at Chipping Norton, at Chalgrove, at Minster Lovel, and at Ewelme. It is very important to all who are interested in the preservation of monuments of every description, and more especially to those who can find time to explore the villages round Oxford in search of reminiscences of the Middle Ages, that good work such as the Society has done, and is doing, should not be allowed to languish for lack of funds. The Society is at present, in common we fear with many other societies and institutions, finding itself rather short of funds; it has several interesting pieces of work in hand, and could easily increase the sphere of its activity; indeed, as it is, it has constantly to refuse applications for help. We are rather afraid that the present is not the most propitious of times for appealing for subscriptions, but we wish the Society every success. Any donation, however small, will be acceptable, and may be paid either to the Society's account at the Old Bank, or to the Treasurer of the Society, the Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, 3 Stavertown Road, Oxford.

A correspondent has called our attention to the fact that those members of the University who wish to enter for the Army Examination for University candidates, which is to be held in June, must enter their names before April 1. As this date falls in the Vacation it often happens that men who would otherwise have wished to be candidates forget to send in their names through being absent from Oxford, and are thus unable to compete. Any undergraduate who has passed the First Public Examination, including of course Holy Scripture, is eligible to compete if under twenty-two on July 1, graduates being allowed an extra year of age. Entries should of course be made to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club at the Museum on Wednesday, March 5, Mr. Davis (Balliol) will read a paper on "Snake Poisons," and Mr. Phelps (Trinity) on "Boiling-Points of Solutions."

The joint performance of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* Music to-morrow evening by the Bach Choir and the Choral and Philharmonic Society (the former body singing the first chorus and the latter the second) promises to be, in more ways than one, a very noteworthy event in the progress of music in Oxford. Dr. Allen has, since his appearance among us fifteen months ago, done splendid service for music here; and all the conditions forecast a memorable rendering of Bach's great masterpiece, which has a strange power, possessed by but a few works, of appealing to all persons alike.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—Sunday, March 9, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Trinity College, at St. Mary's.

DEGREE DAYS.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees in Hilary and in Easter and Trinity Terms on the following days, viz. :—

Hilary Term.

Thursday, March 13. Saturday, March 22.

Easter Term.

Wednesday, April 2. Thursday, May 1.
Friday, May 16.

Trinity Term.

Saturday, May 17. Wednesday, June 25.
Thursday, May 19. Saturday, July 5.

University Acts.

CONVOCACTION.—Tuesday, March 4. The form of Statute respecting Payments to Examiners, which was approved by Congregation on February 25, was submitted to the House and approved.

Decrees were proposed and carried that in Trinity Term, 1902, the following Examinations shall begin on the under-mentioned days instead of those fixed by Statute:—Honour Mathematical Moderations on Thursday, June 19. The Final Pass School, Group C (1) and (2), on Saturday, June 28. The Honour School of Natural Science: Physics on Saturday, June 28; subjects other than Physics on Monday, June 30. That in Trinity Term, 1902, no viva voce Examinations shall be held on Thursday, June 26, and Friday, June 27.

CONGREGATION.—Tuesday, March 4. The form of Statute amending the Statutes so far as relates (1) to the date at which a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Letters or Science is deemed to have been admitted and to have entered upon a course of special study or research, and (2) to the conditions under which such a Candidate is permitted to reckon terms of residence, and (3) to the form of grace used in the case of Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Letters or Science, was promulgated and the Preamble thereof approved (*nemine contradicente*).

University Agenda.

CONVOCACTION.—Tuesday, March 11. It will be proposed to confer the Degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, upon the Right Rev. Edmund Henry Elwin, M.A., Merton College, Bishop of Sierra Leone.

The following Regulations for the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize will be submitted to the House:—(1) The Prize shall be called the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize, and shall be given annually for an English Essay upon some

subject connected with English Literature. (2) The subject of the Essay shall be set on the first occasion by the Professor of Poetry, and thereafter in successive years by the Poet Laureate, the Master of Balliol, the Provost of Oriel, and the Head Master of Rugby. If any of these shall be unable or shall decline to act, his place shall be taken by some person or persons chosen by the Vice-Chancellor. The subject shall be announced not later than Easter Term, and the competing Essays shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before March 1. (3) The Candidates must be members of the University, who, on the day appointed for sending in the Essays, have proceeded to the degree of B.A. and have not exceeded seven years from their matriculation. (4) The Judge or Judges shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and shall receive such remuneration as he shall direct. (5) In case the Prize be not awarded, the income then left unappropriated shall be added to the capital of the fund. (6) The Prize shall in no case be awarded to the same person a second time.

The Annual Reports of the Curators of the University Park and of the Taylor Institution for the year 1901 will be submitted to the House.

The following forms of Decree will be proposed:—(1) That the Rev. Hubert M. Burge, M.A., University College, Head Master of Winchester College, be permitted to proceed to the degrees of B.D. and D.D. by accumulation, and that he be excused from the performance of the statutable Exercises in Divinity. (2) That the change in the payment of the stipend of the Moderators appointed to examine Candidates not seeking Honours, approved by Convocation on March 4, 1902, shall not take effect in the case of Moderators appointed to examine before Hilary Term, 1902. (3) That the Curators of the University Chest be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £55 in constructing a wooden footway on the roof of the Radcliffe Camera for the protection of the lead from the tread of visitors.

CONGREGATION.—Tuesday, March 11. The form of Statute relating to Colonial and Indian Universities will be promulgated.

University and College Notices.

The Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, Rev. H. A. Redpath, M.A., will give his Terminal Lecture at Queen's College on Thursday, March 6, at 2.15 p.m. Subject: "Geography and Mythological Terms in the Septuagint."

The Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, R. Ellis, M.A., will deliver a Public Lecture on the newly-discovered codices of *Catullus* and *Cicero's Orations* (Vat. Ottoboni 1829, Holkham 387) in the Hall of Corpus Christi College on Thursday, March 6, at 2 p.m. The Professor wishes to form a Class for reading facsimiles of Latin MSS. in the Summer Term. Those who wish to join the Class are requested to send in their names to the Professor, at Trinity College, before the end of the present Term.

The Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art, P. Gardner, M.A., will give the last of his three Lectures on the French Excavations at Delphi on Monday, March 10. Subject: The chief dedications. The Lecture will be given at the Ashmolean Museum at 5 p.m., and will be open.

The Professor of Poetry, A. C. Bradley, M.A., will lecture at the Schools on Wednesday, March 5, at 5 p.m., on "The Rejection of Falstaff."

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Woodbridge, M.A., will give two Lectures, on Thursday, March 13, and Friday, March 14, in continuation and conclusion of the subject of

Costa and Francia, in the Professor's Room at the University Galleries, at 3.45 p.m.

The Electors to the Ford Lectureship in English History have elected L. Stephen, M.A., Hon. D.Lit., Honorary Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to be Ford's Lecturer in English History for the ensuing academical year.

CANON HALL AND HALL-HOUGHTON PRIZES, 1902.—The Examination for the Septuagint and the Senior Greek Testament Prizes will take place in the Schools, beginning on Tuesday, March 11, at 9.30 a.m. For the Junior Greek Testament and Syriac Prizes the examination will commence on Wednesday, March 12, at 9.30 a.m.

MERTON COLLEGE.—There will be an election on Wednesday, June 18, 1902, to an Exhibition at Merton College of the value of £60 per annum. The Examination will begin on Tuesday, June 10, 1902, at 9.30 a.m., in Merton College.

EXETER, JESUS and PEMBROKE COLLEGES.—The following elections have been made to Scholarships on the Foundation of King Charles I:—

At Exeter College.

To Classical Scholarships:—C. F. Balline, of Victoria College, Jersey; and F. H. Chambers, of Marlborough College.

At Jesus College.

To a Mathematical Scholarship:—E. W. Adair, of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

To a Classical Scholarship:—M. Le Marinel, of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

At Pembroke College.

To a Classical Scholarship:—A. L. Lee, of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

KEBLE COLLEGE.—There will be an election in this College to an Organ Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum on Wednesday, May 14, 1902.

By permission of the Curators, Professor A. V. Salmon (Co-Editor and Continuer of the *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française de T. Godefroy*) will give three Lectures at the Taylor Institution on Tuesday, March 4, Thursday, March 6, and Saturday, March 8, at 4 p.m., on "The Anglo-Norman Dialect and Literature."

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

March 18.—Lincoln College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

March 11.—Kemble College.

March 18.—Lincoln College.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

IV. HISTORY.

March 11.—Kemble College.

March 18.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.

June 3.—Christ Church.

V. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

VI. MUSIC.

May 14.—Kemble College.

ANTHENS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, March 5. Special Service with Address.
Evening—"Hear, O Lord." Goss.
 Thursday, March 6.
Morning—"Call to remembrance, O Lord." Catkin.
Evening—"The righteous shall flourish." Falkin.
 Friday, March 7. Service without Organ.
Evening—"Super flumina Babylonis." Palestrina.
 Saturday, March 8.
Morning—"Hear the voice and prayer." Tallis.
Evening—"Turn Thee unto me." Joyce.
 Sunday, March 9.
Fourth Sunday in Lent.
Evening—"The wilderness and the solitary place." S. S. Wesley.

IN MEMORIAM.

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

It is not easy to write about a friend as if he was an abstract historian, and to estimate the exact value of a man's life-work when one is thinking more of the man himself. Gardiner was a scholar of the rarest and the finest type. He devoted his life to mastering one particular period, and to making its history intelligible to others. He was absolutely single-minded and absolutely unselfish. For distinctions, or emoluments, or worldly success of any kind, he cared nothing at all. During the greater part of his life his merits had no adequate recognition: he had his work, and so long as that went forward he was contented. It was hard, as he said, that he should have to leave his book unfinished just when he came in sight of the end of it, but he bore that patiently too. Gardiner did not shut himself up in his own work as some scholars do. He was always ready to help others by advice or criticism, by answering questions, suggesting modes of treatment, or pointing out fresh sources of information. Though he was very economical of his time, he did not mind how much of it he spent in this way. No man was ever more generous in encouraging beginners. He reviewed a great deal, and when he had to judge the raw productions of half-taught writers he was scrupulous in praising what was good in their books as well as in pointing out what was erroneous. Errors did not make him angry, and he never forgot that even an ignoramus has feelings.

As he was the fairest of critics, so he was the fairest of controversialists. Controversy he rather courted than shunned, because it was one of the roads to truth. He always admitted the strong points in his opponent's case, and gave them their full value, never hesitating to confess his own mistakes, or to correct his conclusions by the light of the other man's arguments.

This supreme fairness was the most striking characteristic of his historical work. Everybody praises his impartiality, but it would be better if they would try to realize what kind of impartiality it was. It was not that of the critical modern, who, from the summit of two or three centuries, blames and praises men whose passions he does not share, and whose aims he but half apprehends. It came from full knowledge and sympathetic imagination, and there was no element of indifference in it. He saw the difficulties with which the statesmen of the seventeenth century had to contend, allowed for the prejudices and traditions which prevented them from seeing clearly what is plain enough to us, recognized what was unselfish in their motives, what wise and just in their objects, even judging men and parties by that which was best in both. Freeman once complained that he whitewashed his personages too much, and that there were no villains in the piece. "Give me," said he, "a history with some one to hate in it." Perhaps Gardiner thought better of some people than they deserved, but if it was an error, it was a noble error, and

he taught English historians a much-needed lesson. He once told me that the impulse which moved him to study the particular period he selected was largely a reaction against the views which were in vogue when he began to write. He could not believe that Stratford and Laud and the rest of them were so black as they were painted by Godwin and Forster, and even by Hallam. He thought that if the truth were to be known there was more to be said for the royalists, and perhaps for James and Charles too, than those writers admitted. So he set himself to work to find out the truth, and to state it clearly without exaggerating the merits or extenuating the faults of either party, and worked at this task for about five-and-forty years. At what precise date he commenced his study of the seventeenth century I cannot say. His first volumes appeared in 1863, but three years before that he published in *Notes and Queries* a set of articles upon the policy of James I towards the Catholics, and his relations with his parliaments, which testify by their minute acquaintance with printed and unprinted authorities to previous researches of very considerable depth and duration.

Most men of letters owe much to the example or inspiration of some one predecessor in their particular craft. Dryden points out how Chaucer influenced Spenser, and calls Milton Spenser's poetical son, "for we poets," says he, "have our lineal descents and clans as well as other families." This is equally true of historians, and John Bruce, to whom Gardiner said he owed more than to any other man, might be termed his historical father. Bruce was one of the founders of the Camden Society, its Director for many years, editor of a dozen of the best volumes amongst its publications, and also the editor of the *Calendar of State Papers* for the reign of Charles I. No man of his time had so wide and detailed a knowledge of the manuscript sources of later English history, nor was there any more skilful in determining the value of a genuine document or detecting a forged one. From him in the business of research, and in all the technical branches of an historian's work, Gardiner could have learned much, and probably did. They first came into contact over a controversy about some historical problem. Bruce pointed out an error into which Gardiner had fallen, and asked him to call, and so they became intimate friends.

When Gardiner turned from sifting records and seeking facts to the task of setting forth his results, Bruce could teach him less. For the method of exposition which Gardiner adopted is essentially personal, the natural outcome of his peculiar qualities of mind and temper. It is probable, however, that the example of Ranke had considerable influence upon him. Like Ranke, said an eminent foreign historian, Gardiner seeks to show exactly how the thing happened. Like Ranke, too, he proceeds from particulars to generals, and endeavours to penetrate through the facts to the ideas which underlie them.

Gardiner's method was deliberately adopted at the beginning, and consistently adhered to throughout. He is sometimes described as "a microscopic historian," as if he were one of those people who cannot see the wood for the trees. But with all his preoccupation about exactness in details, no man was more alive to the larger issues of history. He was careful about the minor facts because he knew it was the only way to form those just and sure conclusions which make the story of the past instructive. A more serious criticism is that his method is too chronological and too annalistic, but though there is more weight in that objection, it is based upon a misconception of his purpose. One of the most insidious of the dangers which beset the historian is the danger of being biased in his account of the problem by his knowledge of the way in which it was actually solved. Gardiner's way was to put the sequel out of his mind in

order that he might better understand the actual evolution of events, and in order that his readers might better understand it. He traces, therefore, month by month or year by year the development of a policy, the growth of a principle, or the gradual culmination of a crisis, that we may see how much circumstances, and sometimes accidents, shaped results which appear to us inevitable. And thus by eliminating one great cause of error, he not only elucidates the connexion of cause and effect, but shows more clearly than before the relative share of personal and general causes in producing the actual result.

The novelty of Gardiner's method and the sobriety of his style stood in his way with the English public. It had been accustomed to expect something more artistic in conception, something less dispassionate and less scientific in treatment. He had to create his own audience, and it never became a very large one. Professional historians at home and abroad recognized the value of his books, but the general reader complained that they were dull. "Those who call him dull," said Freeman, "I suppose want him to rave like Carlyle, or talk nambypamby like Froude. That he won't, or I either."

Bit by bit the great work appeared, two volumes at a time, in 1863, 1869, 1875, 1877, and 1881, till Gardiner had carried his story from the accession of James I in 1603 to the opening of the Civil War in 1642. The reissue of these ten volumes in a cabinet edition in 1884 showed that he had at last conquered the ear of educated men. As he had by this time acquired a European reputation, it penetrated to Oxford, and the University woke up to the fact that it had produced an eminent historian. Gardiner had been elected a Student of Christ Church in 1850, and had lost his studentship in 1851 for theological reasons. Twenty-seven years later, in 1878, Christ Church made him an Honorary Student. The more substantial rewards of learning came to him later, and from other Societies; All Souls elected him a Fellow in 1884, and Merton in 1892. Thanks to these endowments, and to a civil-list pension of £150 a year which Mr. Gladstone gave him in 1882, Gardiner was able to give up some of the educational work which had occupied much of his time, and to devote henceforth more of it to the completion of his book. For it must not be forgotten that during the whole of the period when he was engaged in the minute and wide researches required for the production of these ten volumes he was also an active teacher. From 1871 to 1885 he was Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, for many years he was an indefatigable Extension Lecturer, he also lectured regularly at Toynbee Hall and similar institutions, and taught in several Ladies' Schools. He liked teaching, and was very sorry when failing health obliged him to give up his classes at Toynbee Hall. As a popular lecturer Gardiner was admirable. He never used any notes, but talked very simply and clearly, making everything plain to those who were ignorant of his subject, and putting the old facts in a new light for those more familiar with it. There was a touch of humour, but no attempt at rhetorical effect; he interested and compelled attention without an effort.

It is odd that during this period neither Oxford nor Cambridge, attempted to secure him as a teacher in their flourishing History Schools. Foreign scholars could not understand why they did not, and it was not possible to find an answer which satisfied these inquisitive Germans, and Frenchmen, and Americans. They refused to accept the view that it was the function of some men to teach, and of others to research and to write. It was an axiom with them that the man who knew his subject best was necessarily the best man to teach it, and they argued that there was something rotten in the system which did not give him the opportunity to do so. In their country, they said, he would have been a Professor in one of the greatest Universities,

and if there had not been a post vacant a post would have been made for him. By some means or other he would have been employed to train future historians, to show them how carefully evidence must be weighed, and how patiently truth must be sought, in the hope that while imparting to them some of his skill he might also inspire them with something of his spirit. Gardiner's friends regretted this neglect to utilize his gifts, thinking that they were wasted on the kind of teaching he was doing. He never seemed to think so himself, but did the most elementary teaching with as much zeal as if it had been the highest.

In time the idea that Gardiner ought to be a teacher in one of the old Universities reached people in authority, and Gardiner was offered in 1894 the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford. It was too late. As he was now sixty-five he refused the offer, saying that he needed all the strength he had for the completion of his book. But he was greatly pleased when the University gave him the honorary degree of D.C.L., and still more when he was appointed to deliver the first course of Ford Lectures.

The reputations of historians are even more perishable than other literary reputations. "Time, that antiquates antiquities," makes havoc of much that was good work in its day. Fresh records come to light which overthrow what seemed established, and besides this the point of view from which the past is surveyed continually changes. Each age wishes to have the tale told again in a different way. Nevertheless, it is probable that amongst scholars Gardiner's reputation will be a lasting one. His workmanship is so thorough and his judgement is so sound; he bases his narrative upon such a wide and solid foundation of well-tested facts that new evidence is more likely to confirm than to weaken his conclusions. That which he has contributed to English history is not merely a larger knowledge of the facts, but a better understanding of their meaning, and therefore his name will be always held in honour by its students. But those who knew him will remember him not so much for what he achieved as for what he was.

C. H. F.

PANAMA, 1901.

(Written in Costa Rica.)

AMID the hills the bugle call is wound
For civil strife; upon the harbour bar
Ride the white hulls of warships sent from far,
With banners of the West and Europe crowned.

Swift dips the sun, and sable and profound
The tropic night is come, with nought to mar
The splendour of the solitary star
Repeated on the tremor of the sound.

Deep echoes unto deep the mighty phrase
Of Thomas of Celano's funeral hymn
For them who strove in battle to the death.

As march Pacific waves toward isthmus bays
Where pearls lie hidden, so with catching breath
The mourners march, and many eyes are dim.

J. W.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE Eight left Bourne End on Tuesday, February 25, for Henley, and have had a week's hard work there; a long row

of two and a half miles on Wednesday, from the Red Lion Hotel to Hambleton Lock, being the most important trial. Yesterday they made their move to Putney, and should make their first appearance on tidal waters at 11.30 this morning. Mr. Fletcher has been coaching all the week. Names and weights:—

	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
<i>Bow.</i> G. C. Drinkwater (Wadham) ...	11	7
2. D. Milburn (Lincoln) ...	11	12
3. J. Younger (New College) ...	12	12
4. H. J. Hale (Balliol) ...	12	13½
5. J. G. Milburn (Lincoln) ...	13	0
6. A. de L. Long (New College) ...	13	1
7. H. W. Adams (University) ...	12	2
<i>Stroke.</i> F. O. J. Huntley (University) ...	11	4½
<i>Cox.</i> G. S. MacLagan (Magdalen) ...	8	6

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.F.C. v. CROYDON.

Played on the New Ground, March 1. The 'Varsity were without Walton, Raphael, Dobson, Osborne, and Terry, who were playing at Weston-super-Mare, and the vacancies were filled by Sandford, Heddon, Wordsworth, Grierson, and Stoop. For the first half the 'Varsity were mainly acting on the defensive, for, although the forwards heeled out well, the centres dropped their passes and consequently the wings had no chance of scoring. At half-time there was no score. Afterwards, however, Heddon and Sandford played a brilliant game, the former scoring two excellent tries. Kershaw was unfortunately injured just before half-time and had to retire, but Hammond proved an able substitute. From a kick to the centre by Crabbie, Grierson scored, and two other tries were secured by the forwards. Strand Jones played a very sound game, and Eberle played in much improved style. Finally, the 'Varsity won by 19 points to nil.

O.U.A.C. SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

After the variable weather of the last week, the O.U.A.C. had every reason to congratulate themselves on the conditions which prevailed for the first day of the Sports on Monday. On the whole, remembering that practice has been so seriously interfered with, the performances were well up to the average, and if the form is maintained on Wednesday and at Queen's Club, we ought to have a very good chance against Cambridge.

Cornish was in very good form, and, though not pressed, won the Hundred easily, and did his heat of the Quarter three seconds faster than Leach; he also accounted for the Long Jump. Coe, of course, was unapproachable in the Weight, though he did not equal his performance in the Freshmen's Sports. In the Mile, with Dawson unfortunately unable to compete owing to illness, Gay-Roberts won an easy victory, and considering that he finished thirty yards ahead of the second man, after leading all the way, his time, 4 min. 28 secs.—4½ secs. better than in the Freshmen's Sports—ought to be considerably reduced when he has some one to make him do his best. The Mile at Queen's Club ought to be an exciting tussle this year.

One satisfactory feature was that several of the competitors, including, besides Coe and Gay-Roberts, Holding, Leach, and Morrell, who all did well, were Freshmen, so that there is good promise for the next few years.

The results were as follows:—

One Mile.—1. E. L. Gay-Roberts (Queen's); 2. H. E. Holding (Oriel); 3. G. R. Fothergill (University). Won by thirty yards, with forty yards separating Holding from Fothergill. Time, 4 min. 28 secs.

Quarter-Mile Handicap.—1. E. Y. Bate (St. John's), 25 yds.; 2. B. Challenor (Pembroke), 12 yds. Won by a dozen yards. Time, 52½ secs.

Quarter-Mile.—First Heat—1. T. A. Leach (Brisenow); 2. F. D. H. Joy (New College); 3. S. H. Lockyer (Jesus). A capital race ended in favour of Leach by a yard, with the same distance between second and third. Time, 54½ secs.

Second Heat—1. L. J. Cornish (Lincoln); 2. J. H. Morrell (Magdalen). Won by a yard and a half. Time, 51½ secs.

Hundred Yards.—1. L. J. Cornish (Lincoln); 2. F. D. H. Joy (New College); 3. T. A. Leach (Brisenow). Cornish led all the way and won easily by three yards; half a yard between second and third. Time, 10½ secs.

Hundred Yards Handicap.—1. T. C. Currie (Hertford), 2½ yds.; 2. H. Jameson (Oriel), 3 yds.; 3. H. A. Back (Brisenow), 4 yds. Won by a yard; half a yard between second and third. Time, 11 secs.

Putting the Weight.—1. W. W. Coe (Hertford), 43 ft. 4½ in.; 2. L. J. Rankine (Lincoln), 34 ft. 3½ in.

Long Jump.—1. L. J. Cornish (Lincoln), 22 ft. 2½ in.; 2. F. D. H. Joy (New College), 21 ft. 9 in.; 3. H. Jameson (Oriel), 20 ft. 10½ in.

GOLF.

First-Class Bogey, Friday, February 28:—

	<i>Strokes.</i>	
H. W. Beveridge ...	84	3 down.
E. E. Kington ...	8	4 "
H. S. Pelham ...	8	6 "
C. D. Corbett ...	5	7 "
C. J. E. David ...	9	7 "
N. Chalmers-Hunt ...	5	8 "

Fourteen entries; thirteen returns.

HOCKEY.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

The above match was played at Richmond on February 26 in beautiful weather. The final result of a win for Oxford by three goals to two scarcely represents the play. The Cambridge forwards started off with great dash, and forced several corners, but after some ten minutes were driven back and A. L. F. Smith scored our first goal, to which he quickly added another. The pressure on the Cambridge goal was maintained till half-time, but without effect, our shooting being bad. On resuming the Cambridge forwards again asserted themselves, and Horne and Gregory both succeeded in scoring from scrummages in the goal's mouth. Their efforts to increase their score were rendered unavailing—chiefly by Stocks and Goldberg on the left wing.

A quarter of an hour from the finish A. L. F. Smith made a fine run, and ended by securing a lucky goal, which proved to be the last of the match.

Both sides showed disappointing combination, the Cambridge forwards being, if anything, better together than ours. Of the latter, A. L. F. Smith was individually brilliant in the centre. Ford-Smith and Glass were good on the wings, but the insides were quite out of form.

All three halves worked tremendously hard, and practically won the match, Nicholl being especially prominent. At back Stocks' pace was invaluable, the more so as Watkins was seriously hurt in a collision in the first ten minutes of the game, when he was evidently badly dazed. For them Horne and Ranger were very good forward, Ebdon being too closely marked by Goldberg to be dangerous, and Trench and Kempe were the best of the backs. Team:—

Goal.—H. Bonford (Balliol). *Backs.*—O. F. Watkins (All Souls), F. C. Stocks (Worcester). *Half-backs.*—C. W. Worland (Queen's), C. R. L. Nicholl (Magdalen), F. W. Goldberg (University). *Forwards.*—D. J. C. Glass (Lincoln), R. W. Wilson (Balliol), A. L. F. Smith (Captain) (Balliol), H. V. L. Watts (Keeble), J. Ford-Smith (Lincoln).

CUP TIES.

In the First Round:—Balliol beat Lincoln (2-0); Keble beat Magdalen (3-1); New College beat Worcester (3-2); Oriel beat St. Catharine's (14-0); Trinity beat Merton (3-1); Christ Church beat Wadham; Queen's beat Hertford (3-2); Corpus beat Exeter (1-0). In the Second Round:—University beat Corpus (3-0).

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, February 25, an interesting concert was given in the Town Hall Assembly Room by Miss Evelyn Stuart and Dr. Theo. Lierhammer. Miss Stuart contented herself with Brahms' splendid but seldom heard early Scherzo in E flat minor, a Chopin study, a reverent but quite unnecessary transcription of a movement from one of Bach's sonatas for piano and flute, and a sextet of unimportant and somewhat inferior *salon* pieces (two of which were given as encores). Her technique is very brilliant and powerful, and her style is commendably free from anything like emotional exaggeration; but imagination and delicacy were very little in evidence, and her playing was altogether—if the expression may be pardoned—rather too businesslike. Dr. Lierhammer is an artist of a different calibre: he possesses a fine bass voice of very sympathetic and flexible quality, and a feeling for style of an unusually high order. It was a pity that he included in his selections Tosti's sentimental "Ninon," and a very poor song by Charles Wilheby; but all his other eight items were excellent, and one and all, both grave and gay, were given with a real deep artistic insight of a rare kind. Opinions might, however, differ as to some points in his renderings of Schumann's "Ich groÙe nicht" and Brahms' "Vergleichliches Ständchen"—the former dragged a good deal at the end, and the latter, though it hung together all right, was taken very slowly: perhaps the most completely successful efforts were Handel's "Ombra mai fu," Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," and Richard Strauss' beautiful "Traum durch die Dämmerung," the last-named being really marvellously interpreted. Dr. Lierhammer is beyond doubt an artist of extremely high rank, and we shall hope to hear him soon again here. Mr. Hamilton Harty accompanied in a most heavy and commonplace fashion: his utter lack of any notion of phrasing or colour made him a singularly unsuitable colleague.

At the Public Classical Concert on Thursday afternoon the Gompertz String Quartet (Messrs. Gompertz, Inwards, Kreuz, and Ould) were the chief performers, and showed themselves to be in particularly fine form. We have never heard them play better than they did in Tschaiakowsky's quartet in E flat minor: the rendering was highly emotional and vivid (as the music urgently demands), but yet was always perfectly balanced and firmly in hand. It was in all respects a very noteworthy piece of quartet playing, and very nearly (though not perhaps quite) as much effect was secured in Mozart's D minor quartet, the supreme clearness and coolness of which formed a welcome contrast to the picturesque but somewhat feverish sentiment of Tschaiakowsky's work. Miss Gleeson White made a decidedly successful first appearance at these concerts in Schubert's "Die Allmacht" and Gluck's "Divinités du Styx": her powerful soprano is of brilliant ringing quality (though occasionally she seems inclined to force it till it becomes rather rough and untrue), and she sang with vitality and taste, and real dramatic feeling of the musicianly kind that recognizes that the composer is the best judge of the fit duration of high notes.

Mr. Percival Garratt gave his second piano recital here in the Town Hall Assembly Room on Saturday evening, before

an appreciative audience. Some short pieces of Sinding and Leschetitzky were played with very nimble fingers and considerable sparkle of style, and a "Ballade funèbre" of his own was given with success; but there was very little rhythm, or colour, or phrasing, or indeed anything of interest, in the renderings of numbers by Bach, Schumann, Chopin, and Brahms, and Mr. Garratt did nothing to redeem the dullness of Liszt's "Concerto pathétique"—a work without the faintest glimmer of real music in it from the first bar to the last. He has agile technique, and is quite free from anything like vulgarity of style; but he cannot be said to be an inspiring interpreter of the classics. Possibly, however, he may not have been well; there was about nearly all his playing a curious listlessness which we do not remember to have noticed at his first recital. Madame Amy Sherwin has not been heard in Oxford for several years, but her voice is still (especially in the upper part) of extreme purity and smoothness, and beautifully managed: to listen to a tone like hers gives one a real physical pleasure. Her most interesting selection was Liszt's charming and picturesque "Comment, disaient-ils"; we hope, however, that we may never again be asked to sit through a truly appalling "religious drawing-room ballad" by one Willoughby, or the song given later on as an encore, which was, if possible, still more painful. Miss Irene Asdaile was a somewhat amateurish accompanist.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening the "Oxford String Orchestra" (under Mr. A. J. Slocombe's direction) was heard in Tschaiakowsky's Serenade in C, Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik," part of Grieg's "Holberg" suite, and two "Lyrics" by Dr. Walker. Next Sunday Mr. D. F. Tovey will be the pianist, and the Chorus of the College Musical Society will sing.

The Musical Union gave one of its very pleasant Invitation Concerts on Monday afternoon, when, as usual in this Term, the Schiever Quartet were the chief performers; the greatest possible credit is due to the Committee for so often giving Oxford the opportunity of hearing a late Beethoven quartet, and on Monday the one in B flat (Op. 130) and Mozart's in C major were the concerted works. Mr. Hutton played a Locatelli cello sonata in very dexterous fashion, and Mr. H. S. Sanders sang: surely, however, Poniatowski's vulgar "The Yeoman's Wedding" was quite out of place at such a concert. Might we again suggest that the programme would look more complete and artistic if the accompanist's name were mentioned; why should this really (whatever lordly soloists may think) indispensable individual be condemned to blush unknown?

A musically and enjoyable concert was given in the Town Hall Assembly Room on Monday evening by the Hon. Margaret Henniker and Mr. Julian Clifford, assisted by Mr. John Dunn (described on the programme, with dubious taste, as "England's greatest violinist") and Mr. W. E. Whitehouse. Miss Henniker possesses a light soprano of distinctly agreeable quality, and sings with considerable feeling and charm of style, though her rhythm is at times inclined to be vague. Her *poëte de résistance* was Mr. Arthur Somervell's cycle "Love in Springtime"—a work which, though somewhat unequal, contains much of great interest. No. 3 ("Young Love lies Sleeping") being one of the composer's most imaginative songs; and she was also heard in half a dozen other artistic and unbacked selections. Mr. Clifford took the piano parts in Arensky's D minor Trio and in a movement from a Grieg violin sonata, and also played Mendelssohn's *Variations sérieuses*; he is an excellent chamber-music player, and has plenty of fire and grip, but his solo work was on the whole less successful, owing to his lack of any special individuality of style and a certain looseness of rhythmical feeling. Mr. Dunn played Spohr's Dramatic Concerto with much brilliance and spirit, but his

style is over-flamboyant and contrasted unfavourably with the pure and refined 'cello playing of Mr. Whitehouse, who included among his solos two graceful pieces by Mr. Somervell. The accompaniments were divided between Mr. Somervell and Dr. Ernest Walker, who were described on the programme as "conductors"—an odd phrase unusual with concerts of this calibre.

THE THEATRE.

VERY good houses were amused last week by the farce *Are you a Mason?* in which the men were especially good. This week we have had Sydney Grundy's *A Debt of Honour*, a fairly well acted drama. Miss Maude Fergusson, Mr. Bernard Copping, and Mr. Arthur Gibbons were the successes of the evening. Next week we have an opportunity of hearing the Sullivan-German comic opera *The Emerald Isle*.

THE UNION.

THERE was a poor attendance at the Union on Thursday, considering that it was the last debate before the elections, a debate which usually excites great interest. The speaking was a good deal above the ordinary level. The subject was one on which most speakers had something original to say.

The question for debate was, "That the Stage should be supported by the State."

Mr. H. du Parc (Exeter) contended that it was unfortunate that the Stage, which might be one of the most powerful educational influences in the country, was altogether neglected by the State. Government was not content to leave the provision of pictures or museums to private enterprise. We had the National Gallery and the British Museum. Why was the Stage, which exerted far more influence than pictures or objects of archaeological interest, left to private enterprise? The result of the present state of things was the production of insipid plays, which paid because they pleased that sort of people who went to the theatre every night. Private enterprise need not be prohibited, but the State should support one or two theatres which should produce plays for other than mere financial reasons. It was done with great success abroad. There was no reason against its being done in this country. Mr. du Parc made a very convincing and persuasive speech, and put the whole case for the motion. His speeches are somehow less interesting than they used to be. He is apt to be too suave and not sufficiently combative.

Mr. C. M. Barber (Magdalen) devoted himself to proving the unreality and tawdriness of the Stage. It is impossible to give a report of Mr. Barber's speech, as its effectiveness came not from what he said, but from the manner in which he said it. Stringing long words together is not a difficult matter, as subsequent speakers showed, but none of them produced much effect with their polysyllables. The House prepare to laugh when Mr. Barber gets up to speak, and Mr. Barber evidently expects them to laugh at the end of each of his sentences, and his expectations are never disappointed. Perhaps it is not the highest form of debating, but the Union enjoys it exceedingly.

Mr. E. Macfadyen (Wadham) answered such arguments or hints at arguments as appeared in the opposer's speech, and he did it extremely well. The present drama perhaps was not an educational influence, but that was just one of the many evils resulting from the present system. If Art was left to private enterprise, and we had no National Gallery, the highest level Art would reach in the country would be the

cinematograph. Mr. Macfadyen was short and very effective—an excellent debating speech in every way.

Mr. C. Wertheimer (Balliol) objected to putting the Stage on the same level as the Church or the vaccination question. The present condition of the Stage was no doubt unsatisfactory, but it could not be remedied by State interference. Genius was not to be encouraged in that way. The Royal British Academy had been recently founded to perpetuate the work of the clever but unsuccessful in literature. A State Theatre would do the same for the drama. Mr. Wertheimer conceals his points with some skill. His remarks are often interesting, but his manner is not inspiring.

Mr. R. K. Evans (Merton) compared the state of affairs in England with foreign countries. He spoke with much knowledge of the subject, and all his remarks were to the point.

Mr. E. Zeitlyn (Jesus) described the weaknesses of the State Theatre as seen in Paris. Mr. Zeitlyn made a very amusing and effective speech. He would be a more agreeable speaker if he did not shout so loud. The Union is not the towing-path.

Mr. N. H. Hey (Balliol), in a maiden speech, defended the motion. He spoke with knowledge and conviction.

Mr. J. H. N. Taylor (Hertford) had a high admiration for the drama, and described the glories of the National Theatre at Stockholm. He made a useful contribution to the debate.

Mr. A. Master (Brasenose) treated the House to a history of the evolution of the Stage from the time of Aeschylus. The Union was rather wearied with what might be of great interest to a "Mods." examiner.

Mr. A. H. Howe-Brown (Balliol) defended the present system of actor-managers in a very fair speech.

Mr. A. B. Whitfield (Merton) made a sensible speech to an empty House.

Mr. J. D. Quirk (Brasenose) "told his story of woe in an antediluvian tone," but what it was about none could hear.

On a division the motion was carried by 65 votes to 40.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

MOST of the usual topics of my letter have failed by now, as I believe I mentioned last week. Even the 'Varsity Boat does not offer much scope for literary effort, as its doings are chronicled in the *Sportsman* with so much more vivacity than I can claim. We hope a good deal from them, however, as reports seem to show they are going to be a really fine crew. There has been a good deal of grumbling over the postponement of the Lent Races, which will have begun before this appears. There is not much doubt that First Trinity, though by no means first class, will maintain their place at the head of the river. L.M.B.C. and Christ's seem to please the "riverside critics," and should go up. As a whole, the boats are not a very hopeful lot.

The track is getting into condition again, and some fair performances have been done, considering the state of the ground. Howard-Smith is regaining his form in the High Jump, and Churchill has done a fast Hundred. Cockshot is still up to serve us in the Mile, but it remains to be seen what times our Three Milers can do in the University Sports next week. Macnaghten seems the likely candidate.

Considerable stir was caused in the Senate by the proposal that the University, as a corporate body, should take over the management of the Appointments Association; the measure was, however, passed on Thursday by a large majority. It is at least something that the University will now put you in the shop window, anyhow, instead of just "turning you out ready made."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

DEAR SIR.—The reason why this Scholarship has not been awarded three times during the last nine years is easy to explain. Under the old regulations, I.C.S. probationers were required to pass two years at Oxford, and from 1887-93, were even allowed a third year on condition of entering for the Honour School of Oriental Studies. A large proportion of them in those days took up the study of Sanskrit, though only an optional language. Thus I once had a class of no fewer than eighteen civilians who were beginning Sanskrit. Under these circumstances the competition for the Boden was so good that the I.C.S. candidates were only occasionally vanquished by brilliant scholars like Margoliouth, Eliot, and Geldart. Thus between 1886 and 1893 the Scholarship was gained seven times by an Indian civilian.

Since 1893, when the new regulations, which allow only one probationary year, came into force, the supply of I.C.S. competitors has been entirely cut off. For it is obviously impossible for a man who is taking up a number of new subjects to do even the easiest ancient translations in a difficult language like Sanskrit in three or four months' reading. The number of candidates since 1893 has thus become very small, consisting in fact only of undergraduates who happen to have come up to Oxford with some previous knowledge of Sanskrit. Sometimes there has been only one candidate, and on two of these occasions that one candidate's knowledge was too elementary to justify an award.

The standard of the Scholarship is such that a good classical man, giving a fair amount of time to the subject, might hope to win the Scholarship within two years of commencing the study of Sanskrit. It is certainly surprising that men should be so rarely advised to take up a subject which is of undoubted value to students of Comparative Philology, as well as of practical use in the open I.C.S. competition.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. MACDONELL.

March 4.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

DEAR SIR.—Will you kindly allow me to raise a respectful protest against a phrase employed by you in your "Notes and News" of this week. Speaking of the present Oxford Schools system, you say that "liberal education must be protected in her last asylum." Now, Sir, is it a liberal education to give honours to the student of Arabic and Semitic, and deny them to the student of French and German? Is it liberal to give fellowships to the learner of *Rig-veda* and *Laghukausutt* and refuse them to the lover of Goethe and Hugo? Is it liberal to provide more than a hundred professorships and lectureships for the ancient languages, and only one for French? Is it liberal to grant numerous annual scholarships for Hebrew and Sanskrit (for which no one ever puts in an appearance) and only one every two years for German? But if your liberal education does not embrace modern languages, perhaps you will reply that it includes "Modern History."

But is it modern history that refuses to allow us to study the Victorian era, which stops at 1837, which excludes everything that we most desire to know—the foreign policy of Palmerston, the financial policy of Gladstone, the growth of trades unions, and the rise of the Imperial sentiment? Is it modern European History which stops at 1815, which leaves us completely ignorant of the great movements of 1830 and 1848, of the unification of Germany and the consolidation of Italy? You have often complained of the fact that the generosity of millionaires and would-be benefactors of society has been deflected from Oxford to other Universities. Surely the reason is patent. "The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves (and our narrow mediaevalism) that we are underlings."

Trusting to your sense of fair play to insert this letter,

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN ADVOCATE OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

HOCKEY.—We drew with Mr. Urquhart's team (4-4). In the first round of Cup Ties we beat Lincoln (2-0), and meet Keble in the second round.

ATHLETICS.—The Sports were held on Feb. 25. Mr. O. T. Falk proved the most successful competitor, winning the Hurdles and Long Jump, and getting the second place in the 100 Yards and Weight. Mr. Cross won the Hundred and the Quarter. The Strangers' Race, a 300 Yards' Handicap, fell to F. D. H. Joy (New College), with E. Gay Roberts (Queen's) second, and K. W. B. Langhorne (University) third.

CHURCH.

THE BRAGLES enjoyed the hospitality of the Bishop of Oxford at Cuddesdon on Tuesday, Feb. 23. On Thursday they were hunted by next season's master amidst a baffling number of hares.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—The team returned to action on Wednesday and beat a Worcester fifteen.

HOCKEY.—We beat Wadham in the first stage of the Cup by 5 goals to 2.

THE RIVER.—Tubbing for the Eight has begun.

HERTFORD.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have lost to University (31-0) and Keble (11-0). Some allowance is to be made for the absence on each occasion of several of the regular team.

Association.—The XI went over to Cambridge on Saturday, and drew with Trinity Hall (3-3).

FOX DRATING SOCIETY.—On Friday Mr. T. R. Brooke (Corpus) proposed a motion advocating a closer rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia, being opposed by the Hon. E. Cadogan (Balliol). Mr. L. S. Fletcher (New College) spoke third, and Mr. C. E. Thornton spoke fourth. Mr. S. M. Toynce and Mr. C. T. Williams also spoke. The motion was lost by 8 votes.

TYNDALE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, Mr. H. F. Batterbee read a paper on "Martin Luther."

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—On Sunday the Society met in Mr. Peel's rooms, and finished *She Stoops to Conquer*.

JESUS.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—The team has been splendidly inactive.

Association.—We were beaten by Wadham (1-0), after a close game.

ELIZABETHANE SOCIETY.—Master Harrison-Jones did read an excellent paper on "Pessimism," of which Master A. J. J. Alderson did furnish a concrete example.

The J. C. R. meeting was adjourned owing to the Principal's reception in the Hall.

Mr. H. G. Thomas has gone down with influenza.

The Senior Common Room is, we hear, to be used for vaccination purposes. Our sincere condolences.

LINCOLN.

FOOTBALL. *Association*.—We have beaten Worcester (1-0), and lost to New College "A" (1-3).

HOCKEY.—In the first round of the Cup we were beaten by Balliol after a very hard and even game by 2-0. Warner, Kyrle, and Hodge played a great game for us. We have beaten Trinity (3-1).

NEW COLLEGE.

ATHLETICS.—In view of our recent defeats at the hands (or rather the feet) of King's and Third Trinity our team was this year supplemented by the addition of Oxford Old Wykehamists. The meeting took place at the Illey Road ground on Thursday last. For us F. D. H. Joy won the Long Jump and the Quarter-Mile with good performances, while W. E. B. Henderson, in spite of an injury to his ankle, won the Weight and Hammer-Throwing with considerable ease. All the other events fell to the victors, who thus won by five events to four.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We drew with Hertford "A," with a try each.

THE DRABING SOCIETY met on Tuesday, Feb. 25, to discuss the question, "That this House disapproves the policy of regarding Russia as the hereditary enemy of Britain." Mr. P. J. Ford proposed the motion, which was lost by 2 votes in a fairly full house.

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Professor Oman read an interesting and amusing paper on "Anglo-Indian Poetry" in Mr. G. W. Smith's rooms.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We lost to Oriel by 14 points to nil.

HOCKEY.—We lost to Oriel in the Cup Tie by 14 points to nil.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The election of officers for next Term took place on Saturday night, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. P. Bowen; Vice-President, Mr. G. K. MacBean; Secretary, Mr. G. V. Sumner; Treasurer, Mr. G. W. Tauchy. In Public Business Mr. D. T. Griffith asked the House to believe in the Divine right of Parliament. Mr. H. S. Payne opposed, and there also spoke—Messrs. Noble, Bowen (Illoa Treas.), Casey, F. R. Harris, Sumner, and Hartley. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

THE CRITICS.—This Society read *Cymbeline* on Friday night.

HISTORY SOCIETY.—This Society met in Mr. Dunn's rooms on Wednesday, Feb. 26. The subject was the growth of nationality under

Edward I. The paper was read by Mr. Williams. After duly considering the share Edward I took in this development, the Society adjourned.

ORIEL.

ATHLETICS.—The College Sports were held on Wednesday, Feb. 26, in fine weather, with the following results:—

Putting the Weight.—1, R. S. Darling; 2, A. T. Forman. Distance, 31 ft. 1 in.

One Mile.—1, H. E. Holding; 2, R. R. Huyshe; 3, R. S. Darling. Time, 4 min. 46½ secs.

Long Jump.—1, H. Jameson; 2, A. L. Kennaway. Distance, 19 ft. 6 in.

Hurdle Race.—1, G. R. Garnier (pen. 15 yds.); 2, R. Lee. Height, 5 ft. 1 in.

Second Round.—1, G. R. Garnier; 2, H. E. Holding. Time, 11½ secs.

Quarter-Mile.—1, H. E. Holding; 2, G. R. Garnier. Time, 54½ secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—1, W. H. B. Evans; 2, A. T. Forman. Distance, 63 ft.

Half-Mile Handicap.—1, R. S. Darling (40 yds.); 2, R. R. Huyshe (scr.). Time, 2 min. 11 secs.

Strangers' Race, One Mile Handicap.—There were ten entries, and the race was won by—1, H. K. Briscoe (Pembroke, 130 yds.); 2, J. G. Russell (Brasenose, 125 yds.). Time, 4 min. 24 secs.

HOCKEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, we played St. Catharine's in the first round of the College Cup Ties and won by 14 goals to nil.

PLANTAGENET SOCIETY.—N. Kendal read a most interesting paper on Conan Doyle's works, though the attendance was rather poor.

QUEEN'S.

FOOTBALL Association.—We have lost to Hertford (1-4), neither team being fully represented.

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Hertford in the Cup Tie (3-4), after playing half an hour beyond time.

EGLEFIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Feb. 28, when Mr. W. H. Brown moved, "That this House deplores the Oxford manner." Mr. Hunt opposed. Messrs. Fletcher, Noble, Scott-Moncrieff, Mason, Wall, Wallace, and Jenkins also spoke. The motion was lost by 23 votes to 4.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, when Mr. Ormerod read an excellent paper on "The place of the Bible in our Church Services." The paper was followed by an admirable discussion.

Congratulations to E. J. Walton on his success in the English team and to C. W. Wordsworth on his recent play for the 'Varsity.

Our Smoker is fixed for March 13. We shall be glad to see and hear Mr. Orr-Ewing again.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Allen's motion, "That, in the opinion of this House, a legal eight hours' working day for all classes is desirable," was carried (9-3).

THE PURITANS met on Sunday, in Mr. C. Heath's rooms, and finished *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

THE OCTAVIANS met in Mr. Cox's rooms.

ST. JOHN'S.

FOOTBALL Rugby.—We beat Merton (9-0) and Keble (21-9).

THE RIVER.—The following are rowing in our Clinker Four:—Bos, M. Bates; 2, F. Dalton; 3, W. Mumford; 4, H. Latimer; cox, C. Cryer.

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. B. N. Chadwick read an interesting paper on "Wagner."

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. E. C. Suermondt proposed, "That this House regards conscription as a national necessity." Mr. S. Went opposed. There also spoke—Messrs. Retton, Green, Nicholls, Bromley Boone, and Crombie. The motion was lost (18-3).

UNIVERSITY.

ATHLETICS.—100 Yards Flat Race.—First Heat: 1, R. W. B. Langhorne; 2, W. D. Kennedy. Second Heat: 1, B. M. Tomlinson; 2, G. E. Wilkinson. Final: 1, R. W. B. Langhorne; 2, G. E. Wilkinson. Time, 11½ secs.

High Jump.—1, G. J. F. Tomlinson; 2, G. R. Fothergill. Height, 5 ft. 1 in.

Half-Mile Handicap.—1, J. C. Kemp (15 yds.); 2, G. R. Fothergill (scr.). Time, 2 min. 23½ secs.

Putting the Weight.—1, B. M. Tomlinson, 31 ft. 6 in.; 2, A. D. Stoop, 26 ft. 8½ in.

Boating Men's Handicap, 200 Yards.—1, N. Kennedy (7 yds.); 2, E. G. Monier-Williams (12 yds.). Time, 23½ secs.

Strangers' Half-Mile Handicap.—1, T. A. Leach (Brasenose); 2, E. A. Dawson (Worcester). Time, 2 min.

300 Yards Handicap.—1, J. C. Kemp (20 yds.); 2, C. J. Parton (15 yds.). Time, 5½½ secs.

Long Jump.—1, N. Kennedy, 19 ft. 5½ in.; 2, G. R. Fothergill, 18 ft. 11 in.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—1, G. E. Wilkinson; 2, N. Kennedy. Time, 19½ secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—1, B. M. Tomlinson, 86 ft. 1 in.; 2, N. Kennedy, 81 ft.

Team Relay Race, 600 Yards.—1, Rugger II; 2, Whiting. *College Servants' Race*.—1, W. Joy (32 yds.); 2, A. Boatman (40 yds.).

Wrestling.—1, G. R. Fothergill (pen. 10 yds.); 2, A. H. Huxtable. Time, 4 min. 49½ secs.

FOOTBALL Rugby.—We beat Hertford on Feb. 26 (32-0), and our "A" beat St. John's "A" on Feb. 22 (17-3).

HOCKEY.—In the second round of the Cup Tie on Feb. 28 we beat Corpus (3-0). On Saturday, March 1, we drew with the Reading Amateurs (3-3).

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Met on Sunday, March 2. Mr. Langhorne proposed, "That some form of compulsory service is necessary for the safety of our Empire." Mr. Hemmlede opposed. Mr. Coke spoke third, Mr. Lewis fourth.

THE MARTLETS.—Mr. Meldal read a paper on "Emerson" on Feb. 28.

WADHAM.

FOOTBALL Rugby.—We lost to Merton. *Association*.—We beat Jesus (1-0), but lost to Merton (3-1). Our "A" team lost to Christ Church "A" (3-2).

HOCKEY.—Our Cupper with Christ Church was at last played on Saturday. We lost (4-2) after a well-contested game.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. A. W. Kirkely moved, "That inaccuracy is increasing, and that this is due to the Penny Press." Prof. F. C. Lee, of Cornell University, opposed. The President spoke third, and the Secretary fourth. The motion was lost by 20 votes to 7. The debate was very successful, and the visitors' speeches were much appreciated.

WORCESTER.

FOOTBALL Rugby.—Christ Church have beaten us (11-8) after a good game.

Association.—Lincoln have beaten us (1-0). On Saturday F. C. Stocks took a team, composed principally of members of this College, to Merton. The School won (4-0).

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, Mr. G. M. Hodgson moved, "That this House condemns the policy of England in the Far East." Mr. A. G. Hubop opposed. There also spoke—Messrs. Penson, Lewis, Couper, and Swift. The motion was lost (13-7).

LOVELACE SOCIETY.—On Sunday, March 2, Mr. D. Keynell read a paper on "Charles Kingsley." Mr. T. F. Roidy replied, and the discussion was carried on by Messrs. Mitchell, Liddiard, Couper, Warman, Colles, Stocks, and Carlisle. After the meeting Mr. J. K. Macmillan was elected a member of the Club.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, March 4:—Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, in D, Op. 44, No. 1. *Mendelssohn.*

The Krue String Quartet: Professor JOHANN KRUE, Messrs. C. SCHULSKY, A. E. FÉLISLY, and H. WALDEN.

"Quartettatz" for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, in C minor (Op. post.). *Schubert.*

Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2. *Beethoven.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, March 5:—String Quartet in E♭ major, No. 71. *Haydn.*

Messrs. R. M. BANKS (Christ Church), H. G. A. BAKER (Magdalen), A. F. BURGESS (Trinity), L. T. BURR (University).

Songs: (a) "Where'er you walk." *Händel.* (b) "Sapphic Ode." *Brumm.*

Mr. C. M. BARBER (Magdalen). Sonatas for Piano-forte and Violin in E♭ major, No. 16. *Mozart.*

Messrs. J. S. HEAF (Exeter) and S. G. KENDALL (University). Song: "How deep the slumber of the Woods." *C. Lowe.*

Mr. C. M. BARBER (Magdalen). Piano-forte Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3. *Beethoven.*

Messrs. A. N. CARTER (Magdalen), A. W. DAVIES (University), J. K. CORVEN (New College). This Programme will be played at the Cambridge University Musical Club on March 7.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, Feb. 26, a meeting was held in a lecture-room at Balliol, at 8.15 p.m. In Private Business a letter was read from the Oxford Ladies' Brass-Rubbing Society enclosing a cheque for a guinea for the Dillon Fund for the refixing of loose brasses. The Secretary reported on the loose brass at West Hamway, Berks; and it was decided by the Society to request the Committee to see that something was done. The Committee was also requested to consider, as soon as possible, the question of refixing the two very interesting Camoëse brasses in Trotton Church, Sussex. In Public Business, Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., of King's Lynn, the well-known authority on brasses, showed a most interesting series of slides of Norman fonts in Norfolk, mostly of the square five or nine-legged type; the most interesting being that at Burnham, Deepdale, which has scenes illustrating the twelve months of the year carved round it. With regard to this last Mr. Manning described a similar series in a fifteenth-century almanack, with verses. Other exhibits were also displayed, Mr. A. N. Peckham showing rubbings, Mr. A. H. Collins slides and some glass beads from the Scilly Islands, Mr. E. C. O'Brien slides and rubbings.

Reviews.

BIOGRAPHY.

Robespierre. A Study. By HILAIRE BELLOC. (London: Nisbet & Co.)

We confess to a feeling of profound disappointment with this book. Mr. Belloc is so clever, and his *Danton*, which we had the pleasure of reviewing elsewhere, was, in spite of the presence of some of the blots which mar the present work, on the whole such a vivid presentation of some of the most important and stirring scenes in the Revolution, and as he rightly claimed, such a true study of character, that we had hoped that he would produce in time a really solid contribution towards the history of the Revolution. We have by no means given up that hope, but we cannot say that the present volume is an encouragement towards it. Not only is it overlaid, as his *Danton* certainly was not, with a mass of florid language; not only is it conceived more in the spirit of a poet's dream than of a sober history, but, to tell the truth, it appears in the light of our (perhaps limited) knowledge of the subject to be based upon no serious study at all. Mr. Belloc frankly avows as much, and disclaims the position of the researcher; but that hardly excuses him for having put upon a level with such considerable second-hand knowledge of the period as he evidently possesses, all the fables of Michelet and all the contemporary stories and legends, come from what source they may.

He probably assumes that a general idea of a man and a period can be gained from reading a large and indiscriminate mass of contemporary opinions on him or it, and this would be true if the writer had brought his faculty of digestion to work on the said readings. But no faculty of digestion or discrimination appears in the book at all. The best that can be said is that from, and perhaps in spite of, the chaos of opinions and ideas of contemporaries which meet us in these pages, Mr. Belloc has thought out a Robespierre of his own, which may or may not be something very like the truth. We rather think it is like the truth, though perhaps not very like. It is certainly a somewhat novel presentation of the man, who has generally been regarded as the incarnation of the Terror, but we are not at all sure that it is a very false one, and it is certainly drawn, when we can disentangle it from the ludicrous mass of paradoxes and precisions of language with which it is overlaid, with a master hand. Mr. Belloc's *forte* is character-sketching, but he would be a better historian if he were not so ambitious to be a deep moralist and philosopher at the same time.

It is a most unfortunate thing for Mr. Belloc that he appears to have been recently sitting at the feet of that little clique of Parisian professors, priors, and pedants of whom M. Aulard is the best known to English readers, who have deliberately determined to revive in all its ancient and lurid splendours the ludicrously false and wicked "legend of the Revolution," who openly preach that "to understand the Revolution you must love it," and who are, in fact, writing in the interests of collectivism, socialism, and all the other dangerous "isms" that are afloat in Europe at the present day. In this tutelage our author is inclined to become the certainly showed hardly any signs of it in his *Danton* indifferent to the commonly received code of right and wrong, of justice and mercy; to

adopt the doctrine that the end justifies the means and the pleas by which all tyrannies in history have attempted to justify themselves. But Mr. Belloc is far too clever a man to be deluded by the sophisms of these people. Surely it is unworthy of him to worship, in terms which remind us of the admiration sometimes expressed for the "beautiful ruthless pagans" among the fifteenth-century Italian princes, that bloodthirsty young tyrant Saint Just, because he had a "beautiful pale face and long black hair." Surely it is unworthy of him to repeat the legend about the "massacre" of July 17, 1791 (the only occasion in which the constituted authorities of Paris took courage to attempt to repress the red spectre which had arisen from below, and which threatened the total overturn of society). We can understand that to such a person as M. Aulard *bourgeois* should be the ugliest nickname that could be given to his opponents, and that the restricted franchise of the Constitution of 1791 (which, by the way, gave France over 4,000,000 electors) should be treated as the greatest "crime" committed by the "infamous moderates"; but we fail to understand how such a view can be upheld by Mr. Belloc, with his English training and the keenly critical power which he is capable of displaying, when he can sink the prophet and the poet in the analyst of character and events.

We also fail to see how Mr. Belloc or any one else can seriously talk and think about the "great men of the Convention." One great man the Convention perhaps threw up, and Mr. Belloc has already admirably presented him to English readers. But, if Danton was a giant, as we incline to believe that he was, he was a giant amongst the most contemptible set of pigmies that ever terrorized or disgraced a great nation. Mr. Belloc makes no attempt to make out Robespierre to be a great man, and is even at pains to puzzle out the problem of how such a little man, such a narrow man, such a conceited man, and (in his strange opinion) such an unambitious man, could have risen to the position he held among the "great" men all round him. Rightly, we think, he marvels at this. Rightly he estimates the extraordinary boredom which Robespierre's speeches ought to have created among his listeners. Rightly he sees that it was in truth only to the lesser and imperfectly educated *bourgeoisie* of Paris that Robespierre's sonorous platitudes appealed. Rightly he shows how Robespierre was a protector of the *Marras* in the Convention, and of religion in France. But he fails to explain all this or to supply his readers with a motive for it. His Robespierre is not, what we believe the real man to have been, a man of profound ambition well under control, a man who took up the line of being always a little bit ahead of the leaders of any party which seemed to have the ears of the public, a man who had grasped the truth that the "leader of the Opposition" is always the most popular person, and who, when his turn came to govern, had no ideas of government to put in practice except that of universal education of every one in the state who did not know to him. Far from all this, Robespierre is to Mr. Belloc, one might almost say, an "opportunist," who is led on from position to position, and who might have applied to himself the saying attributed to Cromwell, that "a man never rises so high as when he doesn't know where he is going."

Mr. Belloc would, we believe, maintain that the best historian must be at heart a poet, and almost a prophet, and we fear that he is shaping himself to become a poet first and an historian afterwards. He has some of the highest qualifications for becoming both—indeed, as regards the former, we remember, and always shall remember, a perfect little lyric of Mr. Belloc's on the subject of the *Spectator*—but he should keep the two functions a little more distinct.

For instance, Mr. Belloc, no doubt, understands and appreciates the beautiful domestic side of French life, but we think he harps upon it somewhat too much. It is, no doubt, pleasant to one who would fain consider human nature to be, as Rousseau and Robespierre said they believed it to be, at the bottom wholly virtuous, to learn that nearly all the bloody-minded pro-consuls and committee-men, who made France a charnel-house in 1793 and 1794 (mainly with a view of saving their own heads from the scaffold, had such domestic affections and beautiful domestic interiors; but somehow or other even this fact fails to whitewash their public lives to the satisfaction of the more robust and no doubt brutal consciences of Englishmen.

We must not, however, be understood to condemn the book,

though we cannot but recommend to its readers a great deal of judicious skipping. It would, in fact, not be too late to begin the book at chapter iv, and especially to omit the somewhat unintelligible and dreary preface. We imagine Mr. Helloc's real sympathies, apart from his recent training, to be rather with the Girondins than with Carnot, Lindet, or even with Danton, and we believe that he might do most useful work if he would attempt to present a few of the typical characters of the earlier period of the Revolution. He might indeed proceed backwards, and, after he had shown us something of Vergniaud, proceed to awake our sympathies for Barnave, and perhaps finally for the really great "men of 1789," such as Malouet and Dupont de Nemours.

We have left ourselves no room for the criticizing details: but may we hope that in a future edition some of the very numerous misprints and slips may be corrected.

THEOLOGY.

Notes Introductory to the Study of the Clementine Recognitions. By FENTON JOHN ANTHONY HORT, D.D. (London: Macmillan.)

Of the genuine writings of St. Clement, Bishop of Rome at the close of the first century, only one epistle remains. It is the letter of a wise statesman and an orthodox Christian. And yet Clement became the reputed father of a most fantastic literary offspring. That a sect of Christians about A.D. 200 should have selected his name to obtain credit for treatises which represented St. James as the Pope of the primitive Church and St. Peter as his Vicar Apostolic, ignored the Atonement, spoke of St. Paul as "the enemy," approved of swearing by "the four elements," and was interested in attacking Simon Magus, is at least a fact calculated to arouse intelligent curiosity.

The portion of Clementine literature which this sect produced consists of the "Homilies" in Greek, the "Recognitions" now preserved in Latin, a letter from St. Peter to St. James, a letter from St. Clement to St. James, and two recensions of an epitome derived from the above. Dr. Hort's little book is a cool and careful inquiry into the origin of the "Recognitions" and the "Homilies" which existed side by side in the fourth century. He derives them from one common original, a book which appears to have been called the *Circuits of Peter*, and which must have been written by a Syrian member of the Hekaites sect about A.D. 200. He urges that the "Recognitions" represent the Roman, and the "Homilies" the Syrian recension of the original. It is impossible for us to deal fully with the important questions which are raised. Students should compare the theories of Dr. Hort with those advocated by Dr. Bigg in *Studia Biblica*, vol. ii, and by Mr. Headlam in the *Journal of Theological Studies* for October, 1901. Scholars do not greatly disagree as to the date of the *Circuits*. And we are therefore led to the conclusion that the popular exaltation of St. Peter to the position of sole Bishop of Rome, to the exclusion of St. Paul, whom St. Irenaeus placed on the same level, roughly coincided in date with the Clementine legend. That is, Clement was represented as the immediate successor and representative of St. Peter when it was first taught that St. Peter was the sole head of the Roman Church, and just after the time when Victor, Bishop of Rome, made the first and ineffectual effort to exercise papal supremacy. That the Syrian heretics aided the growth of the Roman claims is certain. We are still unable to say whether they were the first to suggest the possibility of those claims being urged.

The Churchman's Introduction to the Old Testament. By ANGUS M. MACKAY, B.A. (London: Methuen & Co.)

We have long wanted a reverent and critical introduction to the Old Testament which we could recommend to beginners. Dr. Driver's well-known book is so massive in its learning that it only attracts those who already possess a considerable amount of literary and theological training. Mr. Mackay has attempted a humbler task, and has done it well. His book contains an account of each book in the Old Testament, written clearly, and not burdened with too many details. There are also five short introductory chapters dealing with "Inspiration," "Higher Criticism," "The Old Testament and the Archaeologists," "The Sources of the Hexateuch," and "The Laws of the Hexateuch."

The poetical books are in like manner preceded by a chapter on "The Nature of Hebrew Poetry," and the prophetic books by one on "The Predictive Element in Prophecy." The composite character of the Hexateuch and the Psalter, the fact that Esther is an example of Jewish Hagadah and that Daniel was written in the second century B.C., are stated without disguise and without those offensive allusions to traditional belief which some writers seem to regard as a hall-mark of their own sincerity.

On the whole, Mr. Mackay accepts the verdict of modern critics where they are practically agreed, and rejects it where their disagreement is obvious or their reasons wholly subjective. His view of the second part of Isaiah is very much more conservative than that of Professor Cheyne. And he refuses to grant that the "Priestly Code" was evolved from the brain of the man who wrote it in its present form. He draws an apt comparison when he says, "If we could utterly blot out all knowledge of the early history of the Prayer Book, it might most plausibly be contended that the famous 'Ornaments Rubric' was forged by the leaders of the Oxford Movement." So, while admitting that this Code is more "priestly" than earlier parts of the Hexateuch, he maintains that we are not driven to believe that it has little or no connexion with the teachings of Moses. Occasionally Mr. Mackay's work is too slight. We should have liked to see something more said about the probable connexion of the Jewish feasts with different stages of Hebrew civilization, and a few more pages on the Psalms. But the book marks a real advance in the right direction, and we sincerely recommend it.

Inns of Court Sermons. By the Rev. H. C. BEECHING, M.A., Chaplain to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and Professor of Pastoral Theology at King's College, London. (London: Macmillan.)

Mr. Beeching is a preacher of our own, whose voice is welcome in the University Pulpit: of the twelve sermons in this volume four were originally written for us, and they are here reduced to their original form. In style they are obviously the work of an accomplished man of letters, but not in the sense that they are full of *recherché* quotations from the less-known poems of Browning, or that they contain much of what is called fine writing, though there is a serious lapse in the way of mixed similes at the end of the philosophical discourse on "The Lesson of the Wilderness," which includes a most poetic passage on Oxford (p. 201). But there are some masterstrokes of effective quotation; that from *Hamlet* on p. 63 is especially striking; Raleigh's lines on lawyers are used with decided originality (p. 90); and Jowett's favourite four lines from Rochester are well adapted; and though the prevalent tone is one of slightly poetic reflection, there are plenty of fine things finely said. Some current questions—the Church crisis, the deaths of Lord Russell of Killowen, Bishop Creighton, and the Queen, and the War—are touched with considerable skill and delicacy. But we need hardly say that these sermons are not simply exercises in style, though one deals first with that. Mr. Beeching is, we imagine, a Broadish Churchman of the school of F. D. Maurice, only with a fuller sense of the contribution of the High Church party to the practical side of English Catholicism; and though he emphasizes moral problems and interpretations, he does not depreciate insistence on the dogmatic in its proper place. This temper is perhaps best seen in No. viii, on the "Threefold Awakening," i.e. of desire, will, and reason, with the clever allusion to Richard II, which marks it as preached first in Westminster Abbey; and this sermon we should rank highest in a collection uniformly able and interesting.

HISTORY.

Nova Legenda Anglie. Re-edited, with fresh material, by CARL HORSTMANN, Ph.D. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

In the first half of the fifteenth century John of Tynemouth, a St. Albans' writer, put together a *Sanctilogium Anglie*, which was afterwards revised by Capgrave and finally published, with some additions, by Wynkin de Worde in 1516 under the title *Nova Legenda Anglie*. Dr. Horstmann now presents us with a critical edition of the work as printed by Wynkin de Worde. He has collated the text of 1516 with that of John of Tynemouth's manuscript; he has added some lives which the printed text omitted; and he has traced each line in the collection to the

original sources, so far as these are still extant. He shows that all but twenty-one of the lives are derived, by compilation or abridgement, from extant texts. The twenty-one exceptions are lives of unimportant saints, and were presumably manufactured in the same way as the others; but owing to the disappearance of the texts on which they are based, they hold to-day the rank of prime sources. The value, then, of Dr. Horstman's work is chiefly negative. He has relieved historians from the necessity of reading the greater part of the *Nova Legenda*. We hope that some day he may go further; that he may compile a *Nova Legenda* of his own, editing the oldest lives of the English saints with the same care which he has devoted to the second-hand and second-rate work of John of Tynemouth and his revisers.

Dr. Horstman's preface is a curious mixture of learning and ignorance. It is plain that he has a wide knowledge of the manuscript sources relating to his subject. But he lacks critical discretion, and falls into amazing blunders whenever he diverges into remarks on general history. We cannot imagine why he should talk of the sheriff as the "shere-reefe," nor why he should quote such books as Newcome's *History of St. Alban's* as authorities for facts of general English history. It is still more puzzling to know whence he derives his impression that friar and monk are synonymous terms; why he asserts that Balliol College was founded by "Balliol K. of Scots"; and how he arrives at the conclusion that Merton was founded "to train young men for the offices in the abbey." He has made a special study of the *St. Alban's* chronicles; but he believes that Rishanger was "historiographer royal"; and he talks of Matthew of Westminster as a real personage, from which one must conclude that he has never used Mr. Luard's edition of the *Flores Historiarum*.

Still, there is information of great value in the preface. Dr. Horstman has examined the three extant manuscripts of the *Historia Aurea* of John of Tynemouth, which has never yet been printed. He feels confident that in the part of this work which covers the years 1327-47, and in the continuation by another hand from 1347-77, we have the material for filling up the well-known gap of fifty years in the series of *St. Alban's* Chronicles. The *Historia Aurea* and the continuation are, in his opinion, contemporary authorities for this period; they are the sources from which Hemingburgh, Walsingham, Knighton, and the author of the anonymous *Chronicon Anglie* derived their knowledge of the reign of Edward III. If this be the case it is extremely interesting. The *Historia Aurea* and its continuation do not appear to contain many facts which are omitted in the derivative chronicles; but the facts already known will henceforth be accepted with greater confidence. We shall await the publication of the *Historia Aurea* and its continuation with feelings of lively interest.

Studies in History and Jurisprudence. By JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L.
Two vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

These are two remarkable volumes, as might be expected from the distinguished author of *The American Commonwealth* and *The Holy Roman Empire*, remarkable alike for the field of knowledge covered with such ease, for the philosophic breadth of view, and the striking clearness and felicity of the literary expression. They contain sixteen essays, which include subjects so diverse as "The Roman Empire and the British Empire in India," "Primitive Iceland," "The Methods of Legal Science," "Two South African Constitutions," the famous essay on "Flexible and Rigid Constitutions" which added a new term to our nomenclature, "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia," "Marriage and Divorce in Roman and in English Law." A reviewer who would adequately deal with such themes would need a treatise and an erudition equal to that of Mr. Bryce himself. Diverse and interesting as the topics are in themselves, the author is clearly right in maintaining "that through many of them runs a common thread, that of a comparison between the history and law of Rome and the history and law of England," and his aim has been "to bring out the importance, sometimes overlooked, of the constitutional and legal element in history." They are, therefore, a series of elaborate studies illustrating what fruitful and stimulating results may be obtained from a combination of the comparative and the historical methods, especially when applied by a mind singularly gifted in richness of knowledge and the penetrating insight which is matured and deepened by a long practical acquaintance with great affairs. Mr. Bryce, as in his *American*

Commonwealth, here combines most happily the atmosphere of the study and the library with the atmosphere of the Cabinet and the nation's council-room. Of pedantry, of "academic" doctrinarism, the political philosophy of the chair, there is not a trace. And, perhaps, the most interesting and instructive of all the essays are the two appendices—the Inaugural Lecture of 1871, the Valedictory Lecture of 1893—modestly relegated to small print at the end of volume ii, for they bring home to us what the science of historical and legal literature lost by their author's absorption in the public business of his country. That philosophic history of the English Law and the English Constitution for which Mr. Bryce himself sighs more than once, and for which we have waited so long—have we not here the proof that the author of these studies is the man who could have written it as he conceives it might and ought to be written? Oxford may well grudge the fact that Westminster took from it one who would have easily taken his place beside Stubbs, and one to whom the Graces had been kinder than they were to the great bishop.

Space does not permit of adequate notice of the subject-matter dealt with in these thousand pages—but they are full of interesting conclusions, conclusions to which occasionally challenge opposition, and even take away one's breath. "The Romans had, to be sure, no great turn for scientific arrangement" (ii. 291); "since the time of Edward I [the legislative organ] has consisted of two branches, one of which is Primary, the other Representative; and this present phase is *evidently drawing to its end*" (ii. 322); "no action lay upon it [the betrothal in Roman Law] such as that which English and Anglo-American law *unfortunately* allows to be brought for breach of promise of marriage" (ii. 394); "one might compose a constitutional history of England, or an economic and industrial history, or an ecclesiastical history, or a literary history, or a social history, in which only few and slight references would need to be made either to the colonies or India" (ii. 77); "During two centuries and a half from Edward the Third till James I the Constitution of England remained in its legal aspect scarcely altered" (i. 168); "No race that has ever lived under a regular constitutional government has permanently lost it, except those parts of the Roman Empire which now form part of the Turkish Empire" (i. 254)—these are a few samples which show that Mr. Bryce is not afraid of striking and sweeping generalizations. The reader will find many more if he will study the volumes, and he will also find that the chain in the argument is not easily broken. But whether we agree or disagree, Mr. Bryce has the great power of stimulating thought, of presenting even well-worn topics with a freshness that charms and invigorates, even if it does not always convince. Above all he is never dull; the driest and most technical of topics in his invincible hands becomes not only intelligible but attractive. He is assuredly one of the few living men of letters who has discovered the sovereign magic of knowing how "to tempt the mind that needs to be tempted to the study of truth." We hope, therefore, that every student in our Law and History Schools will come to these pages, and he will close them inspired, and elevated, and full of admiration. It only remains to add that the Clarendon Press has issued them in the way in which we now expect our University Press to do its duty.

CLASSICAL.

Aetna. Edited by ROBINSON ELLIS, M.A., LL.D. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The *Aetna* furnishes a futile theory upon volcanoes, but an interesting problem in textual criticism. Professor Ellis has worked at this problem indefatigably for many years. No scholar has been more assiduous in the re-examination of the existing sources and in the research for fresh evidence. The results of his long labours upon the text were seen in the fresh recension published in 1900 in the new *Corpus* of Latin poetry. That recension is reprinted in the attractive volume before us, accompanied by a translation and by an exhaustive introduction and commentary. Setting aside Sudhaus' recent edition, which is rather a brilliant advocacy of a thesis, we regard the new work as the most sane and the most important contribution to the criticism of the poem since the pioneer labours of the late H. A. J. Munro. The two main problems which confront the critic in the *Aetna* are the date and the Gyraldian readings. On the

first question, as to whether the work is of the Augustan or of the silver age, our editor cautiously suspends judgement. If the earlier date is to be regarded as intrinsically probable, we miss a reference to the curious parallel between *Propertius' saxo putatione illa Siano* and *Actus 120*, on which Sudhaus lays much stress. On the textual question Mr. Ellis follows Altinger, and is a convinced anti-Gyraldian. But when it is so clearly the tendency of the C tradition to pervert the true order (e.g. 186) we find some little difficulty in admitting *ingenium sacrate* and *ruino certo tibi lumine res est* out of court. The book is admirably printed, and contains few errata. We note *ἐκφυγῶν* (p. 13); on 253 the critical note is not accommodated to the text; in 232 does not G also read *meet*?

The Knights of Aristophanes. Edited by R. A. NEIL, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Mr. Neil's first important contribution to classical scholarship was destined unhappily to be also his last, and we can sympathize with his University and with his friends in their recent loss. It is evident from the book before us that Mr. Neil had read widely and had his learning well under command; and also that, besides a rare sense of style, he had the vein of originality. The edition of the *Knights* consists of a short introduction of nine pages; of nearly two hundred pages of text and commentary, and of appendices "On the use of *ye*," "On the political use of Moral Terms," and "On Tragic Rhythm in Comedy." The text given by the editor is, on the whole, conservative. No rash conjectures are either offered or accepted. The value of the edition lies rather in the commentary. There are especially good notes on *ἐκφυγῶν* (814), where the passage is greatly improved by the alteration in punctuation, in 872 the defence of *ἐκφυγῶν* against *ἐκφυγῶν* is convincing, and in 546 the view held about *ἐπὶ τῆς αἰσῆς* is very plausible. The note on 130, on the difference between *ἔγω* and *οἶκος*, is a good instance of the editor's linguistic acumen. That his discernment was no less in questions of history is shown by the excellent note on 551, where he brings good reason for believing that while Athena was essentially the goddess of the democracy, Poseidon was regarded by the aristocrats as their peculiar champion. In 201 and 210 we do not see the reason for reading *αὐτὸς* in the first and *αὐτῶν* in the second passage. In 1162-3 we do not feel quite convinced by the translation, "Shall I play the coquette with them?" (5) though it is certainly ingenious. We note a few small corrections which may prove useful for a second edition. Breathings have fallen off in notes on ll. 30-31, 171, 823. On p. 61, l. 4, for 963 read 962. In note 722 *ἐκφυγῶν*, and l. 734 *οἶκος*, would more faithfully represent Mr. Neil's usual spelling.

FICTION.

The History of Penderennis. By W. M. THACKERAY. (London: Macmillan.)

We have already had occasion to notice favourably the first volume in this new edition of Thackeray's works. We need only say that the second is every bit as attractive in form as the first. *Penderennis* is far from being the greatest of Thackeray's novels, but there are few characters in literature with whom one feels more at home than Major Costigan, Major Penderennis, Mr. Foker, and George Warrington. For their sake we can tolerate Blanch Amory, Sir Francis Clavering, and the hero of the novel himself. One is grateful to Messrs. Macmillan for the excuse to read *Penderennis* once more.

The Firebrand. By S. R. CROCKETT. (London: Macmillan.)

It seems probable that when Mr. Crockett sat down to write this book he remembered the existence of *Les Trois Mousquetaires*, and it is quite certain that he had in his mind a recollection of *The Bible in Spain*. The scene of his story is laid in the Peninsula, during the Carlist war, and its precise date is the year 1835. Although Mr. Crockett has introduced historical characters, such as Ramon Bertrán and Baldomero Espartero, Mendizábal, "the Sawyer," yet we hasten to add, he has not allowed himself to become the slave of historical accuracy. For example, the fact of the coercion of the regent Queen Cristina at La Granja, by the threat of shooting Muñoz, is worked into the story, but in connexion with a wholly imaginary incident. The three musketeers of this tale are Rollo Blair, a

Scot and the "firebrand" of the title, John Mortimer, an English merchant, and Etienne de Saint Pierre, a French gallant; and we may say at once that their adventures are as exciting as those of their prototypes, and that the interest of the story never flags for a moment. It may be suggested that the author somewhat forces the note at the beginning, in his desire to discriminate between the three friends, and it is undeniable that the Rollo who rides away from the convent of Montblanch is a different person from the Rollo who rode up to it. Still, once the friends are fairly started, we are ready to forget any slight inconsistency there may have been, in our delight at their proceedings in love and war, and in the case of the Englishman, business. We implied above that Mr. Crockett had been reading Borrow, and the proof is supplied by an odd blunder into which he has been betrayed by an imperfect recollection of his authority. Twice over he has made his gipsy woman use the word *haar*, obviously supposing it to be Rumanian for "a witch." As a matter of fact it is Borrow's version of the word used by Benedict Mol, the Swiss treasure-seeker, and is simply the German *Hexe*. Now La Giralda, if using "the crabbed Gitano," would have employed the word *chusajishi*. However, apart from this slip she is an excellent specimen of the *errata*, and we have been charmed with her company, and with that of the other characters in the story, from whom we have parted with sincere regret.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Defendant. By G. K. CHESTERTON. (London: R. Brimley Johnson.)

Mr. Chesterton has established a claim upon our gratitude by the production of these essays. Even as his favourite author, Mr. Edward Lear, represents from one side that nonsense, on whose behalf the essayist waxes eloquent, so does Mr. Chesterton himself represent it from another. It cannot be denied that the book labours under the disadvantage, practically inseparable from any similar collection, namely, that if read straight through it suggests a certain sameness, and so is less effective than the individual essays would have been if taken one at a time. Likewise it becomes possible to observe an apparent inconsistency between the denunciation of "the great sin of mankind . . . this weird and horrible humility," in the introduction, and the "Defence of Humility" on p. 97. But doubtless Mr. Chesterton could explain away the inconsistency, and if not, it would not matter. The function of these essays is to amuse, and they are amusing. Take, for example, the following passage from the "Defence of Slang" (p. 108):—

If a man of fashion wished to protest against some solecism in another man of fashion, his utterance would be a mere string of set phrases, as lifeless as a string of dead fish. But an omnibus conductor (being filled with the Muse) would burst out into a solid literary effort: "You're a gentleman, aren't yer . . . yer boots is a lot brighter than yer 'ed . . . there's precious little of yer, and that's clothes . . . that's right, pot yer cigar in yer mouth 'cos I can't see yer 'hind it . . . take it out again, do yer 'ell you're young for snuffin', but I've sent 'er yer mother . . . Goin' 'ud, don't run away; I won't 'arm yer. I've got a good 'art I 'ave . . . 'Down with cruelty to animals,' I say," and so on.

Many things does Mr. Chesterton defend, some that need no defence, such as heraldry, some incapable of it, such as patriotism, as understood by, say Mr. Lloyd George, and, we fear, by Mr. Chesterton. But we can afford to pass lightly over the last essay for the sake of its predecessors, and regard it as the author's practical recognition of the great truth enunciated at the end of his eighty-first page.

Chinese Turkestan with Caravan and Rifle. By PERCY W. CHURCH. (London: Rivingtons.)

Readers must not look in Mr. Church's book for political, ethnographical or philological remarks. He is singularly free from vituperations of the Russians, although in a region where such abuse seems nearly always elicited by the ordinary English books which are published. So also we do not get any classification of Central Asiatic languages, and nothing new is told us about Turki or Sart. The object of our author is purely practical. He is a sportsman, and he set out with a companion with the special view of shooting the "Altai Wapiti, the great stag of the Tian Shan." As might be expected, and we are

sorry to read it, this kind of deer is rapidly becoming extinct (p. 200). And so the wapiti will go the way of the dodo and the mowah, the way in which the kangaroo is also fast going. There is something rather revolting in these wholesale butcheries of animals, but it is the fashion. The sportsman tired of the half-tame animals who are called wild in the British islands, longs for these savage regions where he can wander

The death-fraught firelock in his hand
The only law of the forest land.

However, we have no desire to "improve" the occasion. Mr. Church's book deals with sport mainly, but he occasionally gives us little stories of the natives and descriptions of picturesque and out-of-the-way localities. He is assisted in these matters by some very good little photographs of scenes of Central Asiatic life.

The book, as we have said, is wholly of a practical character. It is intended for sportsmen who may be induced to go to these little-known countries. Routes and tables of money are given, and upwards of ten pages are devoted to a description of the necessary outfit. An additional interest is given to Mr. Church's book by the fact that he describes regions so little known, about which there is naturally much interest. He is evidently a fearless traveller, and we can realize the extent of his excursions by the help of the excellent map appended to his book.

Life in Poetry: Law in Taste. By W. J. COURTHOPE.
(London: Macmillan.)

These lectures, delivered by Mr. Courthope from the Chair of Poetry in this University, are marked by the remarkably unsympathetic quality of much of the criticism which they contain, and which in consequence of that quality often impresses the reader as less illuminating than pedantic. Even where one finds oneself in substantial agreement with Mr. Courthope, as for instance in his strictures (p. 79) on the form of Whitman's poetry, there is a certain poisonousness, an air as of a tutor correcting a faulty piece of composition, a blindness to what there is of worth in Whitman despite his defect of form, which repel and exasperate. One of the things Mr. Swinburne judged Whitman more sympathetically than this when he spoke of his "barbaric yawn." And one remembers in striking contrast to Mr. Courthope's remarks the admirable essay on the same subject of a master of harmonious style, Robert Louis Stevenson, in which clear perception of Whitman's faults did not exclude a profound appreciation of his merits. Again, Mr. Courthope's tirade against Matthew Arnold's condemnation of "provincialism" in literature seems due to a misunderstanding arising from lack of sympathetic insight. What has the saying about an "indictment against a whole nation" to do with the matter? Does Mr. Courthope's somewhat ostentatious patriotism lead him to deny the existence of a "republic of letters"? Does he suppose that Arnold would not have admitted the presence of national characteristics in French literature? It is surely not as opposed to "national" that Matthew Arnold used "provincial," but as opposed to "metropolitan." In the quotation from Matthew Arnold given by Mr. Courthope himself on p. 24, he is seen to be contending for more national unity and less "home rule" in literature; and this should surely appeal to Mr. Courthope, to whose political opinions we make no scruple of referring, who seldom lets his readers long forget them. Is it not, by the way, strange to speak, as Mr. Courthope does (p. 136), of "the dissidence of dissent" as a "watchword"? Was the phrase ever used otherwise than as a reproach either by Burke or by Matthew Arnold? Even where we should have expected the very prejudices of Mr. Courthope in favour of "the law of national character" as the criterion of poetical judgement might have disposed him to sympathy, we are disappointed. The remark (on p. 51) about the last six books of the *Aeneid* show a blindness, very curious in so ardent a patriot, to the idealizing patriotism of Virgil; and "un-English" seems an infelicitous epithet to apply (as on p. 44) to Sir Aylmer's discovery of the letter in *Aylmer's Field*; that the passage is full of "mannerism" we should not deny; but its very faults are closely connected with Tennyson's characteristic idealization of the institutions of English country life.

Mr. Courthope's handling of the work of modern philosophy in aesthetic theory does not inspire confidence. In the singular observation on p. 171 that the Renaissance "advanced the authority of Aristotle above that of Plato," it is perhaps the

form of the statement rather than the substance that is at fault. But nothing could be less illuminating than the account of the German philosophy of art on pp. 173 and following. The treatment of Kant on p. 179 suggests a doubt as to whether Mr. Courthope has ever looked into the *Kritik der Urtheilskraft*. Has he ever heard of the doctrine of the *Gemeinsinn*, or of the view that the disinterested appreciation of the beautiful may be propaedeutic to the disinterested willing of the moral law, or of the Kantian theory of the Sublime? No one would suppose so from Mr. Courthope's account of Kant as teaching that aesthetic pleasure is a matter of "an isolated sentient being." But after all, he says, on p. 439, not only of Kant, but of "modern philosophers" in general, that they regard man as an "isolated individual," not as a "social being." It seems to us scarcely pardonable in a book of the pretensions of this to display, not without considerable parade, so much ignorance of an important part of the subject in hand.

The lectures in Part III on the Idea of Law in French and German poetry are interesting, at least to one who, like the present reviewer, is very ignorant of the subject with which they deal. That on Aristotle as a critic is good, though one has a certain feeling as one reads it that one is not getting to the root of the matter. The lecture on Chaucer is very pleasant reading. But why does Mr. Courthope connect mysticism with chaos on p. 318? We do not pretend to agree with the views expressed in the "Conclusion." But Mr. Courthope rightly calls attention (on p. 425) to the importance of the transition from what we may for shortness call the age of Mill to the age of Schopenhauer; though he is somewhat too much of the former age to do justice to the latter.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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Early English Church History for "The Catechism." Rev. E. Rogers. 3s. 6d.

From Messrs. G. BELL & SONS:—
History of the Conquest of Peru. Two vols. W. H. Prescott. Edited by J. F. Kirk. 3s. 6d. each.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 16.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.

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We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS TO THE END OF TERM.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

- 8 p.m.—Town Hall: Meeting in support of the British Empire League.
- 8 p.m.—Ashmolean Natural History Society: Lecture by Dr. James Ritchie, on "Bacterial Toxins," at the University Museum.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.
- 8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Paper by Mr. O. J. Howard, on "The Physical Situation of Oxford, and its Historical Meaning and Importance," at the Ashmolean Museum.

THURSDAY, March 13.

- 10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.
- 10 a.m.—Convocation.
- 3.45 p.m.—Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "Costa and Francia," at the University Galleries.
- 8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That it is time for this Country to reconsider its attitude towards Protection and Free Trade." (Mover: Mr. E. T. Nelson, St. John's.)
- 8 p.m.—Address on "The Universities and Foreign Missions," by Mr. F. M. Gilbert, of Yale, at the Hannington Hall, New-Inn-Hall Street.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.

FRIDAY, March 14.

- 3.45 p.m.—Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "Costa and Francia" (concluded), at the University Galleries.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.

SATURDAY, March 15.

- 2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. William Greet's Company, *The Emerald Isle*.

SUNDAY, March 16. *Fifth Sunday in Lent.*

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
- 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. H. M. Burge, University College.

MONDAY, March 17.

- Second Public Examination: Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science (Animal Physiology and Zoology).
- Responsions (Further Examination in Mathematics).
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. E. G. Stafford and Company, *The Private Secretary*.

TUESDAY, March 18.

- O.U.H.C. Oxford and Cambridge v. London, at Surbiton. Responsions (Stated Subjects).
- 9.30 a.m.—Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions in Modern History at Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.
- 10 a.m.—Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions in Classics and Natural Science at Lincoln College.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. E. G. Stafford and Company, *The Private Secretary*.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

- 2 p.m.—Proctors admitted.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. E. G. Stafford and Company, *The Private Secretary*.

THURSDAY, March 20.

- O.U.G.C. v. Sunningdale, at Sunningdale.
- Preliminary Examination for Students of Music.

FRIDAY, March 21.

- O.U.A.C. Oxford v. Cambridge.
- Responsions (Additional Subject).

SATURDAY, March 22.

- O.U.R.C. Oxford v. Cambridge.
- Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.
- Hilary Term ends.

The next Number of the OXFORD MAGAZINE will be published on Wednesday, April 30.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Toynbee Hall meeting in Balliol on Saturday was the fullest and most enthusiastic which has been held for some years, and the speeches were of more than ordinary merit and interest. Mr. Masterman, who was singularly happy in his blending of the serious and the humorous, deprecated the idea that men were to go to settlements "to be done good to," and maintained that Toynbee Hall and similar institutions had proved a very real assistance to the communities in which they were settled; and he laid especial stress on the undefinable

and unostentatious quality of "neighbourliness": a member of a settlement could really help his friends among the poor, if only, for instance, in settling their doubts as to "the difference between the League of Liberals and the Liberal League." Canon Barnett, who followed, said that in spite of all that had been done there were still in East London and all our large towns poverty, ignorance, and crime; settlements had done much to mitigate these evils, but the fight must still be carried on. He did not wish to advocate the claims of any one institution over another—every man must follow his own bent; he hoped for co-operation, not competition, among the different settlements. Mr. Asquith, who had been introduced

to the meeting as "not so much a politician as a statesman," took the statesman's point of view. Settlements were a means of supplementing the education given by the State; they were a training-ground for the work of organization in a larger sphere—witness the recent appointment of two Toynbee residents to posts of high responsibility in the Transvaal Colonies. Though he did not wish to contrast it with other settlements, he believed that the variety in unity which characterizes Toynbee Hall gives it a unique strength; even in the larger world occasional difference of opinion proves a pleasing diversion to the monotony of agreement. He concluded with a fine tribute to the quiet and untiring efforts of Canon Barnett in East London for the last twenty-five years. Altogether, the meeting will remain in the memory of those who were present, and should give a fresh impulse to all settlement work.

The doubtful virtue of resignation has been much practised in Oxford this Term. Dr. Tylor, after nineteen years' service, has tendered to the Delegates of the Museum his surrender of the position of Keeper of the Museum. Dr. Tylor had been a man of worldwide reputation some score of years before he came to reside among us in 1883. His pioneer work on Mexico was published as long ago as 1859, and *Primitive Culture* in 1871, and Oxford had given him a D.C.L. in 1875 without any idea that he would ever be more closely attached to her. If, as is understood to be the case, he now wishes to be released from the routine duties of the Keepership and to have all his time free for the subject which he has so largely "made," as well as made his own, namely, Anthropology, the University cannot complain, but can only thank him for serving her so long and diligently. Indeed we must applaud his wisdom, for the fact is that the Keepership, which he has adorned with his distinctions, was in itself very much of an ornamental office when he took it up. But in twenty years the work, especially the secretarial side, has grown continuously. We rejoice to think that he intends to continue to hold his Professorship and to reside among us.

Another distinguished resident is resigning what may be called, in a sense, "business" to devote himself more entirely to professional and literary work, we mean Mr. Arthur Sidgwick. He first appeared in the *Calendar*, if we remember rightly, in 1880, as Tutor and Lecturer of Corpus Christi, and became Fellow a year later. So that he too has put in twenty years and more of work in and for Oxford. What he has been as Tutor his pupils know, what he has been as Lecturer the University in its most extended sense knows, what he has been as a teacher and a force in the educational world the country knows. Even when he has given up his Tutorship he will be doing as much work, to say nothing of his scientific recreation, as four or five other busy men. Amongst the tasks for which he wants more time, we are glad to understand, is the Life of his brother, Professor Henry Sidgwick, which he has undertaken to write. He has refused at various times more than one temptation to leave Oxford, and it is pleasant to know that he will not leave us now, but that the University, and Oxford Society, and his College will still keep him, even if the last must lose his active services.

A younger resident, a pupil of Mr. Sidgwick at Corpus, is leaving us after a shorter term, the Rev. C. R. Carter, Dean of Divinity and Home Bursar of Magdalen, who has decided after this Term to take over the well-known Preparatory School "Cordwalles" near Maidenhead. It is six years since Mr. Carter came from Wellington to succeed Mr. Lang at Magdalen. The Bishop of Stepney, as he now

is, was not easy to follow, but Mr. Carter was a "double Honours man" as well as a "double Blue," and whatever difficulties or duties came in his way it is not too much to say that he met and fulfilled them with a cheerful practicality which made everything seem easy, and the regret at his leaving will be both deep and wide. He served the University as well as the College, and in particular showed himself a great gardener, as the accounts of the Botanic Garden and the flowers in the Magdalen Walks will both testify.

It is always a pleasure to find an occasion when a prophet hath honour in his own country, and the appointment, which has just been announced, to the newly revived Lectureship in Foreign History will give great pleasure throughout the whole of the Oxford History School. No one has contributed more to the equipment of the University as a school of modern European History than Mr. Armstrong, of Queen's, and this recognition of his claims will meet with universal approbation. We hope that students of Modern History will make full use of the opportunity thus afforded to Mr. Armstrong of employing his special gifts and his wide and appreciative knowledge to an extent which is not possible in lecturing for the History Association, which has always its eye upon the Examination Statutes. The revival of the Lectureship is particularly welcome as an escape from the entanglement of examinations, which constantly hamper Oxford lecturers. That Mr. Armstrong has all the gifts of exposition those who have had the privilege of attending his lectures have long known, and the larger public that knows him through his *Lorenzo da Medici* will rejoice if his new dignity results in an addition to his published writings.

Another Oxford historian has also received a well-deserved compliment on which we have much pleasure in congratulating him. The Athenæum Club is in the habit of electing every year a small number of persons who have distinguished themselves in literature or science, and we are very glad to see that among those elected this year is Mr. C. H. Firth, of All Souls, a choice which will be generally admitted to be most appropriate.

We are glad to hear that the University of Aberdeen are going to honour themselves and Dr. Joseph Wright by conferring upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Wright has deserved specially well of the republic of letters, and we congratulate him heartily on this latest recognition. It may be remembered that Dr. Johnson received, oddly enough, a somewhat different honour at the hands of Aberdeen, the Freedom of the City, conferred by the Lord Provost.

It is not, we believe, very likely that the proposals which the Tramways Company have laid before the City Council will be accepted, but one is glad to know what the adoption of electric traction in place of horses would involve. Most people would be inclined to admit that as long as the High is not defiled by overhead wires and their supports the change would be a good one, but the question whether the Company should, in return for adopting an electrical system and providing an improved service, be granted a twenty-five years' renewal of their lease, is one of considerable importance, and must be decided from the point of view of municipal finance. Meanwhile we notice that the Company declare that an overhead and an underground system are quite compatible; such a combined system has been tried in Paris and elsewhere with perfect success, and they propose to adopt an underground system between Magdalen Bridge and the junction of New-Inn-Hall Street and Queen Street, and between the

Martyrs' Memorial and Christ Church, adopting the cheaper overhead system in other parts of the City. We should be sorry to see St. Giles' thus disfigured, and would gladly sacrifice the portion of Queen Street which the Company proposes to spare, indeed, for the matter of that, we would rather see overhead wires in the Corn than in St. Giles'. Considerable extensions are proposed—of the Hinksey line to the extent of 400 yards; from the Station to Binsey Lane, 720 yards; to take the Banbury Road line 600 yards further north; to continue the Cowley Road line for another 1,000 yards—a boon to those who on their various occasions frequent Cowley Marsh—while a new line of over a mile in length would be laid down along the Ilffley Road, starting at Magdalen Bridge, and the line would be continued from the present Kingston Road terminus, by Leckford Road and Woodstock Road, to Summertown, a distance of a mile and a half. We notice that the proposed table of fares is quite moderate, not much of an advance on those now in force, and that the Company would run a five-minutes' service in the centre of the city, and a ten-minutes' service beyond.

The report of the Taylorian Curators is really pleasant reading. There has been a very marked increase in the number of students (nearly double that of last year), which is no doubt due in part to the generous policy of the Curators in remitting £1 of the fees of those who have attended twelve times in the Term. Perhaps with the stimulus of the Indian Civil Examination at the end of our course, Oxford may yet get more practical use made of Sir Robert Taylor's munificent foundation. Why should not the Curators forward this desirable end by the relaxation of the present absurd restrictions as to novels in modern languages? At present, we believe, no work of fiction may be taken out by an undergraduate: yet to read a novel is the best way to learn a language, and surely the Curators do not desire that undergraduates should go to the Taylorian and read novels between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The Annual Report on the work of the School of Geography for the year 1901, which has just been published, affords some interesting reading. The School is but a little over two years old, but it is already a flourishing institution, and last year it held its first Examination for its Diploma, which was awarded to one lady and three men. The bulk of the students of the School, as it is only natural, attend only the lectures of the Reader and of the Lecturer in Ancient Geography which are of immediate benefit in the Schools, but it is satisfactory that a fair number should be found to attend the more specialized lectures. Its lectures seem to embrace almost every variety of geographical subject, including the history and theory of Geography and practical instruction in Surveying and Map-making. The rooms in the Old Ashmolean Building have proved excellently adapted for the purposes of the School, and it is acquiring a very complete set of geographical apparatus and an excellent library, which has been much assisted by many generous gifts. One of the most interesting pieces of work on which the School is now engaged is the instruction in Military Topography and Surveying, which ought to prove of great use to members of the O.U.R.V.C. and to University candidates for the Army.

Saturday's *Athenaeum* contained one announcement of very great interest to Oxford, and especially to Oxford historians. Messrs. Longmans have undertaken to publish a *History of England* in twelve volumes under the editorship of Mr. Poole and the Rev. William Hunt. Such an undertaking will, we believe, prove a real service to the men who are reading their "English Political," and who at present are between the

Scylla of *magna opera* like Froude and Lecky, which occupy more time than all can well spare, and the Charybdis of those innumerable "Series" of which the soul soon wearies. And it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Poole and Mr. Hunt and Messrs. Longmans have between them arranged for a most admirable set of authors, including several Oxford Tutors, past and present, and—in strict confidence be it mentioned—a former Editor of the *Oxford Magazine*. We need hardly say anything more to commend it, the last fact should be a sufficient recommendation in itself, but we think that the selection which will excite most satisfaction in Oxford is that of the Warden of Merton to write the volume dealing with the period from 1801 to 1837. That volume will be looked forward to with intense interest; while Mr. A. L. Smith on Elizabeth's reign, Professor Oman on the Lancastrians and Yorkists, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher on the Early Tudors, and Professor Lodge on the Restoration and the Revolution may be picked out as other volumes which ought to be of great interest and value. We hear that the volumes are to appear in chronological order, and that the first volume, which will be by Dr. Hodgkin, may be expected within a comparatively short time. We wish the undertaking every success, and are prepared to lay odds on its last volume appearing before Mr. John Morley's *Chatham* in the "Twelve English Statesmen" fills the gap which we have left for it on our shelves.

It is always agreeable to be able to announce the completion of some important literary enterprise, and the value of Mr. W. L. Newman's edition of Aristotle's *Politici* is so generally and so highly appreciated, that we fear we shall only be reminding most of our readers of what they already know when we draw their attention to the appearance of the two concluding volumes of that work. The volumes contain, in addition to the text and notes, a couple of prefatory essays and several appendices. We hope in due course to deal with the work more at length, meanwhile we may offer our congratulations to the Clarendon Press and to Mr. Newman on its welcome appearance.

A meeting of considerable interest is to be held in Oxford this evening. The United Empire League, a non-political body whose objects are to promote the unity and welfare of the Empire and to bring together its component parts, proposes to hold a meeting in the Town Hall, presumably as the prelude to the founding of a branch here. The chief speaker will be Sir John Lubbock—or as we should rather call him, though the name seems hardly familiar yet, Lord Avebury—while the Rev. M. B. Furse and Mr. A. D. Lindsay, of University, will also speak. As the Vice-Chancellor will be in the chair, the League has the best auspices for its start, and everything promises well. Mr. F. G. Clarke, of Exeter, is the Hon. Secretary for Oxford.

We are asked to state that Bishop Cecil Wilson, of Melanesia, will, it is hoped, be in Oxford at the beginning of next Term, and address a meeting on May 4, the second Sunday of the Term. The pathetic memorial of Bishop Patteson in Merton Chapel is a constant witness to the connexion of the University with this romantic mission. But the connexion is very nearly forgotten by the present generation of Oxford men. It is hoped that the visit of the Bishop, following upon Mr. Robin's popular meetings last Term, will revive a due interest in this most successful mission, in the founding and working of which Oxford men have had a large share.

Presidents of the Union have before now served in his Majesty's forces; there was certainly one, and there may have been more than one, ex-President among the Imperial

Yeomanry in South Africa; but we should say that the newly elected President, Mr. Macfadyen, of Wadhams, and before that of Clifton College, must be the first to fill that office after having served a campaign against his Majesty's enemies and been left for dead on the field. Mr. Macfadyen's friends will all the more welcome his election in that it shows that he has recovered completely from the very nasty wound which he received in South Africa, and which at one time threatened to seriously impede his career. Mr. Macfadyen is, we believe, a Liberal, but he is a very strong Imperialist, and we understand that his Imperialism has been confirmed by his South African experiences. We beg to congratulate Mr. Macfadyen on his election, and wish him a most prosperous period of office.

A correspondent writes:—

"The departure of the Positivist congregation from Newton Hall in Fetter Lane reminds Oxford of several interesting associations with its past. Whatever be the merits of the Positivist movement theologically, it has been a great force in the development of English thought in the last half-century, and it was very markedly 'an Oxford movement.' And Newton Hall itself—according to tradition—was designed by the greatest of Oxford architects, Sir C. Wren, for the greatest of Oxford societies, the Royal Society. It is amusing to read how Sir Isaac Newton urged the purchase of the site on the Royal Society, because of its quiet and retired character."

The proposal in the *University Gazette* to provide proper protection for the roof of the Radcliffe does not come any too soon. The view from that place is admittedly the most complete—if not the most beautiful—in Oxford, and every Summer Term brings its fresh contingent of visitors to wear the leads by their tread; it is now proposed to place a wooden path round the roof, so that the public may still be admitted, while Gibbs' beautiful building will not suffer from their admission, where certainly they were never intended to come.

The Chinese war and the Japanese treaty have drawn our eyes away from and beyond what we used to know as the Eastern Question. But the fascination of the Empress of China need not make us forget the existence of the Sultan, or that older, closer, and probably even still more important area. We do well to be recalled to it and to know it better, and Mr. Hogarth's volume, *The Nearer East*, which has just appeared as one of Mr. Mackinder's series of the "Regions of the World," comes very opportunely. Mr. Hogarth unites, as we all know, the rôle of the wanderer and the scholar, and is well qualified to deal with these historic lands where geographic and human interest are so richly blended. We commend the work, a holiday task, alike to the "Greats" Tutor and the "Greats" student, and also to any one, happier than these, who is going to spend the Vacation in Greece or Constantinople, or even further East.

A correspondent writes:—

"In Dr. Bigg's interesting sermon on Sunday, March 2, he spoke of the moral progress which was shown in the advance from Petronius to Fielding, and from Fielding to the modern novel. Even supposing that we may limit modern novels to English ones (a somewhat insular view), does Dr. Bigg really think we have a right to throw many stones at Fielding, when *Sir Richard Calmady* and the *Sorrows of Satan* are the most popular novels of the day?"

Circumstances over which we have no control—in other words, the fact that what has to be published on Wednesday

must be written early on Tuesday, if not before that—will prevent us from including in this number any account of the Boxing and Fencing Competition against Cambridge, which was to be held last night. We hope very much that our representatives in this contest will have kept up the good standard in inter-University contests which has so far been reached.

Our good wishes go with the new Director-General of Indian Education, Mr. H. W. Orange, who started for India last week. In the creation of this new office we see another sign of Lord Curzon's determination to make the most of his Viceroyalty. All, even the most sanguine supporters of the existing order, admit that Indian education needs reconsideration, and there are some who believe it needs reconstruction. We take it that it will be the business of the new official, in the first instance, to acquaint himself and the Government of India with the complicated facts, but we hope that before Lord Curzon's term of office is over Mr. Orange may be able to suggest practical reforms which will tend to make Indian education less bookish and more human. Mr. Orange is known as a man of vigorous mind and character, with ideas of his own, and trained capacity for business. He has got a hard piece of work to do, and we wish him all success.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club in the Museum on Wednesday, March 5, a paper was read by Mr. H. D. Davis (Balliol) on "Snake Poisons," describing the work which has been done on the toxic principles of these poisons and the antitoxic treatment which has recently been found successful in rendering persons immune against the effects of snake bites. The experiments which led to this victory over an enemy which has for so long baffled investigators have necessarily been of the nature of so-called vivisection; their success is another thorn in the side of those opponents of the Pasteurian method whose zeal is truly incomparable with their judgement and their knowledge of the subjects to which it is devoted.

Mr. Phelps (Trinity) also gave an account of "The Boiling-Points of Solutions," and the use to which these are put in Physical Chemistry for the determination of molecular weights.

We mentioned earlier in the Term the sad and undeserved fate of the endeavour of that energetic body, the Great Central Railway Company, to provide adequately for the extra traffic caused by the universal exodus at the end of Term. Misled by an undue faith in almanacs and calendars, they provided extra coaches for a day long after the rush was over. This Term, however, they have been more circumspect in their enterprise; they have fathomed the discrepancy between the apparent and the real end of Term which deceived them in December, and they now announce that through carriages will be run from Banbury to York, and from Oxford to Leicester, Nottingham, and the North, on Saturday, March 15. The new route of the G. C. R. by Banbury is certainly a boon to people going North and North-West, and one is glad to find the Railway Companies waking up to the fact that it is worth their while to make special arrangements to meet the "end of Term" traffic. We should like to recommend to the South-Eastern that they might try the experiment of running a through carriage or two along the Reading to Red Hill line, or, if so unprecedented a feat is altogether beyond their powers, that they should keep their trains waiting long enough to let the passengers from Oxford get across from the Great Western Station. The new South-Eastern Station is a thing of beauty, it is true, but we have had quite sufficient time to study and appreciate its architectural excellences.

We are requested to state that the Annual Dinner of the Palmerston Club will be held either on May 13 or 24, and that Sir Robert Reid, K.C., M.P., will be the principal guest.

We do not suppose that any of our readers will experience any very poignant regret when we remind them that this is the last number of the *Magazine* which will appear this Term, and that by next Wednesday the majority of Oxford will be scattered to the various quarters of the globe. The Lent Term is not so brimful of attractions that, as a rule, one finds any difficulty about parting with it; the Easter Vacation—especially when, as we are glad to say is the case this year, it consists of six weeks—is usually found to provide compensation enough even for those who, for various reasons, may think that Terms are over too soon. Nor can it be urged that this particular Lent Term has presented any special features which redeem it from the usual fate of Lent Terms. Indeed, barring the frost and the consequent interruption of the Torpids, there have been no features by which the Term has in any way been marked: we will even venture to describe it as “dull.” Vaccination has for some provided an alternative occupation, and we have just at present a good many victims of influenza with whom to condole and to whom we wish a speedy recovery; but when all is said and done, and when the weather has been given on due consideration a *β*—, since after all it has not interfered very much with comings and goings, all that remains for us is to wish our representatives at Queen’s Club, at Mortlake, and at Sandwich good struggles and satisfactory successes, and to wish our readers, our contributors, and ourselves, a pleasant Vacation.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*Sunday*, March 16, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. H. M. Burge, University College, at St. Mary’s.

The *Annunciation*, March 25, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. J. McL. C. Crum, at New College.

Good Friday, March 28, 10 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Ince, at Christ Church (Full Service).

DORMER DAYS.

Thursday, March 13. Saturday, March 22.

University Acts.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.—Monday, March 10. Arthur A. Macdonell, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, was appointed Representative at the Thirtieth International Congress of Orientalists, which will be opened in Hamburg on September 4, 1902.

CONVOCATION.—Tuesday, March 11. It was resolved (*nemine contradicente*) to confer the Degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, upon the Right Rev. Edmund Henry Elwin, M.A., Merton College, Bishop of Sierra Leone.

The Regulations for the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize were submitted to the House and approved (*nemine contradicente*).

The following forms of Decree, which were approved by Congregation on Tuesday, March 4, were proposed:—(1) That the Curators of the University Chest be authorized to continue the payment of £100 annually for three years from October 1, 1902, to the British School of Archaeology at Athens. (Carried: *nemine contradicente*). (2) That the Curators of the University Chest be authorized to pay £50 annually for three years from January 1, 1902, to the British School at Rome. (Carried: *nemine contradicente*).

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION.—Wednesday, March 19. A Convocation will be held at 2 o’clock, for the purpose of admitting the Proctors of 1902–1903 to office.

University and College Notices.

COMMON UNIVERSITY FUND.—The Delegates have appointed Edward Armstrong, M.A., Fellow of Queen’s College, Lecturer in Foreign History, to hold office for two years from the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1902.

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., will give two Lectures, on Thursday, March 13, and Friday, March 14, in continuation and conclusion of the subject of Costa and Francia, in the Professor’s Room at the University Galleries, at 3.45 p.m.

SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION. Honour School of Mathematics.—The Examiners desire to announce that the Examination this year will begin on Thursday, June 12, in accordance with Statute, and that there will be an interval after the fifth paper, as is customary, but that the Examination will be resumed on Thursday, June 19, instead of a week later, as would accord with the practice of recent years.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—C. E. Clemens, of Wesley College, Sheffield, has been elected to a Demysip in Mathematics at this College.

BRASENOR COLLEGE.—J. S. P. Dickey, of Campbell College, Belfast, has been elected to a Mathematical Scholarship at this College.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—There will be an appointment to an Assistant Tutorship at this College in the course of next Term. The duties and emoluments will commence at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—

Died, at his residence, 204 Iffley Road, Oxford, on Monday, March 10, the Rev. George Sturton Ward, M.A., Senior Fellow and Senior Tutor of the College, Delegate of Local Examinations. Aged 74.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

March 18.—Lincoln College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

March 18.—Lincoln College.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

IV. LAW.

June 10.—Merton College.

V. HISTORY.

March 18.—Exeter and Lincoln Colleges.

June 3.—Christ Church.

VI. SANSEKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

VII. MUSIC.

May 14.—Keble College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, March 12.
Evening—"O taste, and see." Goss.
 Thursday, March 13.
Morning—"The Lord bear thee in the day of trouble." Blow.
Evening—"Call to remembrance." Battishill.
 Friday, March 14. Service without Organ.
Evening—"Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake." Farrant.
 Saturday, March 15.
Morning—"Turn Thy face from my sins." Attwood.
Evening—"Come and let us return." Goss.
 Sunday, March 16. *Fifth Sunday in Lent.*
Evening—"Blessed Jesu, Fount of Mercy." Dvořák.

CARMEN.

In your eyes there's a light
 Of possible love,
 A flicker of spite
 That dies and revives:
 Half-moulded in hell,
 Half-fashioned above,
 You save with your spell
 Or shatter our lives.

You dread not the morrow
 If glad be to-day,
 Nor season with sorrow
 The cup of your gladness.
 The song of a bird
 Could sound not more gay,
 Than the music we heard,
 That thrilled us to madness.

Sing on, then, and heed not
 The hearts that you break:
 Your own heart shall bleed not,
 Though instant your doom.
 The sword shall send slumber,
 You shall not awake:
 But tears without number
 Shall sprinkle your tomb.

R. M. G.

THE INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

It is always interesting to compare the performances accomplished at Oxford and Cambridge and then to indulge in a forecast of the results. We must, however, bear in mind two things; first, that the times at Cambridge cannot be absolutely compared with our own, because without doubt Fenner's is a rather faster track; second, that in one or two cases the performers in the Sports at the Universities are not quite in that "pink of condition" in which they hope to be at Queen's Club. Probably the second argument is more applicable to ourselves than to the Cantabs.

This year we return to the nine events, so that the "odd event" becomes once more an actuality; and if our forecast be at all true, an important actuality, as the result of the Sports will, we fancy, be 5-4. Which way, then, will the balance fall?

To begin with the Sprint. We have no one quite first-class, and though Cornish is very fair, he lacks some of the dash which a successful sprinter needs: we fancy Cambridge will win the event. In the Quarter we shall have a fine race between Barclay and Cornish; if the former has learned to finish out he will take a great deal of catching in the straight, and Cornish will have to keep closer up during the earlier

part of the race than he did last year: we incline to Cornish, but we prefer to hedge by calling the event "doubtful." In the Mile we shall have another fine race, and there are those who would also write "doubtful" about this: but Gay-Roberts, though a fine and versatile performer, has never accomplished the same time as Cockshot, and it would be rash to predict the defeat of the amateur champion. In the Three Miles Cambridge have two good performers in Gregson (who is a fine miler) and Macnaghten, and, as we shall be almost certainly without Dawson and possibly without Jervis-Smith, we can hardly anticipate success. Dawson was running so well this season that we fancy he could have about got inside 15 min., but we do not think Brinsley-Richards or Huyshe—despite their pluck—can beat Gregson. In the Hurdles—an event which is always more open to chances than the other races—we ought, bar accidents, to win, and on a dry day Garnier should show his American form. The Jumps will, we fancy, be divided, Cornish taking the Long and Howard Smith the High: the latter has not been up to his best form lately in this event, but he is capable of going near six feet, while Henderson can now be hardly relied upon for more than 5 ft. 9 in. Both the "strong men" events ought to fall to us: Coe, with the Weight, is of course a certainty, while either May (if he competes) or Henderson or Coe could carry off the Hammer. To tabulate the results:—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
Hurdles	Hundred
Weight	Mile
Hammer	Three Miles
Broad Jump	High Jump

leaving the Quarter as the deciding event. Let us hope, then, that Cornish may be in his best form.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE EIGHT.

DURING this last week both the Oxford and Cambridge Eights have begun practice on the tidal waters at Putney. There has not as yet been any rough water, with the exception of the usual steamboat wash, so it is impossible to say what form would be shown in a storm. The Eight did a good deal of work during this last week, which culminated in a full course on Saturday. Cambridge had been over the course on the flood tide in the morning in 20 min. 26 secs. The Oxford time was 20 min. 2 secs., but, taking the conditions of each row into consideration, this was probably not so good as the Cambridge time, as there was a stronger tide and a more favourable wind in the afternoon. The pace over the first half of the course was fairly satisfactory, but there was a considerable falling off after Hammersmith. The rhythm was kept going fairly well, but there was not much life, and the boat seemed to be getting away from the men at the beginning. In the opinion of many good judges, however, Cambridge are not so likely to come on as Oxford, as their bodies are not so well together. Mr. Fletcher has been coaching the crew for the last month, but on Monday Mr. Gold, who finished off last year's coaching, took over the work. He will coach until the day of the race on Saturday, March 22.

THE CLINKER FOURS.

It can hardly be maintained that this race excited a very large degree of interest this year, or that the entry was very satisfactory. Even now that First Division boats are allowed to send in crews drawn from their Torpids it is disappointing

to find only three Colleges entering for it, as illness prevented the Magdalen four from rowing. Moreover, even the winners did not attain a very high standard, and were the best of a rather poor lot.

The heat was rowed off on Tuesday, March 4, between St. John's and Hertford. St. John's were the better boat, and though Hertford made a plucky fight St. John's won by a length.

On Wednesday the Final was contested by St. John's and Queen's, and proved a rather hollow affair; Queen's had the race in hand from the start, and won with the greatest ease by a couple of lengths.

O.U.A.C. SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the University Sports was again fortunate in the weather, and on the whole the performances were satisfactory. The Three Miles provided the most exciting race of the day, Huyshe just beating Brinsley-Richards at the finish when the latter seemed secure of victory; the time was fair, but by no means exceptional. In the High Jump Henderson was suffering from a strain, which largely accounted for his failing to come up to his previous performances; in the Hammer he was 12 feet better than his performance in the Varsity Sports last year. Cornish was not pressed in the Quarter, while, as might have been predicted from the Heats, Morrell beat Leach for second place. The Half-Mile produced a good race between Gay-Roberts and Holding, the former repeating his victory in the Mile. The Hurdles proved something of a fiasco, as Garnier stumbled and fell at the second flight, and as Mortimer was unable to compete owing to illness, the race was left to Lee, the winner of the Hurdles in the Freshmen's Sports; his time now was a second better than in November. Results:—

Half-Mile.—1, E. L. Gay-Roberts (Queen's); 2, H. E. Holding (Oriel); 3, E. E. Bate (St. John's). Time, 2 min. 0½ secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—1, W. E. B. Henderson (Trinity), 120 ft. 11 in.; 2, W. W. Coe (Hertford), 114 ft. 9 in.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards.—1, K. Lee (Oriel); 2, R. Truslove (Christ Church). Time, 17½ secs.

High Jump.—1, W. E. B. Henderson (Trinity), 5 ft. 6 in.; 2, J. R. Bulkeley (Keble). 5 ft. 4 in.

Quarter-Mile.—1, L. J. Cornish (Lincoln); 2, J. H. Morrell (Magdalen). Time, 51½ secs.

Three Miles.—1, R. R. Huyshe (Oriel); 2, R. Brinsley-Richards (Magdalen); 3, H. M. Godby (Christ Church). Time, 15 min. 26½ secs.

FOOTBALL.

O.U.R.U.F.C. v. KENSINGTON.

Played on the New Ground on Saturday, March 8. Strand Jones being absent, Terry filled the position of full back, Heddon playing centre three-quarter, while Swanzy's place was taken by Wordsworth. Play in the first half was not very exciting, and though the Varsity were attacking most of the time they failed to score. After changing ends good chances of scoring were thrown away by Raphael, who after breaking through well always held the ball too long and gave Crabbie no opportunities. However, Crabbie ran in behind the posts from a line out on their twenty-five line, and the try was converted. Soon after this Crabbie received a nasty blow under the chin and was forced to go off for a few minutes. Odgers came out of the scrum to take his place. Bennett, the Kensington full back, repeatedly helped his side by his good kicking and defensive work, and no further tries were scored, but just before time, from a scrum in front of goal, Walton dropped a neat goal, and thus the Varsity won by 9 points to nil. There was very little life about the game on the whole,

but had Raphael been less selfish we should have undoubtedly scored more. Terry at back got in some fair kicks, but had not much to do, while Cartwright among the forwards was responsible for some fine dribbles. Stoop played a strong game at half, and did a lot of work.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

As the match against Kensington, in which the O.U.R.U.F.C. gained a victory on Saturday by a rather smaller margin than one might have expected, was the last on their programme, one may attempt to make a few remarks as to the season as a whole. Mr. Crabbie and his team are certainly to be congratulated on their record, even if, since the victory over Cambridge, the team has hardly kept up to the high standard it attained last Term. Instead of an unbeaten record we have three defeats to acknowledge, but it will be remembered that in none of these three matches was the team at full strength, and, seeing what close games a weakened side gave Cardiff and Swansea, we should be inclined to pronounce the Varsity one of the best teams playing this season—certainly the best in England, and, it would appear, about as good as the best in Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. Of course, were one merely to go by our two matches against them, Moseley might claim to be equal to the Varsity, if not indeed better, but one must go by the whole season's record. Moreover, after the Varsity match, when the game of the year has been lost or won, it is inevitable that the team should find it difficult to keep their best form, and this year the weather, by making it impossible to play the full number of matches, has made those which have been played even less important than usual.

But if this season has been highly satisfactory, we must remember that we are losing the mainstay of the side in Crabbie, Walton, and Dobson, and that in October we shall have to find a new pair of halves, while there will be two vacancies in the three-quarter line which will be very hard to fill, especially Crabbie's. It will be difficult to recognize the team without him. Forward we are also losing several good men, but it is not as a rule hard to find forwards; while behind the scrumgame Stoop and Sandford have both done well this Term, and ought to be certain of their places. Still, we confess that our prospects of another victory at Queen's Club are not nearly as good as they were a year ago. Finally, we should like to renew our congratulations to the three members of the team who have again been chosen for England—Messrs. Dobson, Raphael, and Walton; also to Mr. Strand Jones on his share in the three victories of Wales in her International matches this year.

At a meeting of the O.U.R.U.F.C. held on Monday, March 10, Mr. R. C. Grellet, of Hertford, was elected Captain in place of Mr. J. E. Crabbie, and Mr. V. H. Cartwright, of Corpus, was elected Secretary. Mr. J. Strand Jones, of Jesus, was elected a member of the Committee.

HOCKEY.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE v. LONDON.

A match has been arranged between London and Oxford and Cambridge, and will be played on the Surbiton Ground on Tuesday, March 18, commencing at 4.15 p.m.

The teams are as follows:—

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Goal.—H. Bomford. *Backs*.—F. C. Stocks, E. C. Kempe. *Half-backs*.—F. W. Goldberg, C. R. I. Nicholl, F. W. Argyle. *Forwards*.—J. Ford Smith, K. P. Gregory, A. L. F. Smith, J. W. Horne, C. H. M. Elders.

LONDON.

Goal.—R. A. Hill. *Backs*.—M. A. Nicholas, E. L. Clapham. *Half-backs*.—G. B. Crowder, R. M. Harvey, E. W. Rutherford. *Forwards*.—A. Playford, F. de L. Solbe, S. H. Shovelier, H. Jordan, Eric Green.

GOLF.

Second-Class Handicap, Tuesday, March 4:—

H. S. Crothwaite	...	96	...	16	...	80
Three entries.						

President's Gold Medal. Wednesday, March 5:—

G. R. Girdlestone	...	81	...	9	...	72
B. Norbury	...	79	...	4	...	75
J. A. T. Bramston	...	74	...	4	...	76
J. L. Humphreys	...	83	...	7	...	76
E. E. Rivington	...	86	...	10	...	76
F. C. A. Wright	...	80	...	3	...	77
O. T. Falk	...	77	...	1	...	78
J. Crabb Watt	...	78	...	scr.	...	78
H. S. Pelham	...	81	...	3	...	78
L. V. E. Hudson	...	82	...	3	...	78
N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	84	...	6	...	78
M. Crawley-Boevey	...	84	...	5	...	79
H. W. Beveridge	...	80	...	scr.	...	80
G. B. Sanderson	...	85	...	5	...	80

* Medal. Thirty-four entries.

The annual general meeting was held in Balliol on Wednesday, March 5. The following were elected officers of the Club for the forthcoming year:—President, Prof. H. F. Pelham, President of Trinity; Captain, The Hon. Secretary; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. L. Pedder; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. O. Fairlie; Committee, Mr. R. W. Macan, Mr. G. B. Grundy, Mr. J. F. Stenning, Mr. G. Lawrence, Mr. B. A. Collins, Mr. F. C. A. Wright, Mr. A. J. Graham.

O.U.G.C. v. WOKING.

This match was played at Woking on Saturday, March 8—an excellent day for Golf. The Varsity are to be congratulated on more than holding their own against a very strong side. The Captain should find it decidedly encouraging in view of the approaching fixture at Sandwich. The score speaks for itself:—

O.U.G.C.			WOKING.		
J. A. T. Bramston	...	3	B. Darwin	...	0
O. T. Falk	...	3	J. L. Low	...	0
J. C. Watt	...	0	T. M. Hunter	...	4
H. W. Beveridge	...	4	P. W. Leathart	...	0
G. D. Barne	...	3	A. C. Lawrence	...	0
A. J. Graham	...	0	E. R. Blackwell	...	2
J. E. Balfour-Melville	...	0	R. H. Mitchell	...	2
L. V. E. Hudson	...	0	W. Carr	...	1
Total	12		Total	9	

The following have been selected to represent the Varsity at Sandwich (by kind permission of the Royal St. George's Golf Club) on Tuesday, March 25:—G. D. Barne (Oriel), H. W. Beveridge (Christ Church), J. A. T. Bramston (Magdalen), J. O. Fairlie (New College), O. T. Falk (Captain) (Balliol), A. J. Graham (Trinity), J. C. Watt (Balliol), L. V. E. Hudson (Worcester), or A. G. Thomson (Corpus Christi). The last two will play off for the eighth place at Sandwich.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

THE Choral and Philharmonic Society and the Bach Choir, under Dr. H. P. Allen's direction, gave a joint performance of Bach's *St. Matthew* Passion Music in the Town Hall on Thursday evening before a very large audience. Miss Gertrude Sichel was not altogether in her best form, but she and the Hon. Norah Dawney (who possesses a beautiful voice, and, in spite of a little nervousness, made a most favourable first impression) sang with real dignity of style; Mr. Joseph Reed, the tenor Evangelist, and Mr. William Higley were both excellent (especially the former),

and Mr. Francis Harford, whose voice has much improved since he was last heard in Oxford, sang the part of Christ with great feeling and impressiveness, in spite of a little uncertainty of intonation at starting. Mr. Haydn Inwards led a very adequate orchestra, and Dr. Harwood and Dr. Walker assisted with the organ and the pianoforte *continuo* respectively; but the mass of the work fell of course on the chorus, both divisions of which acquitted themselves with really very noteworthy success. There were one or two slips of no particular importance; but for quality and quantity of tone, attack, precision, and general vitality of style, there has been no such choral singing heard in Oxford for a long time. The performance was certainly a triumph for them; but still more was it one for Dr. Allen, who has spent himself unsparingly in the preparations for it, and conducted with deep insight and an inspiring forcefulness of a most rare kind. With his vivid artistic personality and his magnetic power of arousing enthusiasm, he is the man for whom Oxford choral music has been waiting; and we most cordially second the wish already expressed by a contemporary, that the two societies, under his direction, may see their way to a permanent union, on mutually satisfactory conditions, of their respective forces.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening Mr. Donald Tovey played Beethoven's sonata in A major (Op. 2, No. 2), four of Mendelssohn's "Songs without words," and three "Clavierstücke" of Brahms; and the Chorus of the Musical Society, conducted by Dr. Walker, was heard in several male-voice part-songs. This was the last concert of the present Term.

THE THEATRE.

The Emerald Isle was produced on Monday before a good and appreciative house. Some of the members of the cast did their best in spite of bad colds, and the spirit of the music overcame all minor defects. Mr. Charles Walenn, as Professor Bunn, was even better than in the *Rose of Pernia*. Mr. Percy Carr, as Pat Murphy, was rather uneven, and not so good as Mr. Lytton was in London. Mr. Crimp, as the Sergeant, was good, and scored a deserved success with his Devonshire song. Mrs. Arthur Rousbey and Mr. Manfred Russell were not at their best, the weather evidently having severely tried their voices. Miss Vaudrey was quite good as Molly. The music of *The Emerald Isle* will not rank with the best of the Sullivan operas. After the spirited first numbers it rather falls off, though Mr. German's jig in the second Act, the Fairy Music at the end of the first Act, Terence's song in the second Act, and the beautiful air which Molly sings at the end are very striking. Some of the rest are rather dull, like "The Little Wooden Soldier," and "When Alfred's friends," or reminiscent of the earlier operas, like "Tweed in Hyde Park," and "Sing a rhyme," and "I am the Lord Lieutenant." But the best things are very good, and all the real Irish airs are worth hearing again and again. Mr. T. Silver conducted very skilfully.

THE UNION.

THERE was a small House on Thursday at the Union—the result of Mods. and the end of Term.

The President announced the result of the poll for officers. Mr. E. Macfadyen (Wadham) has been elected President for next Term; Mr. H. Asquith (Balliol), Librarian; Mr. H. du Parc (Exeter), Junior Treasurer; and the Hon. E. Cadogan (Balliol), Secretary. Our congratulations to the new officers.

The question for debate was, "That Lord Rosebery's refusal to unite with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a national misfortune."

Mr. H. D. McLaren (Balliol) explained that he had been expecting all the week that some one, by a new and ingenious interpretation of metaphors, would reconcile Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. But as that had not happened, the motion still stood. Every one, he thought, must desire a reconciliation. Lord Rosebery was at least one of the most able of our statesmen. He was sound on Temperance, on Housing, and on Education, and he was the only man who had sufficient influence with the country to carry these reforms; and it was in all ways desirable that he should be put in a position to carry these reforms, and should accept the leadership of the Liberal party. But he had been frightened by Home Rule, and now all his talents were wasted. For he could not join the Liberal Unionists. He had cut himself off from the Liberal party, and was only head of the new Liberal League, which had able officers, but no rank and file. Mr. McLaren made a very able and convincing speech. Somehow he did not manage to get hold of his audience at all. He is one of the best, and yet one of the least successful, of Union speakers.

Mr. L. S. Fletcher (New College) denied that Lord Rosebery had left the Liberal Party. He had only left a small section of it. He quite acknowledged that there was need of a strong and united Opposition, but unity was impossible if the different sections of the party differed over fundamentals, and that he contended was the case. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had finally come down from the fence on the pro-Boer side, while Lord Rosebery had been in all important matters a supporter of the Government on the war. The Liberal Imperialists could not follow such a leader as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and the country was with Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Imperialists. Lord Rosebery's action was the first step towards re-establishing the party on a firmer basis. Mr. Fletcher spoke well, but he seems to speak on the assumption that his convictions are ones which every man with any shreds of intelligence must hold. We cannot think that he would ever persuade any one who did not agree with him at the outset.

Lord Haddo (Balliol) began by reminding the House of the need for a party system, and soon warmed to an attack on the Government. He described the situation very well, and made several good points on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at Leicester. The positions of Sir Henry and Lord Rosebery on Home Rule were not vitally different. Lord Haddo too often airs commonplaces as if they were weighty paradoxes. But his matter was very good, and he spoke more clearly and effectively than we have heard him.

Mr. H. L. Stewart (Lincoln) replied very well to the arguments which had been brought forward on the other side, and demonstrated that the issues which separated Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were fundamental. Mr. Stewart began well, but he spoke too long. In spite of being an Irishman he was desperately solemn, and spoke as if the solemn issues of eternity were hanging on his every word.

Mr. H. S. Oppé (New College) presented himself as a supporter of the Liberal League, and maintained that Lord Rosebery had separated from "C.B." on the question of empire. Mr. Oppé made a pleasant if not an exciting speech.

Mr. J. St. G. C. Heath (Corpus Christi) pointed out the infinite superiority of Lord Rosebery in a good speech. He has a clear and convincing manner.

Mr. R. S. H. Noble (Non-Coll.) relieved the House by speaking with some vigour and interest.

Mr. R. B. C. Sheridan (Exeter), speaking as an Irishman

and a Home Ruler, did not want Lord Rosebery in the Liberal party, but thought his secession was a national misfortune—a subtle position which he maintained with much ability.

Mr. C. E. M. Fry (Christ Church) was inaudible.

Mr. L. E. Buncher (Merton) refreshed a jaded House by a very excellent and sensible speech. It was a pity there were so few to hear him.

Mr. B. W. Devas (Corpus Christi) made a good speech to empty benches.

On a division the motion was lost by 37 votes.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

THE principal item of interest during the past week has been the University Sports, where some fine performances were witnessed. Of these, Gregson's Three Miles in 14 min. 53 secs. was undoubtedly the finest, especially when it is considered that the weather was cold and wet. Macnaghten, being no sprinter, tried to shake Gregson off by setting a tremendous pace for the first eight laps. The first mile was completed in 4 min. 51 secs., the second in 10 minutes dead. Gregson, however, stuck to him, and, finishing magnificently, won as I said. Barclay won his heat in the Hundred in 10½ secs.; there was a cross wind, somewhat from behind, but the track a little heavy. His time for the Quarter, 50½ secs., was remarkable. Howard-Smith won the High Jump with 5 ft. 9 in. He tried 6 ft. as an exhibition jump, but desisted after two attempts, as a cold rain was falling. The Hurdles were handicapped by the state of the grass; the heats were won in 17½ and 17½ secs. The Weight was won with a put of 35 ft. 11 in., but as this event is a certainty for you, it is not of much importance.

In the Lent Races, First Trinity easily maintained their place; Third Trinity moved up to second, and Jesus to third. L.M.B.C. gave a fine display, recording twelve bumps with three boats. The rowing on the whole was bad, the principal fault being want of swing—as bad a fault as a boat can have.

The Union celebrated the change of officers with a magnificent debate on the shooting of captured leaders in the Transvaal, proposed by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan. The House finally condemned the practice by 78 votes to 68. The newly-elected officers are—President, P. B. Haigh; Vice-President, E. S. Mountagu; Secretary, J. G. Gordon.

Term ends on Friday, and all things are already beginning to languish, except lectures.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

CRITICISM OF "THE GREAT PERSIAN WAR."

DEAR SIR,—Your critique of my book on the Persian War is written with such an obvious intention to deal fairly with my work, that I am somewhat loath to point out one or two cases in which involuntary injustice has been done to it.

1. Your critic (§ 5) quotes certain words of mine with regard to the general question of criticism of Herodotus in such a way as to create the impression that I am stalling my own cause, only to violate it throughout the book. The words quoted (p. 278 *ad fin.*) are, as will be seen, and as your critic himself evidently understands, a statement of the canon of criticism adopted by others with whom I do not agree.

2. The outbreak of the Ionian Revolt.

(1) I do not say that the attack on Naxos was planned in order to enable the conspirators to meet undetected. I say (p. 86) that the object of Aristagoras' proposal with regard to Naxos was to bring about the mobilization of the Ionian fleet, which, under the geographical

circumstances, was a necessary preliminary for the possibility of combined revolt.

(2) Of my account of the outbreak of the Ionian Revolt your critic says that there is "not a shred of evidence in support of it." I venture to say that the evidence in Herodotus' own work strongly points to the fact that he had heard a wholly different tradition of the cause of its outbreak, which he has rejected in favour of the account which he gives. That tradition survives in a fragmentary form in chance references in his work (e.g. II. v. 23, p. 38 in ref. to II. v. 35; p. 117 in ref. to II. vi. 1).

(3) Your critic further states two objections to my account. In answer to the first I would point out that there is no evidence whatever that the Persian element in the expedition was drawn from other than the troops in Artabernes' own satrapy. The position in which the Persians found themselves at the outset of the revolt makes it evident that they had not a large body of troops in West Asia at this time. In the second objection, he speaks of Aristagoras as a "patriot." I take the view that he was not so black as he is painted by Herodotus, but I never call him a "patriot"; in fact (p. 96 ad *fin.*) I expressly say that his end may have been purely selfish. I certainly have never supposed or said that Aristagoras, when he made his original proposal with reference to Naxos to Artabernes, ever apprehended the necessity of "organizing a four months' attack on a Greek state that was still free."

3. Thermopylae.

(1) Your critic says that under my interpretation of the evidence, one of the main cruxes of the account of the battle, namely that the Thespians were not given credit for their conduct in remaining with Leonidas in the last fight, remains a crux. This criticism seems to ignore the fact that the version of the battle which we have is, according to my view, in its essence a Spartan version.

(2) Your critic is of opinion that the tale of the self-sacrifice of Leonidas could not have become current had it not been true. In view of the fact that 3,000 survivors could have contradicted it. But those 3,000 were the very people who had most overpowering interest in upholding the truth of it, if one of Herodotus' alternative statements as to their conduct be true.

4. Your critic gives five instances of contradictions in my book.

(1) Ep. 4 and 511. Consequences of Persian victory. If he had followed the passage on p. 4 to its conclusion on p. 5 he would, I think, have seen that the two passages are by no means contradictory.

(2) Ep. 7 and 10. Date of rise of Lydia. On p. 7 I speak of "the rise of Lydia to greatness." On p. 10 I speak of "Lydia taking a new lease of life under Gyges." The references are obviously to different periods.

(3) Ep. 185 and 187. Numbers of Persians and Greeks at Marathon. On p. 185 I say that "it is highly improbable that the Persians outnumbered the Greeks by two to one, and quite possible that the disproportion between the two armies was not very great." On p. 187 I speak incidentally of the Persian army as being "superior in numbers." I confess I do not see the contradiction.

(4) Ep. 323 and 359. Panic of Greeks at Artemisium. The alleged panic of the Greeks at Artemisium, referred to on p. 323, is not the only allegation of the kind mentioned by Herodotus in his history of the operations there. The reference on p. 359 is not to the events mentioned on p. 323.

(5) Ep. 405 and 563. The Corinthians at Salamis. On the question of the value of the tale the two passages are in agreement. On p. 405 I state my view that Herodotus did not believe the tale. On p. 563 I speak of the influences which led him to introduce it at all.

It is of course quite certain that any one who takes your critic's view of the treatment of the historical evidence for this period will prefer Hauevett's work to mine. Those who regard Hauevett's adduced evidence as wholly sound, and, above all, his reasoning as logical, will certainly regard my evidence as unsound and my reasoning as fallacious. Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

G. B. GRUNDY.

[On two points I think that I did Mr. Grundy some injustice. Instead of saying, "in order to enable the conspirators to meet un molested," I should have written, "in order to enable them to mobilize their forces." I am sorry that I wrote so loosely. My first instance of inconsistency, again, is fairly refuted by Mr. Grundy, and I gladly withdraw my charge in this case. On the rest of his letter, I would only ask that any one interested in the matter will turn to Mr. Grundy's book, read carefully what he has said, and verify his quotations, and then re-read my criticisms. I certainly should be prepared to maintain all the rest of my points, and I think others will agree with me.—THE REVIEWER.]

THE UNIVERSITY CREW.

SIR,—Will you allow one who is keenly interested in Oxford rowing to record a protest against the withdrawal of the University Crew to a continually increasing extent from the Oxford water?

It seems to me that when, as this year, almost the whole of the serious

part of the practice is done away from Oxford, the race loses much of its point. It is also robbed of much of its usefulness, for the ludding oarsmen are deprived of the opportunity of watching really good models on which to form their style.

To this must be added a serious increase in the expense, already not inconsiderable, if (as rumour has it) the staff of the Crew at Putney has been known to cost the Club as much as £8 or £9 per man each week.

Lastly, there is the inconvenience of taking away captains of College Clubs just when they want to be selecting their men for the Summer Races.

It is probable that if the members of the Crew were individually consulted they would much prefer to stay longer at Oxford. I cannot think that the very slight advantage of rowing for a longer period on more lively water at all compensates for these drawbacks, especially when it is remembered that coaching from the bank, abreast of the crew, is far more useful than coaching from a steamer in their wake.

Why should not the authorities of the Boat Club agree with Cambridge for both crews to practise on their own water till (at the earliest) the Monday of the week preceding that in which the race is rowed? Even that would involve a longer absence from Oxford than used to be found necessary.

I am, yours, &c.,

A FORMER OFFICER OF THE O.U.B.C.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

DEAR SIR,—It was stated in the *Times* of Friday last that a belief prevails in Ministerial circles that the Education Bill at any rate will have to be held over till next year. The belief certainly prevails outside Ministerial circles that the Government do not care, and never have cared, a jot for education, and therefore it is the more necessary for those who do to try and impress on them some sort of sense of the discredit of parading their indifference to so important a subject and to their own reiterated promises to deal with it. They might also begin to realise that it is unwise and might be dangerous to alienate and disgust an influential body of their supporters.

I think I cannot be wrong in asserting that the withdrawal of the Bill would be regarded in Oxford with something like contemptuous indignation. Last year, when it was too late to protest, the Committee of the Head Masters' Conference sent a petition to Ministers in favour of the Bill, but with the politeness which always characterizes the actions of that august body asserted that it was carefully arranged that the fact should not be mentioned in public. Such petitions have very little weight, but a protest against postponement, signed by a large number of members of Congregation and published in the newspapers before the Easter recess, might indicate the view which Oxford would take if the apprehensions of the Lobby Correspondent of the *Times* turned out to be justified.

Radley College, Abingdon,
March 10, 1902.

T. FIELD,
Warden of Radley.

POSTAL STATISTICS OF THE UNION SOCIETY.

SIR,—With reference to the statement of the City Postmaster that Oxford is the community which both writes and receives more letters per head than any other in the United Kingdom, and your remarks last week as to whether the University is responsible for this superabundance of correspondence, perhaps the following figures may assist you to arrive at some definite conclusion upon this point. As you are doubtless aware, the Union Society stamps the letters of its subscribing members, and also provides postcards and letter-cards for their use. The period of stamping in each Term consists of sixty-two days. Taking the figures for the last academic year, I find that in the 186 days of Term the Union posted upon behalf of its subscribing members 121,094 communications, at a cost of £475 10s. I am unable to give the exact number of letters written by members and visitors who stamp their own letters, but estimating them at fifty per day (a moderate computation) gives a total of 9,300. Thus we find that in the three Terms the Union dispatched to the Post Office no less a number than 131,394 stamped communications. These figures are remarkable, and will probably surprise a great many.

With regard to the number of letters posted in the Vacations for the remainder of the year, I can only judge approximately, but deducting Sundays and holidays, when the rooms are closed, I estimate them at 15,600.

Thus, so far as the Union is concerned, the difference between the number of letters written in Term and Vacation is very striking, and furnishes, I think, Sir, conclusive proof of the responsibility of the University for this *cacophonia scribendi*.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. GILL,
Steward, Oxford Union Society.

March 10, 1902.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—An Eight has been out.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—An In-College team beat a combined team of fourth-year men and those who have gone down by 24 points to 13.

Association.—We beat St. John's (6-2) and Keble (2-1).

HOCKEY.—We lost to Keble in the second round of Cup Ties, after playing for two hours, by 2-1. On the day they deserved to win.

BRASENOSE.

THE RIVER.—An Eight, though by no means a representative one, appears daily.

HOCKEY.—We drew with Wadham, 3 goals all.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Congratulations to Mr. Haddon on his various appearances for the 'Varsity.

CHRIST CHURCH.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—The Fifteen were badly beaten by Lincoln on Wednesday; but they had a strong team.

Association.—The Eleven beat the Scouts, but succumbed to New College.

THE BEAGLES went to Islip on Tuesday, March 4, but did not find, and to Kidlington on Friday, where they were photographed, but met with no other success.

HOCKEY.—The Eleven lost to Trinity in the Cup Tie by 3 goals to love, though, except for the last ten minutes, the game was hardly contested. On Friday Mr. Langford James's team lost to Magdalen School.

HERTFORD.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have lost to St. John's (16-0).

Association.—We have beaten Exeter (6-2) and drawn with St. Kemele's (3-3).

HOCKEY.—The team which went to play St. John's, Cambridge, suffered defeat by 7-0.

TYNDAL'S SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, March 4, in Mr. Warren's rooms, Mr. G. H. Almond moved, "That this House approves of the theory of Total Abstinence." Mr. W. K. Armistead opposed. The motion was carried by one vote.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—The Society devoted the last meeting of the Term to a dramatic reading of scenes from *Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Tempest*, and to various other items. Messrs. Thornton, Hutchison, and Browne very kindly entertained the Society.

JESUS.

FOOTBALL.—The Soccer team went to Banbury and were defeated.

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.—Master S. H. Lockyer (ye new member) did read a paper on "Shelley," in which Master R. I. Jones did reply.

J.C.R.—After a lengthy Private Business, Mr. J. J. Newell moved, "That this House considers that irresponsible street musicians should be suppressed." Mr. A. S. B. Jones opposed. There also spoke—Mr. K. P. Fenn for the motion, and Mr. S. G. Dunn (Hon. ex-Pres.), who discovered a cipher in the motion to the effect that "The House considers its officers incapable." After a touching speech by the Hon. Pres., the motion was lost.

The College Servants have been vaccinated.

The Elizabethan dinner is to take place on March 13.

KEBLE.

ATHLETICS.—The Sports were held on March 6, and drew a large gathering to the lifey ground. J. P. Bulkeley, the President, did a good High Jump (5 ft. 7 in.); and A. H. Persons, making his own pace, showed good form in the Two Miles. Of the other competitors, G. C. Poole showed great versatility, securing no less than four firsts.

HOCKEY.—The Hockey team are going strong. Though beaten by Marlborough College on Tuesday, March 4, they have defeated Magdalen, Balliol, University, and New College in the Cup Ties, and are consequently in for the final. We wish them all success on Thursday.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Messrs. R. H. Ferard and R. K. Maret (Exeter) were our guests on Monday, when a large House expressed its condolences with the miseries of millionaires.

LINCOLN.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten Pembroke (15 points to nil).

HOCKEY.—We have beaten Christ Church (4-1).

MAGDALEN.

FOOTBALL. Association.—We drew with Pembroke College, Cambridge, and were defeated by Oriel.

THE RIVER.—A provisional Eight has been practising for next Term.

THE '97 DEBATING SOCIETY decided in favour of friendly feeling with Russia.

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—Our best thanks are due to Mr. R. Wedd for his coaching.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—100 Yards.—1, A. J. Lampont; 2, A. D. Sloane; 3, R. Master (pen. 1 yd.).

220 Yards' Boating Men's Handicap.—1, A. L. Samson (30 yds.);

2, J. T. Vizard (7 yds.). Time, 25 secs.

Putting the Weight.—1, A. D. Sloane, 31 ft. 11½ in.; 2, F. D. Shelton, 29 ft. 10½ in.

Quarter-Mile.—1, R. Master (pen. 15 yds.); 2, E. S. Duval. Time, 57 secs.

Long Jump.—1, O. B. Howell (pen. 1 ft.), 19 ft. 11 in.; 2, G. B. Lee. 150 Yards' Handicap.—1, A. D. Sloane (4 yds.); 2, A. J. Lampont (3 yds.); 3, A. L. Samson (12 yds.).

One Mile.—1, R. Master (pen. 25 yds.); 2, J. T. Vizard; 3, J. G. Overbury. Time, 5 min. 20 secs.

Half-Mile Handicap.—1, A. L. Samson (100 yds.); 2, R. Master (sec.); 3, J. G. Overbury (50 yds.). Time, 3 min. 4½ secs.

High Jump.—1, C. R. Snowden, 4 ft. 11 in.; 2, O. R. Howell, 4 ft. 10 in.

Two Miles Strangers' Handicap.—1, A. Huxtable, University (190 yds.); 2, G. Christie-Miller, Trinity (200 yds.); 3, G. R. Fothergill, University (150 yds.). Time, 9 min. 4½ secs.

College Servants' Race.—11, Stone.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE RIVER.—Tubbing has been going on regularly, but there are no signs of an Eight being out as yet.

FOOTBALL.—Both teams have been idle for some time, influenza and vaccination having decimated the College.

HOCKEY.—By a brilliant victory over Oriel on Tuesday, March 4 (6-2), the Hockey team qualified for the semi-final round of the Cup Ties; they had to meet Keble, who defeated them on Wednesday (5-2), after a good game.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY met on Monday, and held a successful reading of *Othello*.

GOLF.—The College Competition, which commenced last Term, was won by E. E. Rivington, with H. S. Crosthwaite as runner-up.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We beat Keble "A" after a capital game by 1 goal to nil. Queen's scratched to us.

Association.—This team has come to us on an untimely end.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. H. P. Bowen proposed, "That some action is necessary in order to check the rural exodus to the towns." Mr. A. F. Hartley opposed. Mr. T. P. Fitzgerald spoke third, Mr. E. C. Casey fourth. There voted—for the motion, 8; against, 7. The motion was therefore carried by 1 vote.

THE CRITICS.—This Society met on Friday, and read Milton's *Comus*.

QUEEN'S.

THE RIVER.—Our heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Hanson and his crew on winning the Clinkers.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—Our "A" team have beaten Keble "A" (11-10) after a fast and interesting game.

Association.—We have drawn with Lincoln, and beaten Jesus (4-1). HOCKEY.—An "A" team has lost to Wadham "A" (10-3).

ADVISORY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, March 4, Mr. Linton read a brilliant paper on "Walter Pater" in Mr. Bolus's rooms. It provoked a lengthy and comprehensive discussion.

EGLESFIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—On Friday the following were elected—President, Mr. Mitchell; Vice-President, Mr. Ormerod; Secretary, Mr. H. C. Agnew; Treasurer, Mr. Hope; Sub-Secretary, Mr. Mason.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Keil's motion, "That, in the opinion of this House, the solution of the Drink Problem is to be found in social rather than in stictly temperance reform," was carried (8-1). Mr. Brooke (Corpus) spoke third.

THE RIVER.—We have been preparing for the Eight. Our thanks are due to Mr. Long (Brasenose) and the Rev. H. D. Lockett for their kindness in coaching.

FOOTBALL.—The last match of the season was played on Wednesday, v. Mansfield College, and resulted in a victory for the Hall (5-0).

THE OCTAVIANS met in Mr. Lutley's rooms.

THE PURITANS met in Mr. Thorne's rooms, and read Selections. Mr. Cox was elected President for next Term.

TRINITY.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—At the debate on Sunday night the motion was, "That this House approves of a University education for Army

Officers." Proposed by Mr. Bursall, and opposed by Mr. M-Watters. The motion was negatived by 29 votes to 13.

THE RIVER.—An Eight has been out during the past week, and a long journey was accomplished on Saturday.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—The College Fifteen defeated Rugby School at Rugby by 23 points to 3.

Association.—We have beaten Exeter (8-1) and University (6-2). The Second Eleven lost to Bicester on Thursday in a return match by 2 goals to 4.

HOCKEY.—We had a great struggle with University in the semi-final of the Cup Tie, and just proved successful, after a most exciting game, by 1 goal to nil. We wish our representatives all prosperity in the final, which is to be played against Keble in the Parks on Thursday next.

WADHAM.

Heartiest congratulations to E. Macfadyen on his election as President of the Union.

THE RIVER.—An Eight has been got out, and went to Sandford on Saturday. The Junior Sculls have been won by H. Johson.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We lost to Worcester.

Association.—We beat Bloxham School (8-3). Our "A" team beat Corpus "A" (1-0).

HOCKEY.—We drew with Brasenose (2-2). Our "A" team beat Queens' "A" (11-3).

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Chisholm read a most interesting paper on *Anticipations*, by H. G. Wells. We much regret that this is probably the last paper we shall hear from him.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Blackwell moved, "That this House condemns the Lloyd-George riots at Birmingham." Mr. Pittman opposed. The Hon. Treasurer failed to respond to the many calls upon him for a valedictory oration. In the end the motion was lost by a large majority.

WORCESTER.

We congratulate G. B. Carlisle on winning the 'Varsity fencing competition.

FOOTBALL. *Rugby*.—We have beaten Wadham (11-3).

Association.—New College have scratched to us.

HOCKEY.—Corpus have beaten us (4-0).

DEBATING SOCIETY AND LOVELOCK CLUB.—K.I.F. till next Term.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETTER.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—We observed the festival of our Patron Saint in the usual fashion. The Chapel Services were in Welsh, the preacher at the 11 o'clock service being the Rev. Canon Roberts, of St. Asaph; the concert in the evening was a success, and J. L. Davies proved himself an efficient conductor. Both to music and to H. R. Prothero, the Hon. Sec., much credit is due.

FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Fifteen has beaten Carmarthen, and the Association Eleven has defeated Vitrad-Meurig.

The Principal and Professor Williams have been deputed to represent the College at the Jubilee of Owens College, Manchester.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, March 11:—

Sonata for Piano and Viola, in C minor, Op. 16, No. 2. *Onslow.*

Messrs. C. W. JAMES and A. J. SLOCUMBE.

Fantasiestücke, for Clarinet and Piano, Op. 43. *Gade.*

Messrs. C. W. STREET and P. W. M. BENCKE.

Andante and Variations for two Pianos, in B♭, Op. 46. *Schumann.*

DR. BASIL HARWOOD and the Rev. H. A. CUMBERLEGE.

Trio for Piano, Clarinet, and Viola, in B♭, Op. 46. *Mozart.*

Messrs. C. W. JAMES, O. W. STREET, and A. J. SLOCUMBE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, March 12:—

String Quartet in D minor, No. 15. *Haydn.*

Messrs. H. B. HORNE, W. A. FULSON, H. S. SANDERS, E. S. KEMP.

Song. "A bunch of Jasmine." *Levi.*

MR. S. SIMPSON.

Sonata for Organ Solo in C minor, Op. 5. *B. Harwood.*

MR. A. F. HARNES.

Songs. { (a) "If thou wert blind" *N. Johnson.*

{ (b) "See Love, I bring the flowers" *F. Lambert.*

MR. S. SIMPSON.

Pianoforte Trio in D minor, Op. 25. *F. E. Bache.*

Messrs. H. F. BERTON, C. G. STEEL, E. D. TREASDALE.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Programme for Friday, March 14:—

Concerto in D minor for Piano and Strings. *Bach.*

Pianoforte.—Miss L. Boffin.

First Violins.—Messrs. Couchman, Field, Knight, and Walton.

Second Violins.—Messrs. N. Mallam, Mills, D. Tyndale, and Mrs. Molyneux.

Violas.—Messrs. E. Castle, Spencer, and Tidmarsh.

Violoncello.—Mrs. Farnell and Mr. W. Woodward.

Double Bass.—Mr. N. E. Hope.

Conductor.—Dr. H. P. Allen.

Songs. { (a) *Alfreds* *Beethoven.*

{ (b) *Wallfahrt nach Keolahr* *C. V. Stanford.*

MISS L. BOFFIN.

Sonata for Violoncello. *Marcello.*

MISS MAY TAYLOR.

"Träumerei" for Strings. *Schumann.*

Sonata for Piano in G minor, Op. 22. *Schumann.*

MISS L. BOFFIN.

{ (a) *Dors, mon enfant* *Wagner.*

{ (b) *Vision* *Spambati.*

Songs. { (c) *The Starlings* *Nicholson.*

{ (d) *There's a bower of roses* *Stanford.*

MISS L. BOFFIN.

Pianoforte Trio in B♭ major. *Beethoven.*

DR. ALLEN, MISS L. TAYLOR and MAY TAYLOR.

Reviews.

BIOGRAPHY.

Henry V. By C. L. KINGSFORD. Heroes of the Nations Series. (London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The fact that this volume has been expanded out of an article contributed by its author to the *Dictionary of National Biography* is in itself no small guarantee for sound and accurate historical work. And Mr. Kingsford's book is decidedly an acquisition to the series. He has used the contemporary material, which is fairly abundant, to good effect, and has not neglected more modern writers, such as the late Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Wylie, and Sir James Ramsay. Whether he might have made more use of modern French writers may be questioned; but after all, the contemporary authorities are the most important, and Mr. Kingsford has drawn largely on Burgundian and French sources as well as on English Chroniclers. The book is well illustrated, and has good plans of Agincourt and the siege of Rouen, though we should have preferred one larger map of France north of the Loire, instead of the two small and partial maps which are provided. These are good as far as they go, but it is a serious omission not to include Caen, Bayeux, and the Cotentin, to say nothing of Northern Maine, in a map which should illustrate the 1417-1418 campaigns.

Still, Mr. Kingsford has produced what we venture to think will hold its own as the best book on Henry V until perhaps Patent Rolls and other publications reach that reign. Henry V was a man whose life deserved writing on an adequate scale, and his career and achievements seem to fit very well within the 400 pages or so which the series allows. Now 400 pages, though very scant measure when one has to deal with a Caesar or a Napoleon, gives ample scope for treating a man who, like the victor of Agincourt, was not exactly a Colossus. Mr. Kingsford has had ample room in which to do justice to Henry V in all his various capacities, and yet there is nothing superfluous.

Of course the main difficulty of any one who attempts to write on Henry V lies in the fact that in *Henry IV* and *Henry V* Shakespeare has fixed the popular—shall we call it the Falstaffian?—conception of Henry of Monmouth, with the result that, evidence or no evidence for it, it remains. On the whole, Mr. Kingsford comes to the conclusion that the evidence is all against the tradition of Henry's wild and dissolute youth, that the whole basis for it lies in certain passages in Elmhurst and others which speak of his being changed into a new man on his accession to the throne, and that these at the most only amount to a certain amount of youthful light-heartedness and indiscretion; we can hardly accept Mr. Kingsford's ingenious conjecture that all that these passages really imply is that the orthodox party, which had feared that Henry's friendship with Sir John Oldcastle and his opposition to Archbishop Arundel

might mean that he intended to support the Lollards, found their fears agreeably disappointed.

Mr. Kingsford deals with Henry as "the Typical Mediaeval Hero," and shows in this connexion that Henry's real aspirations lay in the direction of restoring the unity of Christendom and leading a new Crusade against the Turks, the new and pressing danger to Europe in the East. This desire explains Henry's intimate relations with the Emperor Sigismund, the comparatively important part played by the English representatives in the Council of Constance, and his wide-reaching diplomatic schemes. This too affords a partial justification for his war with France, which after all was not the purely motiveless aggression some writers would have us believe. There were outstanding causes of quarrel—French aid to Glendower, Guenne, the state of the Channel; the Anglo-French dispute must be settled before Henry could lead a united Europe against the Turk. But in the anarchical and unsettled condition of France there seemed no prospect of a settlement when there was no stability of government. War seemed the only road to peace with France. But if the justice or the policy of Henry's attack on France be doubtful, as to his capabilities as a general there can be no question; Edward I alone among mediaeval commanders can bear comparison with him. A greater contrast than that between Henry V's systematic and well-planned reduction of Normandy in 1417-1418 and the mere aimless plundering raids of Edward III can hardly be imagined. In organization, in discipline, in careful administration, Henry was no mere amateur soldier. Especially notable is the efficiency of what one may call the "scientific" branches of his army; his sappers and miners and his artillery were highly trained, and seem to have been permanently maintained in his service; while there is a curiously modern flavour about the sieges. Nor should we forget that Henry thoroughly realized the naval needs of England, that he raised the Royal Navy to an unprecedented pitch, and so far appreciated the need of securing "command of the sea," that he sent his fleet on ahead in June, 1417, to wipe out the French "fleet in being," and so provide his army an unimpeded passage across the Channel.

Though Mr. Kingsford to some extent seems to believe that Henry, had he lived, might have averted the loss of the English hold on France which Bedford could only delay, he still admits that Henry, though one who ruled for and was in sympathy with his people, though in all respects a national king and a great king, was yet essentially mediaeval, and rather represents an ideal which was already passing away, and which could have but ill assorted with the new order that was to come. Nevertheless, if it was to the past that his ideals belonged, not many of our kings have realized their ideals or striven for the good of their country, of honour and justice, as earnestly as Henry.

The Marquis D'Argenson and Richard II. By REGINALD RANKIN, M.A. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Mr. Rankin has done well to publish these two essays, the *raison d'être* of which Oxford readers will not have much difficulty in discovering. In fact, it is not very easy to see why they did not attain the end for which they were originally composed. Be that as it may, they are solid compositions which fully deserve the baptism of print. Mr. Rankin has in both subjects material for most interesting study, historical and personal; and while he has spared no pains to ransack the authorities, we feel strongly that it is the character problem in each case which attracts the author most. D'Argenson has won for himself a great place in French history as a statesman who had diagnosed the maladies of the France of his age, but whose prescriptions his generation refused to take, as a writer whose *Mémoires* above all are literature. But he is even more interesting as a man, and it is with this riddle that Mr. Rankin wrestles in particular. The enigma of Richard II's kingship and character is one of the stock puzzles of English History which has occupied the human mind from Shakespeare to Stubbs. Here, again, Mr. Rankin openly (p. 172) avows the "fascination of the theme," and his narrative of the events is really a running commentary on the interpretation of his character which occupies the first section of the essay. If Mr. Rankin has in neither case made any original contributions to our knowledge of the period, he always writes very clearly and forcibly, frequently with no little felicity of phrase, and he shows considerable judgement and restraint. We do not doubt that he can do better historical work than essays, the strongest point in which is the promise

they reveal. We sincerely hope he will tackle, not bigger themes, but a similar theme on a bigger scale, in which his literary capacity will have ample opportunity, and in which he will have fuller scope to show his power to deal with historical material than the essay's "scanty plot of ground" permits.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

The Works of Thomas Kyd. Edited from the original texts by F. S. BOAS. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Professor Boas' edition of Kyd's works is admirably thorough and conscientious. It is indeed not, in all probability, the last word; for to edit Kyd is to challenge controversy; the possibility of tracing various hands in the plays that pass under his name makes him a continually interesting problem to commentators of the Wilamowitz-Meillendorf type, and in Germany, as it appears, the Kyd question has assumed almost Homeric proportions. It cannot be said that the *Spanish Tragedie* or *Soliman and Perseda* deserve this careful study for their intrinsic beauties. Even if acquitted of the *First Part of Jeronimo*—a curious composition which Professor Boas attributes to another and inferior hand, as against the opinion of Mr. Sidney Lee and other scholars—"famous Kyd" is emphatically not one of the great lights of Elizabethan drama. The *Spanish Tragedie* does not owe its whilom popularity to literary merit; nor can the ordinary reader quite agree with Mr. Boas as to Kyd's being a consummately skilful playwright. His two best known tragedies are crude and inconsequent in composition, turgid and bombastic in diction. It may be granted that he was a good playwright in so far as he knew and gratified the taste of the pit and gallery for slaughter and blood-curdling incident generally. Aristotle, who censured a play because *οὐδὲν ἀνθρώπου ἢ ὀρέσκειν*, would have been pleased with the closing scenes of the *Spanish Tragedie*, and still more with *Soliman and Perseda*, in which latter play hardly any one is left alive. Naturally Mr. Boas finds beauties where he has bestowed so much study. But most readers will agree with the condemnatory criticism of Schlegel, Lamb, and J. A. Symonds.

For critics and others, what most interests in Kyd must be the question of his relation to Shakespeare. According to the present editor, it is probable that the "First Quarto" of *Hamlet*, afterwards elaborated into the *Hamlet* that we know, was largely formed upon a play by Kyd, "worked over" by Shakespeare; much as the *Spanish Tragedie* which we have now contains large additions, possibly by Jonson, at any rate by a hand not Kyd's; and, indeed, these additions are by far the best parts of the play. It is certain that the situations and the diction of the *Spanish Tragedie* do to some extent resemble the First Quarto. Mr. Boas appears to argue from this similarity that there was a sister play by Kyd (the *Ur-Hamlet*, as he calls it) which Shakespeare took for his basis. This is a line of argument which is not wholly convincing. Because a play B resembles a play A, is it a probable inference that A is founded on another (lost) play C by the author of B? Nevertheless, we are grateful to Mr. Boas for having treated the whole subject in a most interesting way.

The English Language: its History and Structure. By W. H. LOW, M.A., London. Sixth Edition, Revised. (London: W. B. Clive.)

This is avowedly a cram-book. Naked and unshamed, the author informs us in the preface that in order to achieve apparently the only conceivable object in reading the book at all, it is not even necessary to read the whole of it: "the paragraphs printed in the large type . . . together with the paragraphs in smaller type to which no obelus is prefixed . . . should be found sufficient to cover the requirements of the London University Matriculation Examination." At the end of the volume are 320 *Test Questions*, each of which may be answered by a little searching in that chapter in the book upon which it is based. It is amazing that the group of wisacres who are responsible for the London Examination system should not perceive, from the very existence of such a work as this, how very futile that system must be. Cramming must give place to a proper University training; and not until London University takes some steps to make the latter indispensable to persons who seek her degrees will it be possible to regard her as a serious institution. As to Mr. Low's book, the outcome of a vicious system, there is

yet much to commend in it. It is concise, it is clear, it is on the whole correct, and it covers a wide, perhaps too wide, a field. We have here a brief but very fair account of the classification of the Aryan languages (which, however, is hardly arranged according to the views now accepted), and of the foreign influences on our vocabulary; here, too, we have the familiar Laws of Grimm and Verner. There is a chapter on sounds and their relations to symbols, then several chapters dealing with the history of English grammatical forms, and finally syntax and metre are dealt with. One of the weakest chapters is that on phonetics. By the way, why has Mr. Low taken Miss Soames as his main guide in this subject? We find (p. 30) the vulgar error that "a vowel can be sounded alone, a consonant cannot," and again, the curious remark concerning diphthongs, "both vowels cannot be *sonant*, either the first or the second must be *continuant*." What does this mean?

Again (p. 34), "h is formed by squeezing the breath in the glottis" contains a very grievous error if applied to English *h*. Equally absurd is the statement that *k, g* are "throat stops or gutturals." Mr. Low is here misled by a knowledge of etymology divorced from a clear appreciation of the facts of articulation.

CLASSICAL.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, To Himself. Translated by G. H. RENDALL, Litt.D.
The House of Atreus. Translated by E. D. A. MORSHEAD, M.A. (London: Macmillan.)

Both these books belong to the "Golden Treasury Series." We have no need to commend afresh Mr. Rendall's translation of Marcus Aurelius. It appeared as a larger volume in 1898, and the immediate verdict upon it was so favourable that we are glad to see that the publishers have issued it in a form more likely to attract the general reader. The long discussion of Stoicism, which was a feature of the earlier volume, is replaced by a brief but entirely adequate introduction, while the translation has been revised and in parts simplified.

Mr. Morshead's translation of the *Agamemnon*, *Chophori*, and *Eumenides* has taken longer to reach a second edition. Not that its merits have passed unrecognized, but rather, we believe, because it was published at a larger price than the ordinary reader could afford. In the new edition a number of minor blemishes have been removed. Here and there we should still like to refine Mr. Morshead's gold: e.g. *Ag. 435* τὴν, 1082 μῦθε. In *Cho. 621* καὶ ὅτι δὲ μὴ seems more likely to mean "grasps him." But in many or all of these Mr. Morshead can no doubt prove himself entitled to his own view. The edition has only one serious defect: the lines are not numbered. Much provoking research would be spared the reader if the numbers of the original Greek had been added in the upper margin of the translation.

Anecdota Oxoniensia: Collations from the Codex Cluniacensis sive Holkhamicus. By WILLIAM PETERSON, C.M.G., LL.D. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Mr. Peterson, who is engaged upon a critical edition of the text of the *Verities* for the Oxford Series, was informed by Mr. J. S. Reid, of Cambridge, that there was a manuscript of Cicero, believed to be of some importance, in Lord Leicester's library at Holkham. A specimen page was photographed for Chatelet's *Palladio* some ten years ago, but the value of the new codex remained unrecognized. Mr. Peterson has made the valuable discovery that it belonged to the Abbey of Cluni, that it dates from the early part of the ninth century, and that it is of primary importance for the text of the speeches which it includes. The manuscript unfortunately has been cruelly mutilated, and its evidence is available for portions only of the *Catilinarian*, *Verrine*, and *Caesarian* orations. But in all of these it carries the tradition further back; and it is satisfactory to see that it supports the results that have been reached by recent criticism. Mr. Peterson demonstrates at length, and very convincingly, that it is the best manuscript whose readings were known to Laminus, Gruter, and Nannius, who each call it by a different name. The *anecdota* contains a complete collation with Müller's text in the *Catilinarian* and *Verrine* orations, and with Mr. Clark's in the *Caesarianae*.

HISTORY.

A General History of Europe. By O. J. THATCHER and F. SCHWILL. Edited and adapted for use in British Universities by A. HASSALL. (London: J. Murray.)

There seems to be at present a "boom" in books dealing as a whole with Modern European History. This is the latest, and, like many other things in the industrial world, comes from America. Mr. Hassall's share, as explained by himself, seems to have been confined to correcting American spellings and adding to the author's bibliographies, and to giving as his personal opinion that "in its present corrected form" this book "will be found to present the best existing sketch of Mediaeval and Modern European History"—with which, with the due qualifications arising from the avowedly elementary character of the work, we are disposed to agree. It is not an easy thing to cover a period from 350-1900 in 550 pages, but Professors Thatcher and Schwill have succeeded in writing a narrative always clear and not hopelessly clogged with facts. We have tested their pages in two ways, firstly by examination of the facts given as to whether they are the really important ones, and secondly as to their accuracy, and the results in both cases are very creditable to the authors. The authors, too, have avoided the mistake made by certain writers in trying to tell the student in an introductory textbook everything, or nearly everything. The bibliographies are a particularly good feature. The book is divided into two parts—Mediaeval and Modern History; to each part is prefixed a general bibliography, and in addition each chapter has its own special list. The use and purpose of these is admirably explained in the preface, which we should like to see printed in leaded type. Criticism is simply disarmed by the remarks there made, and every teacher will agree with the position which the writers take up. The chronological tables are also serviceable, the maps tolerable, and the index is as full as it ought to be. In a second edition Mr. Hassall might still further revise the bibliographies, for there are a good many misprints, e.g. Fyff (441, Fyffe?), and a mysterious Dahlman-Wartz (255, ? the well-known Dahlmann-Waitz, ed. Steindorff). Is it not also a little misleading to include in a list of authorities books not yet published, e.g. J. W. Headlam, *The Foundation of the German Empire*, which is not the only example?

The History of Mary I, Queen of England. By J. M. STONE. (London: Sands & Co.)

Miss Stone deserves to be heartily congratulated upon her laborious life of Queen Mary. The book is an apology, but we do not complain of that, for the case for Mary has never been properly presented, nor has the prejudice created by Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*, notoriously a most untrustworthy book, ever been effaced from the popular mind. We consider, therefore, that Miss Stone's book contributes to the establishment of a sounder historical tradition than that which has previously obtained outside the pages of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. At the same time we cannot consider it quite in the light of a first-rate piece of historical work. For the most part it is a cento of passages copied out of the *Calendar of State Papers* and other accessible sources with a slight interweaving of comment. It is true that Miss Stone's references give the reader an impression of the most extensive original researches, but that impression is somewhat reduced when we find that it is her habit to refer to the authorities extracted by the compilers of the *Calendar* and not to the *Calendar* itself. Thus on p. 25 we have a reference to Cotton MS. Titus B. 1, 314 Brit. Mus. for a quotation from a letter addressed to Wolsey. As Miss Stone only quotes what the *Calendar of State Papers* (vol. iv. part 2, p. 1095, n. 2452) quotes, it would have been the proper course to refer to that authority. Miss Stone, again, is not at her best when referring to subjects which lie outside her main subject. Thus she is all wrong about the Protector Somerset; she says that Katharine Howard was the grand-daughter of Duke of Norfolk, and that Admiral Seymour was attained for high treason "without the least particle of real evidence against him." Nor is her treatment of the central question of the Marian persecutions entirely satisfactory. It is indeed quite proper to point out that Protestants as well as Catholics thought death an appropriate punishment for heresy, that Mary was naturally a humane and kindly woman, that Foxe was grossly inaccurate, and that the heretics were

given a chance to recant. Further, it is true that Mary was careful to obtain parliamentary sanction for the revival of the old laws against heresy. But the responsibility for first proposing the measure in the Council has never been clearly apportioned, and we do not see how some share of it can fail to rest on the Queen. The long passages quoted from Reeve's *History of English Law*, an excellent book for the time at which it was written, do not help one way or another. Indeed they are rather misleading. The Council, it is true, got Parliament to assent to a revival of the persecuting laws; Parliament was then dissolved, and after its dissolution the persecutions began. Would Parliament have continued to approve? Did it realize what it was doing? We wish that Miss Stone could have thrown more light upon the temper and tone of the Marian Parliaments. As it is we are not entirely satisfied with her attempt to throw the onus of the persecution entirely on Council and Parliament, exculpating Mary and the Church.

POETRY.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. Book Fourth. Edited with Notes by J. H. FOWLER. (London: Macmillan.)

It is rather a shock to find a part of a small book, which has so often been one's pocket-companion on a holiday, appearing as a handy, but substantial, volume in the neat, but unmistakably business-like, binding of Messrs. Macmillan's educational works. But, in point of fact, this is an admirable little book of its kind. The selection we all know. The notes, not to be judged from the point of view of the well-read man, who would naturally find much of the information superfluous, contain much both to instruct and to stimulate the boy or girl who has a soul for poetry. Mr. Fowler is an enthusiast for poetry, which is an excellent thing, and for Palgrave's particular selection, which is a convenient thing. The young student could have no better introduction to the poetry of the first half of the nineteenth century than this volume.

Alfred the Great. A Drama in Three Acts. By EDMUND L. HILL. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

An enthusiastic admiration for King Alfred is doubtless an amiable quality; but, owing to the prominence into which that great and good man has been lately thrust by his Millenary, this amiable quality is hardly enough to confer distinction on a writer of blank verse. Other positive merits in Mr. Hill, regarded as a poet, it would be difficult to find. His verse is metrical, but metrical prose:—

'Tis more than wise,
'Tis right, for discontentment e'er
The sire of progress.

Again,
Sweet, none regret the pleasures of the past
Save those whose present is devoid of joy.

These random quotations have the simplicity of Milton's much-used definition: but the sensuousness and passion are sadly to seek. In one of his more ambitious moments Mr. Hill speaks of God as One

To whom Eternity is but the thought
'Twixt waking and awake.

It is evident that Mr. Hill is not yet, at any rate, qualified to write a great poem.

The Poems of Robert Bridges. Vols. iii and iv. (London: Smith, Elder & Co.)

With the third volume we receive the first instalment of Mr. Bridges' plays, and considerations of space have led to a departure from the chronological order, since the extreme length of *Nero* has made it necessary to complete the volume with the short *Achilles in Scyros*. The latter poem is probably known to a fairly wide circle of readers, but *Nero* has hitherto been a rarity, and we are glad to think that it has now been made accessible to the world at large. It has over 3,000 lines, and is throughout marked by the studied simplicity of diction under which Mr. Bridges conceals so much art. The play of course follows Tacitus closely, indeed some of the speeches are but renderings of those which we read in the historian: for

example, the indignant words in which Agrippina repudiates the charge of conspiracy in favour of Rubellius Plautus (Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 21) are transmuted into a fine piece of blank verse (2331 ff.), and we are not disposed to quarrel with slight historical inaccuracies, e.g. Halbillus was rewarded, not with a "proconsulate" (2453), but with the prefecture of Egypt.

The fourth volume contains *Palicio* and *Ulysses*. Of these two the latter will naturally be read with greater interest at the present time, when Mr. Stephen Phillips' treatment of the subject is in every reader's mind. Dramatically speaking, Mr. Bridges' play bears the palm; as poetry, there will be many who will record their votes in favour of the younger writer's work. Both plays belong to the early eighties, a period in which Mr. Bridges' metrical technique was not fully developed. We note that accentual marks are in one case employed to guide the reader in the scansion of a line (*Ulysses*, 1755). In an appended note Mr. Bridges quaintly suggests that an Italian anarchist lynched at New Orleans may have been a descendant of his Palicio (Palizir); may we call his attention to a more famous bearer of the name (in diminutive form), the Palizolo of the great Notabartolo trial?

FICTION.

Ray Farley: Being a portion of the Life-story of Mr. Ray Farley, scholar and millionaire, with which is incorporated a full and graphic account of the entertaining adventures of Mr. Nicholas Crisp and Mr. Hiram Basin. A Comedy of Country Life. By JOHN MOFFAT and ERNEST DRUCE. Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

We cannot congratulate the gentlemen responsible for this book upon their achievement. Seldom have we met in fiction a set of characters at once so uninteresting and so unconvincing. As for Messrs. Crisp and Basin, they are a pair of paltry knaves, and as for their adventures we can only say that, in spite of the assertion on the title-page, we have failed to derive any entertainment from them. With one sentiment contained in this book we find ourselves in the completest sympathy. Mr. Ray Farley is reported as saying that "there was something rather improbable about it all, and he hoped that nobody would make his love-story the plot of a novel." Unfortunately his historians have not taken the hint.

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. With all the Illustrations by CHARLES KEENE, JOHN LEECH, RICHARD DOYLE. From the Original Blocks. With an Introduction and a Bibliography by WALTER JERROLD. (London: R. Brimley Johnson.)

The appearance of a new edition of *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures* is a piece of good fortune for which we are duly grateful to all concerned in the reproduction. The present writer made acquaintance with the immortal Job and Margaret in the columns of *Punch*, and consequently confesses a preference for the original illustrations of Leech and Doyle over those subsequently contributed by Keene. This, however, is less an expression of artistic judgement than of personal sentiment, as the excellence of Charles Keene's black-and-white work needs no commendation nowadays. Still, as showing how even the best illustrators may err, it is permissible to point out that the solicitor of page 192 is wholly unlike the same gentleman as depicted on the opposite page, and that if the illustration on page 86 were historically correct, it would not account for Mr. Caudle's getting to sleep on the occasion referred to. But after all "the play's the thing," or at least the *Lectures* are, and if there are any of our readers who have not attended the course, let them do so without further delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chapters on English Metre. By JOSEPH B. MAYOR. (Cambridge: University Press.)

Rules of English metre, especially heroic metre, are a difficult and thorny subject, which many touch but few adorn. In the present volume, now in its second edition and an enlarged form, we have Professor J. B. Mayor's criticism of most that has been said by nineteenth-century metrists. Dr. Guest, who is all for the manners of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, which included an

iambic line with two sections and fixed pauses: Dr. Abbott, who would scan by dissyllabifying words like "fail," or "dead": Mr. A. J. Ellis' table of the forty-five metrical attributes which every syllable possesses: Dr. Skeat, who says that there are no "feet," only "accent-groups," such as "ascents" and "extensions"; Mr. Masson, who is certain that Milton wrote in amphibrachs: last, but not least, Mr. Bridges, who is good enough to show by examples how a line can lack any observable metre, and yet (as he says) scan all the same.

These learned men—too often, as it seems, deficient in ear, an unfortunate infirmity for those who go about to analyse metre—embarrass the question with over-many technicalities: they all want to make complicated systems of hard and fast rules (each his own set) where in reality very few such are observed: hence it is not altogether wonderful that the late Mr. J. A. Symonds, going too far in the opposite direction, denied mere scansion altogether, and asserted roundly that all you had to do was to imagine spasms of intense emotion, or hear the stately and melancholy music-roll of an archangel. Against this surely licentious view it may be urged that it is exactly when poets are at their best and highest that their lines are most easily brought under some metrical system.

Of Professor Mayor himself it may be said that he is on the whole sane (which is more than one can predicate of most metrists). He does not often try to lengthen the obviously short, or shorten the obviously long. His main contention is that "the great majority, at any rate, of English metres can be explained by the assumption of" the commonest classical feet, iambus, trochee, anapaest, and dactyl: anapaestic lines being much commoner than dactylic. To this end he discusses, *inter alia*, the metres of Tennyson (an excellent subject, because of the obvious and conscious art with which he produces rhythmical effects), Shelley, Browning, and Shakespeare: in respect of the last of whom Professor Mayor errs, we think, in taking the Shakespearian ten-syllabled line too seriously, and endeavouring to force it to conform to rule.

The only danger of illustrating English prosody by classical metres is that the nomenclature of Latin and Greek feet suggests quantity, whereas English verse must be purely accentual: attempts to write it quantitatively end in mere absurdity. Accentual verse, more especially in the dramatic dialogue, is of its very nature irregular: the Latin language easily in aftertimes adapted itself to quantitative scansion, yet the Platonic dialogue is full of lines where quantity is wholly sacrificed to accent: a *fortiori* much liberty must be allowed to Shakespeare: it should be recognized that he often does not aim at a conventional ten-syllabled iambic model, any more than do other Elizabethans—for example Kyd, the poet of the *Spanish Tragedy*. Constant slurring of syllables, even omission of a syllable here and there, must be accepted as normal in a dramatist. Even in the non-dramatic line the conclusion seems to be no more than this, that the heroic verse consists of ten syllables (or eleven, where there is a "feminine" ending), divided, apparently, into five "feet": the last must be an iambus, or at any rate its emphasis must not be on the first syllable: the second, save under exceptional circumstances, cannot be a pure trochee. That is, it is not to be believed that when Milton wrote

Universal reproof too hard to bear
he meant *-versal* to be a *real* trochee, nor that in

Me, me only, just object of his ire

me, me only was intended to be read — — — v exactly. One notes with regret that Dr. Abbott supposes Milton to have "pronounced the word [in the line above quoted] *universal*, perhaps influenced by the fact that the *i* is long in Latin!" and that Professor Mayor, while disagreeing with Dr. Abbott's conclusion, does not question the statement as to *universal*. It would be beyond our province to suggest to these eminent scholars that the study of English metre is materially aided by a knowledge of Latin prosody.

Milton's Prosody. By R. BRIDGES. *Classical Metres in English Verse.* By W. J. STONE. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Messrs. Bridges and Stone's metrical theories (criticized by Professor Mayor in his *Chapters on English Metre*) are now before us to speak for themselves. In *Milton's Prosody*, Mr. Bridges, after completing what Dr. Mayor rightly calls a careful and instructive study of Milton's blank verse and the choruses

of *Samson Agonistes*, goes on to formulate certain rules which govern "pure stressed verse," verse scanned, that is, not by feet, but by the number of stresses in each line. This system professes to discard feet; but in reality, as one of Mr. Bridges' "rules" is that the stress must not have too many syllables to carry, it appears to be only substituting one method of naming the divisions of the verse for another. Why is it pedantic to talk of amphibrachs, and not so to speak of stress-units consisting of a stress preceded and followed by a short syllable—more especially when you call the said stress-unit a "Britannic"? For the rest, Mr. Bridges' rules seem to make confusion worse confounded. They are highly complex, and difficult to understand: and they admit of quite as little general application to English verse as does any classical system of feet. Surely, with a convenient (if pedantic) nomenclature ready to our hand, it is better as a working theory to analyse English verse into dactyls and anapaests, and so forth, these being not rigidly adhered to, but used with a certain amount of Platonic latitude. This will save us from Mr. Bridges' conclusion that there is a distinct line between two different principles of versification—a Miltonic principle of scansion by syllables, and a system of scansion by stress. This is the separation of things not really separable. All English poets have combined scansion by stress with scansion by syllables.

Mr. Stone boldly endeavoured to accommodate English to the classical metres on the quantitative principle. English accent, he thought, is like Greek, and can be harmonized with a metrical ictus based on quantity. Without knowing more than we do about the accent of Greek and Latin, one cannot dogmatize on this: we only know that quantity and accent in Greek managed to coexist spontaneously somehow, and that Latin seemed to take kindly to quantitative scansion, which English assuredly does not. Mr. Stone thought it does: but his canons, both of shortness and length, and of what is pleasing to the ear, are peculiar. "Is not," he asks, "this pentameter perfect—

Now with mighty vessels loaded, a lordly river?"

Without any desire to carp, we should say that it is singularly imperfect. It certainly does not satisfy the ear, and its quantities appear, from the classical point of view, to be irrational. Not that analogies from the classics can ever be other than misleading in these matters: what is meat for one language is poison for another: in all verse the ultimate guide must be the ear. For instance, English, being monosyllabic, may permit itself a wholly different use of classical metres from Latin, which is not monosyllabic. Mr. Stone's heroism is to be admired. But his conclusions, as he himself feared, will be accepted by few.

Choralia: A Handy Book for Parochial Precentors and Choir-masters. By the Rev. JAMES BADEN FOWELL, M.A. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This is an admirable and delightful book, and ought to be read by thousands of clergymen and choir-masters. The author has long been the precentor of an important London church, and his book is the condensation of thirty-five years' experience. He is acquainted both with the history of Church music and the history of the Prayer Book, and has therefore made his book doubly interesting. It contains chapters on the formation and organization of a parochial choir, the Daily Offices, the Litany, Celebration of the Holy Communion, the Occasional Services, and a final chapter on hymns, processions, special services, congregational singing, and instrumental music. Lists of anthems and services are given, arranged in a graduated scale from the easiest to the most difficult. Excellent good sense marks the author's advice about the treatment of choirboys, the teaching of choirs when no boys' voices can be obtained, and the use of hymns and orchestras. Canon Scott Holland has written a warm and rather dazzling introduction.

Giotto. By F. MASON PERKINS. *Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture.* (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

It is obviously a hazardous task to write a popular account of Giotto. Very little is known of his life from documentary evidence; Vasari is unreliable; criticism of his work is dubious and technical; his frescoes are usually too full of figures to come out well in small reproductions, especially when they have been kept repainted; and the most remarkable series, that of the Arena chapel at Padua, which is fairly well known from

Mr. Ruskin's book, is inadequately photographed. This volume is therefore hardly likely to reach the level of the series; but we are afraid Mr. Perkins himself is partly to blame. His remarks are mostly vague and wordy; he takes up much space in announcing that he does not mean to discuss this or that, and finally does little but describe uncritically and with a lavish use of such adjectives as "charming," "interesting," "exquisite," "expressive" (usually placed at the beginning of their sentences), the Assisi Lower and Upper Church, Arena, and Santa Croce, frescoes, which he follows Mr. Berenson in arranging in that order; he also agrees with him in rejecting the Baroncelli altarpiece, but differs from him for once in attributing the Munich panels to "one of the more talented of Giotto's pupils." The only point discussed at much length is the question of the frescoes in the Upper Church at Assisi, which Mr. Perkins considers to be genuine, but brutally "restored," retaining in composition, movement, and draperies, "no small amount of the original spirit of the work." The illustrations, which are well selected and as good as can be expected, go far to make up for the deficiencies of the letterpress.

Last Essays. By the Right Hon. Professor F. MAX MÜLLER. Second Series. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

This series of essays by the late Professor Max Müller are characteristic both of the merits and of the defects of their author's mind. They deal with subjects all more or less connected with the science of religion; with "Forgotten Bibles," "Ancient Prayers," the real and the esoteric Buddhisms, the Chicago Parliament of Religions, the immortality of the soul. The criticism of "esoteric Buddhism" with a reply by Mr. Sinnett, and a rejoinder by Max Müller, is among the most interesting parts of the book. Essentially it is a sound criticism; yet it is not effective for its purpose. A man truly *εὐαγγελιστής* in Aristotle's sense, who knows what to expect in the various departments of knowledge, is not likely to believe in "esoteric Buddhism," and Max Müller was certainly *εὐαγγελιστής*. But for those who to their *ἀναβόλαια* do believe in it, he had too great a contempt to treat their arguments fairly and therefore successfully. It does not, as Mr. Sinnett says, prove that there is no *esoteric* Buddhism to show that you do not find it in the books which all the world may read; or that the bon's flesh, of eating which Gautama is said to have died, can have had no esoteric meaning, to point out that the *Vishnu Purana*, in which the boar is an incarnation of Vishnu, did not exist in the time of the Buddha. The first article on this subject would have been better without what one can scarcely avoid calling the advertisement of the *Sacred Books of the East* at the end; the rejoinder to Mr. Sinnett is spoiled by the asperity of its tone and the weakness of particular arguments. Thus Mr. Sinnett never says that he had crossed the Himalayas; hence it is pointless to argue that he cannot be supposed to have done so. The essay on the somewhat kindred subject of the "Life of Christ," asserted by a Russian traveller to have been found by him in a Tibetan monastery, is excellent, and its conclusions were confirmed by facts which came to light later. On Mahomedanism and Christianity there is an essay broad-minded but garrulous, though not unpleasantly so; the essay on the "Religions of China," the last which appeared from his pen, shows signs of failing vigour. Both thought and language is careless. There is surely a real difference between the negative form of the golden rule (which is to be found in Cato's *Disticha* as well as in Confucius) and the affirmative; and is not the appeal to antiquity in Confucius equivalent to the appeal to the Law and the Prophets - to what was "said to them of old time" - in the Gospels?

Some sentences in the essays leave one puzzled. "How an animal can be an ant with six legs and yet a fox with four legs he (Herodotus) does not explain." But why not? We have puzzled over this dark saying a long while, but can make nothing of it. "To the Peripatetics they (the general) were words or Logoi." This is easy enough as it stands; but does it not give a very misleading notion of the meaning of *λογος* in Aristotle, strange as coming from a student of language who always esteemed philology so high as to go to it for his philosophy as well, and who makes in this very book two such remarks as these, "It is always best to begin with the etymology of a word" (a very disputable statement) and "A word cannot mean more than it is meant to mean" (a difficult saying, but, no doubt, susceptible of a true meaning)?

We have ventured to criticize many things in this collection of essays. But it is not in a spirit of criticism one would wish to part with the last words, as it were, of a distinguished man, one of the most considerable figures of modern Oxford, who, though not domiciled in England until he was a grown man, yet wrote English so well as to be reckoned a master of English style; who, even when advancing theories destined to be replaced by others, gave an important impetus to English thought; to whom is due the great undertaking of the *Sacred Books of the East*; in whom finally all who cared for the liberalizing of theology could see a notable example of zeal for religion and for religious science conspicuously united with a generous freedom of thought and sympathy.

The Chirwick Shakespeare: Henry VI. Parts ii and iii. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

These two volumes lack the usual introduction, supplied with Part i only. Mr. Byam Shaw's illustrations are, as usual, striking, but again sometimes obscure, e.g. it is hard to identify Suffolk's corpse in that which accompanies *i Henry VI*, iv, 1.

The Oxford English Dictionary. Lap—Leisurely. Vol. vi. By HENRY BRADLEY. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

In this new part of the *Oxford Dictionary* many words are to be found presenting difficulties both in their derivation and the development of their meaning. In *lastery* for *castory* we come upon a bogus word which has crept into the text of Spenser from a misprint. It must be classed with *cherisance*, *dering do*, *abacot*, and others. We are inclined to think with Mr. Bradley that *Larrik*, the name for the young Australian rough, is of Irish origin. *Larry* is a frequent abbreviation of Lawrence, and is familiar, if only from the elegant lyric which begins:—

The night before Larry was stretched,

In his derivation of *last*, Mr. Bradley has made quite a departure from the old treatment. It used to be the fashion to derive it from the Welsh *lloes*. The editor connects it with an old Norse word *lasta*, meaning unwashed, and compares the Swedish *lök banna*, an unwashed woman. Other instances can be found in English of a confusion of *st* and *sk*. An entirely new derivation is given of *lavender*, which used to be associated with *lavanda*, as if laid among newly-washed linen; Mr. Bradley connects it with *lavid* on account of the bluish colour. The explanation of *laudanum* is curious in connexion with the medical theories of Paracelsus. *Lascar* has a strange history. *Legatere*, belonging to a legate, has been corrected in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* into *legatine*, but from other instances we see that it is a genuine word. There has sometimes been too much tampering with the text of the dramatist, as when a "napless hat," spelt in the old fashion, was solemnly turned into a "Naples hat!" The derivation of *ledger* shows that the primary idea connected with the word was that it was a book which lay prominently in some place. The oldest example of the hideous coinage, *leadedette*, dates from 1880. There is also another word equally detestable, *leatherette*.

The account given by Mr. Bradley of the verb *lay* used for *lie* is very interesting. Everybody is familiar with Byron's:—

Dashest him again to earth: there let him lay.

We remember some years ago that several writers of distinction, including Browning, made very merry at the poet's expense. But, in reality, when Byron wrote it was not a solecism, or only on the way of being regarded as such. Many other writers occasionally used this from; unless our memory fails us it is to be found in Shelley. Mr. Bradley shows that in the earliest examples the word *lay* is intransitive, as in the *Harrowing of Hell*:—

Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay.

We recommend readers who have not followed up the subject to see the examples of the neuter use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fielding, who as the grandson of an earl ought to have known what was elegant English in his own time, uses it in *Tom Jones*. The word is really in the same condition as *was* (in the second plural) in the comedies of the period. The plays of George Colman the Elder invariably have *you was*; at least we shall find the expression if we use contemporary editions. Both *was* (second person plural) and *lay* for *lie* are now signs of uneducated people. Sometimes a little more reading sets a person right in these matters; as a learned member of the

University showed in the *Athenaeum* a short time ago, when an attempt was made to emend the text of Milton without a knowledge of the phonetics of his time.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Messrs. G. Bell & Sons:—
History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. Two vols. Vol. viii, Parts I and II. F. Gregorovius. Translated by Annie Hamilton. 4s. 6d. each.
History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic. Three vols. W. H. Prescott. Edited by J. F. Kirk. 3s. 6d. each.
Westminster. K. Airy. 3s. 6d.

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SERMON AT ST. MARY'S,

Sunday Morning, March 2.

By THE REV. DR. BIGG, CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH.

"Let no man deceive you with vain words: for because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience."—*Eph. v. 6.*

THE words come from the Epistle for this morning's service. We may find in them our lesson for this Sunday in Lent.

We can hardly read them without being struck by the extreme darkness of the Apostle's picture of the heathen world.

Some have suspected St. Paul of exaggeration, and have marshalled the evidence that can be produced on the other side. There is, indeed, much that can be urged in arrest of judgement. There is the religious Virgil, whose words are so often quoted by Christian doctors, who is regarded by the Emperor Constantine and by the poet Dante as an inspired prophet, showing to others the light that was hidden from himself. There is Seneca the philosopher, who said so many noble things, and did so many base ones. A little later we find Epictetus, the heathen Calvinist, who sang the praises of God, because, being but a lame old man, he could not show them forth in action. A little later, again, came Plutarch, so wise and so humane, and the delightful Dion Chrysostom, who consoled himself for the savage vices of Domitian by the simple virtues of the poor country people among whom he found shelter in his exile. And there are many epitaphs which speak to our hearts in the universal language of love and sorrow. The darkness of the human soul is only relative; there is no night without the moon and the stars.

Yet what the Apostle says is true. Consider what he was. He was no theologian of the sacristy, brooding over the wickedness of a world which he had forsaken and ceased to understand. He was not a satirist, like Juvenal, carefully polishing fierce epigrams on the present with his eyes fixed on the golden days of a past that had never existed. He was not repeating the commonplaces of the pulpit, for as yet they had not taken shape. He was a wandering evangelist, like George Fox, who had traversed the Empire from Jerusalem to Rome, consorting with the poor, or with people of the middle class, knowing the great by hearsay, or by what he had seen when he stood before Festus or Gallio as a prisoner. He had been everywhere and seen everything. He had spoken to Athenian professors and Corinthian shopkeepers, to kings, proconsuls, and rabbis, to soldiers and sailors and town-clerks and jailers. He had seen the temple of Astarte in Phenicia, and the *ergastula* of slaves, and little infants thrown out to perish in the streets, and the mob streaming back from the circus or the amphitheatre, and what went on under the arches of the colonnades, and the pictures on the walls of dining-rooms. He had heard, while the story was quite fresh, the doings of Caligula and Messalina, and he knew what things people said of one another—what Cicero said of Vatinius, what everybody said of Tiberius. We need but read what was being written just at the time by Petronius, a novelist, who, if he exaggerates, does so merely to amuse, and we shall hardly think that St. Paul goes beyond the truth.

We shall learn two lessons. In the first place we shall see what Christianity has done for the world. In many things its progress has not been what was hoped. But at least it has lifted the whole plane of morality from that of Petronius to that of Fielding, and from that of Fielding to that of the modern novel. The change is enormous, and it forces upon us the question, What was the power of this new faith? You might say with great plausibility that, considered as a system of moral teaching, it was not very markedly superior to the doctrines of the great Stoic lawyers. But it did what those fine theorists could not even begin to do. Somehow it succeeded in wedding the idea to the fact in the minds of ordinary men. From this time, in rapidly increasing numbers, common uneducated people began to turn away from Petronius, and find his jesting inconvenient. What made them do that? And again we begin to understand the strong words of St. Paul: "Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." There were many who deceived themselves and others with "vain words," finding these filthy abominations quite natural and very amusing. Some spoke of them even as religious duties. St. Paul says that they come from disobedience, and that they call down the wrath of God. And there you have one factor in the power of the new faith. One factor only, but of great weight, for "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." Without love of the Father fear of the King and Judge may lead astray. Yet, even where love is, there will be reverence and great awe. And, when love flags or fails, fear steps in with its stern and salutary voice, "Thou shalt," "Thou shalt not."

There are no words in the Bible more difficult than those which speak of the wrath of God. They shocked the amiable Plutarch, and upon their denial were built those strange half-Christian systems which we know as Gnosticism. In all questions of religion or philosophy—let us venture to couple the two together, for there is surely such a thing as Christian thought, thought that is free and yet Christian—we no sooner begin to speculate than we arrive at an insoluble contradiction, and in this case the contradiction seems to lie in the nature of God Himself. How shall He who is Father be also Judge? Or, still more perplexingly, how shall He who is Creator be also Judge? Bishop Butler will tell us that we are not yet in a position to solve all our doubts by the light of reason. Indeed, it may be said with great regret that philosophy has shown little inclination to help. It began with the analysis of the religious ideas; it has ended too often in setting them entirely upon one side. Even morality has been studied with but scanty regard for that which, in all its shapes, has been by far the most active and fruitful manifestation of the moral life, and in consequence there are points of cardinal importance, such as conversion or forgiveness, on which an earnest man may turn for light to the schools, and turn in vain. The most characteristic product of our modern times is that sect which, in view of the invariable contradictions of thought, invites us to suspend our judgement.

Yet even our new Academics must act, and when they act they must cease to be Academics; they must treat their fellow creatures as if they had souls or as if they had not, though they give no reason for either the one course or the other. But let us turn to the teaching of our Lord and see what He has to tell on the subject of godly fear.

There were many scenes that dwelt on the minds of His disciples. One occurred in the house of a strict Pharisee. Into the midst of the company of men came a woman, a prodigal and an outcast. She bent over the couch on which our Lord lay, pouring costly ointment on His feet, bathing them with her tears, and wiping them with her long hair. It was the act of one for whom social restraints had long ceased to exist, a wild frenzy of shame and penitence. It burst from a heart that had been tossed like a feather on the storm of passion. It showed that a new passion had displaced the old, yet still how unreflecting and immoderate! We know what the Pharisee thought; but what would any man have thought? Was it not a new indecency? Was it anything more than a fresh caprice? Could a past, and such a past, be washed away by a gust of weeping? But our Lord threw His shield around that woman without a moment's hesitation, "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven." He asked no questions, and He imposed no penance. Life-long sorrow He knew there would be; but He attached no conditions to His gift of peace.

She had fallen, and fallen deeply, through weakness. Peter also fell through weakness and surprise. It is surely needless to tell in detail that magical scene in which he too was forgiven and bidden to feed the lambs, and promised a cross as his reward. But there are other passages of a very different kind. You may find them especially in the Gospel of St. John, the preacher of love and the Son of Thunder, of whom the later church told stories that illustrate that singular blending of tenderness and austerity which is so legible in the Gospel and Apocalypse. But they occur in the other Gospels also—in the message sent to King Herod, "Go tell that fox!"—in the strong denunciation of the Pharisees, in some of the parables.

We may say that our Lord drew a broad distinction between sins of weakness and sins of strength. The first He treated with infinite compassion, but to the second, to those who make the little ones offend, to professors of religion who trample on the law of charity, to the harsh and unforgiving, He uses language of great severity. Even to the timid and the frail He spoke more than once with sternness. Those words which have sometimes perplexed devout minds, "Fear Him who hath power to cast both body and soul into hell," were addressed to His own friends. He was speaking of the persecutions which were so soon to come, when all the engines of terror would be brought to bear upon the people of Christ. Through them He speaks to us all, when the fear of man lies heavy upon us, when some plain duty seems too hard, when we are beginning to play the sophist with our consciences, and forge excuses for wrongdoing. In that hour it will be well if we remember the fear of God. Treason against the light our Lord regarded as a high offence. But He does not speak thus of those imperfections of faith with which the later church dealt so severely. Always there is a beautiful confidence that those who see Him must love Him, that those who love Him must follow, and that those who follow will come to know. Scripture speaks of Him, reason acknowledges Him, sorrow turns to Him. When He is lifted up, He draws all men. How he draws, and how far, we see in Thomas the Doubter.

St. Paul explains in one brief phrase the meaning of fear, when he says that "the wrath of God cometh upon the children

of disobedience." He held, as surely we may well hold, that all men have some knowledge. Some "truth of original inscription," as Whitcombe called it, some "testimony of the naturally Christian soul," as Tertullian calls it, there is in every child of man. It may be but an aptitude which experience develops, like the power of speech or the use of the muscles, yet, so certain is the seed to grow, that we may speak of it without error as an original part of the heritage of our nature. We can see the good; we can even see, not the absolute best, but the better. It is the teaching of Dr. Martineau, at once sober and true. We are men, and progress is possible for us, because we have that strange power of seeing in front of us, and of recognizing the unknown better when it comes. If we grasp it, it leads on to a better still; and so onwards to the heights. But its voice is always a command. "Thou shalt," it says to us, or "Thou shalt not." It is a command, must we not think? because it conveys the expression of a will that is higher than our own. And if against that will we set our own—if to His "Thou shalt," we answer "I will not"—that is evil, and that is the only moral evil. We have brought two personalities into conflict, for the will is the focus of personality, and by that act we have excluded ourselves for the time from the sphere of the divine wisdom and love. We have reached that point where God resists. "He resisteth the proud."

Rebellion alone is what makes the man evil; it alone makes his act a definite sin. As we look back upon the past, we are sadly conscious of many things that we did in the earlier stages of life, in the blindness of youth and inexperience, which fill us with shame and regret. St. Paul remembered with undying penitence how he had once persecuted the church in ignorance and in unbelief. At that time he had been fully convinced of the rightness of his action. But since then many things had been made clear to him, and, as he questions his conscience in the solemn shadow of death, he knows that he is not sure, as no man can be sure, of the absolute purity of his motives in those unregenerate days. St. Augustine felt the same doubt as he thought of his old Manichaean follies. At the time he had made up his mind after much deliberation. Yet there were things that he ought to have seen, things that he ought to have felt, voices that he ought to have understood. There are difficulties that attach to every course of action, even to the Gospel; Augustine knew that well. But somehow he had struck the balance wrongly. There are difficulties which are impossibilities, and difficulties which are not. Every balance-sheet depends upon the valuation; and it was there, not in his arithmetic, that he had made his error. But why had he fallen into that mistake? why had he known so little of his own heart and its true peace? He could not acquit himself when he asked that question, but like St. Paul he was lost in wonder at the loving-kindness of his God.

Of errors, of mere mistakes of the road, light is the sufficient cure; but even error may be by no means free from blame. Who can think so, when he considers how angel and beast meet together in man? But were there not things in the past for which no excuse can be made? Some light we had, and even that we did not follow. It has been said that "to know all is to pardon all." We may feel that towards our fellow creature; we shall be slow to judge; but no earnest man will feel it of himself. And indeed, humane and merciful as the phrase may sound, it is neither true nor kind. Not true, because it denies that responsibility which we know to be the gravest of all facts; not kind, because it makes forgiveness impossible. For what pardon can there be, where there has been no wrong?

And is light the cure for moral turpitude? The Bible agrees with the best philosophy that light itself grows with obedience. "Children of disobedience," the Apostle calls the heathen. Something, at any rate, they knew, and by that something he judges them. And are there none now who go against their own consciences—who, knowing the Gospel, yet choose to be unclean, or selfish, or cruel? That Petronius, of whom I have made mention, was a man of great ability and fine taste. Intellectually he rose much above the standard of his age; he turns away from the tyrannous and all-pervading rhetoric of the schools, and writes like the best moderns, without affectation, with an art that is guided by nature. He was perhaps the ablest Roman of his time. Bad as he was, he was by no means the slave of passion. Rather he was a practical student of the emotions, who by bold and unprejudiced experiment had reached the first rank as a connoisseur of the passions. He knew the exact limits, measuring out his dose of opium with a steady hand and with a careful eye to health and the law, but without the slightest regard for any other consideration in heaven or upon earth. Could we say of him that to know all was to pardon all? Or must we think that he was challenging

his Master? And, if so, cannot we understand what is meant by the wrath of God?

It is a dark and dreadful phrase. And yet, on the other hand, is there not a great comfort in this austere warning? If evil is weakness—why, I shall always be weak. To what can I look forward but an endless horror of purgatory, an eternity of sin and shame and suffering? But if it is rebellion—if in the Law is Life—if Fear and Pain are but the sanctions and safeguards of that Holy Will, which is, not the arbitrary fiat of a despot, but the very nature of God my Saviour—if the root of the whole trouble is in my Will—why then, change but that will. My nature is imperfect, yet God made it, and made it perfect for His purpose. He looked upon it, and pronounced it good. It is but the heart and its attitude that are wrong.

Change but that will, or suffer it to be changed. It may be "drawn," and the Love that draws it is waiting. Think again of that woman that was a sinner. She too was drawn—who can tell how? who can trace the flight even of earthly love?—her wicked will was conquered, and that moment it was said unto her, "Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace."

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

The Acts of the Apostles. By RICHARD BELWARD RACKHAM, M.A. Oxford Commentaries. (London: Methuen & Co.)

Now that everything for and against the authenticity of St. John's Gospel has been stated, and the most advanced critics are repeating the theories of sixty years since, the next book in the New Testament attracts the contending parties. Acts is sure to be as important as in the days of the Tübingen controversy, and the large increase of archaeological and theological knowledge has made the champions infinitely better equipped. The question at issue is fundamentally the same. Is Acts, as we now have it, a work of the second century or of the first? Is it the work of an honest and well-informed man who was contemporary with the events described, or is it a compilation of a man born two generations later who consciously or unconsciously gave a Catholic tone to the Apostolic Church?

Mr. Rackham, like Dr. Knowling in the *Expositor's Greek Testament*, defends the traditional view. His book is an elaborate paraphrase inserted between sections of the text and fortified by notes and a long introduction. The introduction is almost large enough for a separate book, and contains a discussion as to the author, composition, date, and theology of Acts. The unity and Lucan authorship of the book are strongly maintained, and Mr. Rackham refuses to see the hand of a forger in the parallelism drawn between St. Peter and St. Paul. We believe that he is right. The extraordinarily minute attempts which have been made to cut the book into pieces of various dates are very far from persuasive. The reader who will compare the long and arbitrary article on Acts in the *Encyclopædia Biblica* with the terse convincing lists of words given by Sir John Hawkins in his *Horæ Synopticae*, will realize that from a linguistic side the conservative argument is very strong indeed. We may commend, in passing, Mr. Rackham's parallel between the scheme of St. Luke's Gospel and Acts.

We are not equally satisfied that he is correct in holding that Acts was written during St. Paul's first imprisonment at Rome, i.e. about A.D. 60. He believes that the issue between St. Paul and the government had not been decided, and that it is incredible that St. Luke would have omitted an account of St. Paul's death if that death had already taken place. He refuses to accept the view of Dr. Sanday that "the Acts was written after the Gospel; but the Gospel was written after 70, because the differences between St. Luke's and the other Gospels

in the form of our Lord's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem show that it had already taken place." Dr. Sanday generally convinces us, but we agree with Mr. Rackham in regarding this argument as precarious. The parts played by the siege of Jerusalem in the drama of New Testament criticism are as numerous as those of the leading actor in a series of domestic charades. But we do not agree with Mr. Rackham's conclusion. For Acts is later than the third Gospel, as every one admits, and the third Gospel is almost certainly later than the second, and the second cannot reasonably be put earlier than St. Peter's stay in Rome after A.D. 60. Moreover, a good many years must have elapsed since the resurrection before those numerous Gospels which St. Luke mentions had been composed. The Jews hesitated to write down the words of a rabbi, and there are strong reasons for believing that the words of Christ were preserved in oral tradition for some years before any attempt was made to preserve them in writing.

Mention should be made of the excellent map, with Professor Ramsay's own latest corrections, of the valuable discussion on the ministry, and the clear explanation of the action taken by the Council at Jerusalem.

Life Everlasting. By JOHN FISKE. (London: Macmillan.)

Mr. Fiske's "Ingersoll Lecture," delivered at Harvard in December, 1900, on a subject which possesses interest as the last word of an influential and progressive thinker; but even without his name this address, occupying a very slender volume, would attract attention as an elegant and serious statement of the anti-materialistic position. His line of argument is briefly as follows. The belief in a future life may have originated in the idea of a ghost-world, itself perhaps the product of dreams; but the wrongness of the "specific interpretation," as in the uneducated sense of vision, does not disprove the "essentials of the situation," viz. in this case the fact that there is a peculiarly human mental attitude towards death. (Here Mr. Fiske quotes Scott's "Helvlyn" with admirable effect, but makes a slip in describing the scene as a Highland moor.) The interpretation of death as an event which human individuality survives seems to be one of man's earliest and most striking *differentia*. Even Jewish and Buddhist theories imply more agreement than contradiction on this point; and the unsettling tendencies of early scepticism, culminating in scientific cocksureness, are now discounted. Science, however, judging by the analogy of the animal world, declares that life does not survive the nervous system; and

popular ideas on the subject, being mainly unconscious symbolism with unmanageable images, play into its hands. The mediumistic answer may be dismissed as pointing "to the conclusion that the grade of intelligence which survives the grave is about on a par with that which in the present life we are accustomed to shut up in asylums for idiots." But in fact no answer from experience is necessary or even relevant; absence of experience is no argument against the existence and nature of ether. (It might here be felt that absence of experience is perhaps a serious objection to a theory which it is urged was originated only by experiences demonstrably misinterpreted or imaginary.) But Mr. Fiske here grapples directly with the materialistic position as determined by the principle of the correlation and equivalence of forces. Admitting that the nervous action of the molecules of the brain comes under this law, and might some day be seen to do so, is thought therefore an exact equivalent of vibration, and so a "function of the brain"? No; Tyndall and Spencer became less dogmatic on this point; and "how are you going to work to give an account of thoughts and emotions in foot-pounds"? Consciousness then is concomitant, perhaps concentric, and it is a subject for further inquiry whether the soul is "not the music, but the harper." This does not solve all difficulties, such as the points involved in the questions of Creationism and Traducianism. But it certainly appears to be a valid and suggestive application to psychology of some of the main principles of Bishop Butler; and the field is left clear "for those general considerations of philosophic analogy and moral probability which are all the guides upon which we can call for help in this arduous inquiry."

The Triumph of the Cross. By FRA GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA. Translated from the Italian; and edited with an Introduction by the Very Rev. Father JOHN PROCTOR, S.T.L., Provincial of the Dominicans in England. (London: Sands & Co. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Co.)

Savonarola composed this semi-scholastic treatise as his profession of faith against the "worldly-wise and over-worldy sophists" in Latin, but also published a translation into Tuscan; and it has been constantly reprinted both in Latin and in Italian by his Order, though it possesses merely personal interest. Father Proctor has apparently undertaken a new and complete translation into English to vindicate Savonarola's reputation for "Catholic" orthodoxy from the slur cast on it by the publication in 1868 of what he asserts to be a version in which Savonarola's work is made "palatable" to Protestant readers by the omission of references to Mariolatry, the Seven Sacraments, Church Ceremonies, the Papacy, &c. Father Proctor's version, though a little stilted, is fairly readable; but we cannot imagine that it will be read by any one but students, and they are likely to prefer the original.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tetraevangelium Sanctum Juxta Simplicem Syrorum Versionem. Editio G. H. Gwilliam. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Mr. Gwilliam's edition of the Peshitta version of the gospels has been long expected, and will be heartily welcomed by all who are interested in the Syriac versions of the gospels. He gives us a brief preface, a list of codices, and of editions, the Epistle of Eusebius to Carpianus in Syriac and Latin, a table of canons, and the Syriac text of the four gospels, with a Latin translation and the numbers of the canons in the margin. Beneath the text is printed a critical apparatus. It has long been known that the manuscripts of the Peshitta differ little more than do the manuscripts of the Massoretic text of the Old Testament. The text here printed consequently differs little from that of the first printed edition of Widmanstadt (1555). As printed in this volume it is clear and easy to read, in spite of the smallness and lightness of the type. The vowel signs have occasionally sprung off, and we have noticed a wrong division of letters on p. 66. The volume has one great defect. The chapter numbers are printed only at the beginning of chapters. Consequently many pages are without chapter notation, and reference is made difficult. The preface is very inadequate and misleading. Mr. Gwilliam claims that he can demonstrate that the version dates from a most remote antiquity. The aim of his work is to exhibit the gospels as they were read in the

ancient Syriac church. By these ambiguous phrases we must understand the fifth century A.D. The text here given is that in use in the Syriac church since that period. An earlier existence cannot be proved for it. It agrees with the later Greek uncials headed by A, and with the mass of cursives, except in the frequent cases where it has a distinctly Western element. The numerous cases where it agrees in small points with the Sinaitic Syriac, combined with the fact that it hardly ever differs from that version against the Greek text, makes its dependence upon the Sinaitic Syriac, or rather upon the version now represented by the Sinaitic and Curettonian manuscripts, manifest. It may be regarded as a revision of that earlier version with the purpose of conforming it to the type of text represented by AC and the later uncials.

The Catholic Church from within. With Preface by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

The preface describes this book as a fairly systematic presentation of the inner life of a Catholic home of the educated class, written by a well-read and travelled member of the laity, principally for the encouragement of converts from Protestantism. Cardinal Vaughan considers that as a record of personal experience and intelligent reading it will be equally acceptable to the Catholics. He also calls attention to the long chapter (more than a quarter of the whole book) on the Liturgy; and lays stress on the advantages of a non-professional and non-authoritative treatment of the subject of personal religion.

To us it appears likely from internal evidence that we have here the work of a devout lady, probably Scotch, entirely devoid of literary ability, and very seldom able to give her didactic dissertations even the appearance of personal freshness; the more unctuous exhortations to converts, however, may possibly have been inserted at the same time as one of the episcopal approvals. At least one-half of the matter, both in the long commentary on the epistles, gospels, antiphons, &c., and elsewhere, consists of quotations from the Bible, St. Teresa, and Cardinal Newman, or is extracted by pages at a time from Dr. Scheeben's *Glories of Divine Grace*, or Bridgett's *History of the Holy Eucharist*, or Dom Guéranger's *Liturgical Year*; most older writers seem to be quoted at secondhand. We say this much to show that the book cannot be taken very seriously; but it contains a fair amount of pleasing and edifying descriptions of religious emotion. Like the *Récit d'une Sœur*, which is evidently well known to the writer, a very great deal of the treatment is quite unsectarian; but it lacks the biographical details and the consumptive pathos which give that work so much of its charm, and it more frequently sets our teeth on edge by some effusive conventionality about St. Joseph or the Rosary. The best chapter, and the only one which shows any originality, is that on "Giving and Taking Scandal"; but, like the whole book, it lacks form and coherence.

The Church Quarterly Review. Oct. 1901. (London: Spottiswoode & Co.)

The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature. July and Sept. 1901. (London: Williams & Norgate.)
The Journal of Theological Studies. Oct. 1901. (London: Macmillan.)

The October number of the new "Journal" is a very strong one; Oxford is largely represented. The articles are mostly of a technical character this time.

We should recommend the new editor of the *Church Quarterly* to introduce the practice of signed articles, and so imitate the *English Historical Review*, rather than the older quarters whose prestige allows of anonymity. The discussions in this number on the Criticism of the Acts and the United Free Church of Scotland might be considered valuable if they could be taken as brief expressions of opinion by competent authorities; as it is, they are simply thin. Half the papers are more or less biographical; that on John Gambold, the Poet and Moravian Bishop, is the most attractive, but none are really strong.

The *Critical Review* is, as usual, primarily theological and Scotch; most of the articles are descriptions of new books by experts for experts. In the July number there is an interesting discussion by Dr. Mills on the Edicts of Cyrus, and in the September number two more popular reviews of Canon Gore's *Body of Christ* and Dr. Moffatt's *Historical New Testament*.

THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



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A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 17.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1902.

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We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began April 27. Full Term ends June 21.]

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

- 2.30 p.m.—Town Hall: O.U.M.C. Public Classical Concert (the Berlin Quartet—Dr. Joachim, Professors Hallir, Wirth, and Hausmann).
3 p.m.—Lacrosse Match: Toronto Club (Canada) v. an English Team, on the University Football Ground.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwards' Company, *The Forcador*.

THURSDAY, May 1.

- 5 a.m.—Hymnus Eucharisticus on Magdalen Tower.
9.30 a.m.—Examination for Holborn Exhibitions, at Christ Church.
10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.
10 U.C.C. Seniors' Match.
8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That Politics is a bore." (Mover: Mr. E. Walls, Corpus Christi College.)
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwards' Company, *The Forcador*.

FRIDAY, May 2.

- 10 U.C.C. Seniors' Match.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwards' Company, *The Forcador*.
8.15 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. W. H. Hadow, on "British National Songs," for the Teachers' Guild, at the Girls' High School, Banbury Road.

SATURDAY, May 3.

- 10 U.C.C. Seniors' Match.
2 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. George Edwards' Company, *The Forcador*.

SUNDAY, May 4. Fifth Sunday after Easter.

- University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
10.30 a.m.—The Rev. H. L. Thompson, Christ Church.

MONDAY, May 5.

- O.U.C.C. Freshmen's Match.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. F. Mouillot's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.

TUESDAY, May 6.

- 9.30 a.m.—First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Music.
10 a.m.—Examination for the Davis Chinese Scholarship.
10 U.C.C. Freshmen's Match.
2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
5.45 p.m.—Lecture by the Rev. Professor T. M. Lindsay, D.D., of Glasgow, on "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries: the Church of the First Century—Creating its Ministry," at Mansfield College.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. F. Mouillot's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.
8.30 p.m.—Lecture by the Right Rev. Bishop Hamilton-Baynes, on "Natal: its Present and Past Wars," illustrated by Lincolnton Views, in Oriel College Hall.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

- O.U.C.C. Freshmen's Match.
3.30 p.m.—Meeting in aid of the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund, at New College.
5 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity on "The Sacred Sites of the Gospels: the External Aspect of Palestine in the time of Christ," in the Schools.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. F. Mouillot's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.			EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, & C.			THEATRE AND MUSIC.		
May.	Th. 8	O.U.C.C. Trial Match	...	...	Sermon by the Very Rev. the Dean, at Christ Church.	Messrs. Murray King and Clark's Company, <i>Sweet and Twenty</i> , at the Theatre.		
					Lecture by the Rev. Professor T. M. Lindsay, D.D., of Glasgow, on "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries," at Mansfield College.			
Fri. 9	"	"	...	...	...	"	"	"
Sat. 10	"	"	...	...	...	"	"	"
Mon. 12	O.U.C.C. v. Mr. H. D. G. Lovison-Gower's Eleven.		...	...	...	Mr. Charles Frohman's Company, <i>The Twin Sisters</i> , at the Theatre.		
Tu. 13	"	"	...	...	...	"	"	"
					Examination for the Abbott Scholarship			
					Lecture by the Rev. Professor T. M. Lindsay, D.D., of Glasgow, on "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries," at Mansfield College.			

NOTES AND NEWS.

FAR afield as many of us have been this Vacation, there has been little opportunity for indulging in even temporary obliviousness of Oxford and its affairs. Hardly were we at the end of what the sporting press is pleased to call "Blues Week," hardly had people ceased to explain why Oxford had not won the Boat Race or why the Sports were a moral victory for Cambridge, when there came upon us as a bolt from the blue the Will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. And since then we have heard a good deal about ourselves. Everybody has been indulging in prospects and retrospects; we have been told that the Rhodesian scholars from Texas will arouse us from our slumbers by discharging six-shooters in our streets, that the Germans will simultaneously instruct us in drinking beer, in duelling, and in working sixteen hours a day. Our shortcomings have been enlarged upon (may we say exaggerated?) and have been ruthlessly laid bare; we have been subjected to much fierce criticism, some of it most instructive, some of it strikingly original, and we have received much valuable advice. More than this, some of us have been interviewed; so that, with one thing and another, Oxford has been much in evidence throughout the Vacation, while at the present time the local papers are full of a question of the very greatest importance to us, the appeal against the new assessment, upon which, as it is still *sub judice*, we do not venture to comment. As for the prospects of the Term, there is not much to be said: it would be fairly safe to prophesy that there will be snow, thunderstorms, Eights' Week, the Schools, and various other incidents, and, we may perhaps add to the list, Commemoration on something like the old lines, although the Coronation is likely to cause it to be concentrated into two days instead of three.

The Vacation was happily not marked by many serious losses, but there is one which it will ill become the *Magazine* not to mention. Lord Kimberley was not only a very distinguished public man who had filled many important offices of State, but as Lord Wodehouse, of Christ Church, he took a First Class in Classics in 1847, and he received the Honorary D.C.L. from the University in 1894, and if not perhaps specially connected with Oxford, had manifested his interest in University education by his long connexion with London University, having been a member of its Senate since 1859, and Chancellor since 1899. Altogether he was a man whom the country can ill afford to lose.

Among the many points which have been raised in connexion with Mr. Rhodes's Will, mention must be made of the misapprehension which has arisen from the sentence dealing with the Oxford Medical School; in consequence of this and the statements in an interview published in *The Times* of April 7, doubts have been cast by some as to the actual existence of such an institution. In view of the capital expenditure of £40,000, and the yearly grant of over £1,000 which the University makes for the purposes of such a School, the explanations in a further interview in *The Times* of April 8 and the letter from the Regius Professor of Medicine to *The Times* of April 9 were most opportune. The error appears to have sprung from a mistaken idea in the minds of some people as to the purpose which the Oxford Medical School is designed to fulfil. Its object is to provide instruction in the theoretical portions of medical study, i.e. "in the science of medicine as distinguished from its practice," after receiving which all that remains for the student to do is to go to a hospital and gain practical experience of medical and surgical work. For this object the Oxford Medical School is admirably adapted,

and the arrangement by which most medical students read for Honours in Physiology before passing to the technical study of medicine gives them a knowledge of scientific method which the medical student elsewhere has little chance of obtaining. The School is not large, numbering about a hundred; and its relatively small size is of great advantage, since it renders possible that personal supervision so necessary for successful teaching, without which its high standard could not be maintained.

Hospital work the University does not attempt to provide for, and very rightly, since this could not be done without a large hospital which would attract numerous patients by the reputation of its staff, and this could only be maintained at a very heavy cost. After his University course, therefore, the student passes on usually to one of the London Hospitals, and the results of this course the Hospitals recognize by the number of Scholarships offered to students of both Oxford and Cambridge who have completed their academic study of medicine and are ready to go straight into the wards.

The Oxford Medical School, instead of being nascent or non-existent, is thus in a very flourishing condition; it still needs development in some directions, and funds will be required to keep the various departments up-to-date; it is to be hoped, therefore, that if Mr. Rhodes's executors ever have an opportunity of devoting money to such a purpose, they will seriously consider the claims of this institution, which has shown the excellent use it can make of all opportunities which may be given it.

Professor Ray Lankester's letter to *The Times* of April 15 contains some surprising inaccuracies concerning the Science teaching of the University which are difficult to understand coming from one who should know so much better the true condition of things. The statement that our "College residences, lecture-rooms, and laboratories are open to the undergraduate student for a nominal twenty-four or actual twenty-one weeks" is, as the President of Corpus pointed out in his letter to *The Times* of April 24, merely a misstatement of facts. All laboratories begin actual work on the Monday of the first week of Term, and continue till the end of the eighth week, and lectures are given for the same period. As to the contention that the Terms should be lengthened to occupy thirty-nine weeks in the year, it is true that for laboratory work the present Terms making up twenty-four weeks are somewhat short, but Professor Ray Lankester omits to mention that almost all the laboratories remain open throughout the year with the exception of the month of August, a few days at Christmas and Easter, and the short periods required for cleaning, and that any undergraduate who wishes to remain to work in them is encouraged to do so. This opportunity is frequently made use of, and there are probably few Universities where a student can continue his laboratory work so long as in Oxford, for in many the custom is to close the laboratories entirely during Vacation. Thus, although the arrangements for Science are hardly ideal, being regulated by the requirements of other subjects and the funds of the University, no man reading for a Science School in Oxford need suffer the disadvantages which Professor Ray Lankester describes. If he chooses to stay up, he will find the laboratories and the Radcliffe Library open.

The Moderators this year, unlike their unhappy predecessors in 1901, were able to finish their work with nearly a week of the Vacation in hand. Of course the feature of the year is the first appearance of a Fourth Class; in this twenty-six gentlemen found themselves placed, while the number of those who only "satisfied the Moderators" sank to fourteen. For this year, at all events, the change of system seems not to have been very decisive; the First Class has

forty-five in it, which is just about the number we expect; the Second Class, with seventy-four, shows a drop of about fifteen from the average of recent years, while the Third Class, with seventy-seven, shows an increase in about the same proportion. No doubt it was wisest to introduce change gradually; but it is to be hoped in future years that the overgrown Second Class may be still further reduced. The feature of the year, so far as Colleges are concerned, is the success of Balliol, which was easily ahead with nine Firsts: New College and Trinity were bracketed second with five each. Sixteen Colleges and one Hall were represented in the First Class, all but four with two or more candidates.

Inasmuch as we were badly beaten in the Boat Race, and also suffered a severe defeat in the Racquets, not even our victories at Queen's Club and at Sandwich, satisfactory as they both were, can entitle us to claim more than "honours easy" on the athletic events of the Vacation. The Boat Race was a great disappointment, for even though the later stages of practice had made it evident that a victory for Oxford was hardly to be expected, one had hoped for something more of a struggle and less of a procession. With all due respect to those in authority, and without wishing in the least to decry the very fine crew which represented Cambridge, we believe that "the man on the bank" is not far wrong in pitching on the boat as a considerable factor in our defeat, and we venture to express a hope that we have seen the last of matching Noah's Ark against a torpedo-boat destroyer.

If the margin by which our victory at Sandwich was obtained was not quite as great as that by which the Oxford team of 1900 won their sensational victory, still 47 holes up on 288 represents a very substantial difference, and is at the same time not a bit too much. It is true that the match was played under most unpleasant conditions, but it is rather feeble of the *Cambridge Review* to plead that the hurricane spoilt any chances they had. Golf is not merely a fine weather game, and, for the matter of that, unfavourable conditions are as a rule supposed to favour the weaker side, and we venture to think that to have triumphed over the difficulties of the gale if anything increases the credit due to Mr. Falk and his team. Mr. Bramston and Mr. Beveridge were the chief contributors to the score, and the former's play in the morning was very fine golf indeed: he seemed to rise superior to difficulties with which his opponent was quite unable to grapple, and it was not merely in skill, but in experience and knowledge of the game, that he was far ahead of the other players. May we offer him our hearty congratulations on being selected to play for England in the International match at Hoylake, and wish him success in the Championship this week?

We congratulate "Six Oxford Tutors" on the publication of *Contentio Veritatis*, and on the success which their work has already begun to enjoy. Some three months ago the *Athenaeum*, in announcing the immediate appearance of this collection of essays, made an allusion in which an analogy was suggested between *Contentio Veritatis* and earlier composite volumes of Oxford Theology. The comparison is, we believe, deprecated by the joint-authors of the present work, but it is inevitable; and those who remember the real service done to religious thought by the two predecessors of *Contentio Veritatis*, and recognize the present urgency of constructive theological work, will be grateful for the courage which has inspired the "Six Tutors" to brave embarrassing analogies. The general reader will be curious to discover whether it is possible to extract a "least common multiple"

of these theological factors. He knows that there are liberal theologians, and he would be glad to discover also a liberal theology.

If the programme of the National Union of Teachers is carried out (and that vigorous body has a knack of getting what it wants), many secondary teachers will have more reason than ever to envy the lot of teachers in the Primary Schools. The National Union of Teachers demands that the minimum salary for assistant masters in the country should be £80, rising automatically in nine years to £150; in London the minimum is to be £95, rising in fourteen years to £200. Of course these amounts are low compared to the scale of payment in some schools; but then they represent a minimum for a whole class. What is the minimum wage for University graduates, and what machinery have they for securing automatic rises?

A correspondent writes:—

"The question of security of tenure for assistant masters is an even more burning one at present than that of salaries. It has been forced to the front by the recent dismissals at Merchant Taylors' School. We believe the following facts as to these are undisputed: three masters last December received notices of dismissal, to take effect at the end of March; the first, who had been at the school twenty-three years, received a year's salary; the second, with twenty-five years' service, received the same, but only after protest; the third, after twelve years' service, received nothing. No doubt there may be excellent reasons for these gentlemen leaving: perhaps it is impossible for the Merchant Taylors' Company to treat them more liberally. But the point which is urged strongly by the Assistant Masters' Association is that, as things are at present, there is no guarantee against the arbitrary will of a head master or of a governing body, and that 'while this is so, it is idle to expect men of education and capacity to enter the teaching profession in numbers sufficient to supply the national requirements.' Any one who knows anything of public school work, knows how much must be left to the discretion of a head master; but surely some system can be devised which, while leaving his legitimate authority unimpaired, gives at least the security of public inquiry in cases of apparently arbitrary dismissal. Considering how many of our graduates are, or intend to be, teachers, the question cannot be looked upon as one of merely speculative interest. It is practical in the highest degree."

We cull the following gem from the columns of a local paper. After venturing on the surprising statement that "the Colleges do not consider appearances from without"—not so much, perhaps, as the designers of the City Buildings or the new shops at Carfax—our contemporary proceeds:—

It is well within the bounds of street improvement to have this broad open thoroughfare of St. Giles' laid out with floral parterres, seats put down, and a band-stand put up, and a continental-like boulevard provided in Oxford for a very small outlay. It is not hyperbolic to say that the eyes of the world are turned upon Oxford, and visitors will be drawn to it more than ever from the most distant parts of the earth. There is an immediate obligation upon the local authority to make the best of the City. A little judicious expenditure in beautifying available spots will enhance the City in the eyes of strangers.

Perhaps we should be enhanced in the eyes (a pleasing phrase) of the visitors who come for the Bodleian Tercentenary if we had floral parterres and seats and a band-stand in the Radcliffe Square. Stuff such as we have quoted might otherwise be merely laughable; but unfortunately those who write it or cause it to be written are often in a position to perpetrate the vulgar disfigurements which they suggest.

A correspondence of some interest has been going on in the *Field* during the Vacation as to the relative importance attached to the various athletic contests between Oxford and Cambridge, in other words, which "Blue" is most keenly sought. Rather different views have been expressed, one writer maintaining stoutly that after all the "Blue" *par excellence* is the rowing "Blue," and that the cricket "Blue" is the only other one which can be mentioned in the same connexion with it, and then more or less by courtesy, while the other declares with equal conviction that nowadays the Rugby football "Blue" is the "Blue" best worth winning, and which represents a higher athletic standard than any of the others. But when this writer goes on to say that nobody rows now unless he is not good enough to play football, we think he is going a good deal too far. There is much to be said for his contention that the Oxford Rugby Fifteen stands higher in comparison with other first-class clubs than either the Cricket or Association teams: it is the exception for the Varsity to beat a really first-class cricketing county, and of late years the Association Eleven's record, even against amateur teams only, has been nothing like as good as the Rugby Fifteen's. But even so, we should except rowing from the comparison—not even the Rugby Teams of the last two years can claim to have taken the same comparative place as that held by last year's Oxford crew or this year's Cambridge eight. We should imagine that to nine persons out of ten a "Blue" is primarily a rowing "Blue," and that the cricket "Blue" still ranks next. This view is certainly supported by reference to those invaluable authorities on University matters, the works of Quidas and her fellows, but we wish we could arrive at a *plebiscite* of undergraduate opinion on the subject. The school a man was at, still more his College, would probably influence his vote very much; one would, for instance, hardly expect to find an Oriel man voting for the River in preference to Association, but it would be interesting to see how the vote would go at a College which does well all round, and is not specially identified with any one branch of athletics.

The Lacrosse match to be played here to-day (Wednesday) will be the first exhibition of the Canadian national game ever given in Oxford. The Toronto team, which is to meet a picked English twelve, has met with unbroken success in its present tour in this country, and has proved to the large crowds which have everywhere welcomed it that there is no swifter, prettier, or more exciting game than lacrosse. On Saturday the Torontonians played the Duke of Argyll's team at the Lord's ground, in the presence of the King and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince of Wales doubtless remembered the splendid lacrosse match which he saw on his visit to Canada, and took the first opportunity of witnessing another. At the banquet given in the evening in honour of the Canadians, several distinguished speakers expressed the opinion that lacrosse should win a prominent place among English winter games, and should be taken up by the public schools. Of the Universities, Cambridge has already started to play the game. Perhaps the match to-day will awaken enough interest in lacrosse among University men to bring about the organization of a club here.

We have been hearing much of late of what South Africa, through Mr. Rhodes, is doing for Oxford, so that it is not inappropriate to be reminded that Oxford might well do something for South Africa. We spoke more than once last Term of the proposal to establish a Professorship of History at the South African College, and we should now like to draw the attention of our readers to a very interesting article on the subject in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. In this article, Professor H. E. S. Freemantle,

another Oriel man in South Africa by the way, puts with considerable force the arguments in favour of this project, and gives an interesting account of the history and present position of University education in South Africa. It is not a little noteworthy that even the war has not checked the progress of the University of the Cape, of which the South African College is a very important member; have not the Boer prisoners of war at St. Helena and Bermuda been wiling away the tedium of their captivity by going in for the examinations of the Cape University? Professor Freemantle's article is one which will repay perusal, and, many as are the calls upon us at the present time, it is to be hoped that the scheme will not be allowed to fall through for want of adequate financial support. It is satisfactory to learn that most of the principal commercial firms in South Africa have realized the importance of the proposal, and are supporting it warmly, while, as we mentioned last Term, it has the support here of many leading figures in both the educational and political worlds. Subscriptions should be sent to the Standard Bank, 10 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

Good news for Deans! A letter in Monday's *Times* assures us that "there is no central fund from which grants in aid for rockets or bonfire material can be made." This is something, after all.

The recent election of Mr. Ball to a Fellowship at St. John's will have come almost as a surprise to many: it is so usual to unite the "Fellow" and the "Tutor" in one person, that it is hard to realize that Mr. Ball has been serving his College so long without being actually a member of its governing body. We congratulate him heartily on this long-deferred restitution to full College position. Rumour seems divided whether St. John's is going to change its policy, and become as other Colleges in this matter, or whether a special exception has been made in Mr. Ball's case. Whatever be the truth, the immediate result is one on which the College is to be congratulated.

The ninth Robert Boyle Lecture will be delivered this Term by Professor Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, on the subject of "The Rise of the Experimental Method in Oxford." At present the date is fixed for May 14, in Balliol Hall, but as this clashes with the Royal Society's *Conversazione*, it is hoped that some alteration will be possible. The last lecture, on "Magnetism in Growth," by Professor Silvanus Thompson, has just been published by the Press.

Oxford men and women will, we are sure, be glad to know that the new volumes intended to complete and bring up to date *The Encyclopædia Britannica* are now in the press, and that their issue at approximately monthly intervals may shortly be expected. These new volumes, which will number eleven in all, will be issued jointly by Messrs. A. & C. Black (the original publishers) and by *The Times*, and the new series, which will cover ground practically as extensive as that covered by the familiar ninth edition, will be edited by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, President Hadley of Yale University, and Mr. Hugh Chisholm. The list of contributors to the different subjects is a long and imposing one, including the names of those Englishmen, as might be expected, who have won the right to speak and write on behalf of their respective departments, and it equally naturally includes the names of distinguished Americans and foreigners similarly qualified. Oxford men, as a glance at the list shows, play no mean figure in this list, and if the contents of the eleven volumes are equal to the promise contained in this list, the new *Encyclopædia*

will clearly be something to read and possess. We do not propose at this stage to anticipate the verdict of our reviewer, but we may be permitted sincerely to hope that an undertaking which rightly aims at a high scientific standard of knowledge and literary finish will be introduced to the reading world with a minimum of the flourish of trumpets on behalf of its promoters. It is unnecessary to dwell on this aspect of the matter, for no one will welcome more cordially than ourselves the volumes of an *Encyclopædia* which we have every reason to expect will represent the best that is known and thought by the distinguished contributors to the new *Encyclopædia Britannica*, names which in themselves are surely the best and most effective of all forms of advertisement.

We have much pleasure in announcing that that most deserving institution, the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund, will hold a meeting in Oxford on Wednesday next, at 3.30 p.m. The Warden and Fellows of New College have kindly given permission for the meeting to be held in that College, and Professor Margoliouth will take the chair. Miss Maitland, of Somerville, and Mr. Ball, of St. John's, will be among the speakers, and they will have the assistance of the Rev. Arthur Ellerton, of the Merchant Taylors' School Mission at Shacklewell, London. We are glad to see from the recently published Report of the Fund for 1901 that the movement is "on the whole in a healthy condition, and has taken solid root"; but, at the same time, its efforts are "painfully restricted" owing to the limitation of its funds. That the Fund is doing excellent work, and that those whom it enables to get away from hot and crowded streets and work-rooms derive immense enjoyment from their sojourn in the country or by the sea, it is hardly necessary to mention, and we wish the Fund and its meeting all possible success. We notice that this is one of those cases in which the sooner one gives the better, for it is very important for the Committee to know early in the summer how much money they will have at their disposal, so that they may make their arrangements in good time.

We are glad to call attention to new facilities in Paris for Englishmen wishing to acquire a sound knowledge of French for teaching purposes. The Franco-English Guild (6 Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris), by desire of the Comité de Patronage des Étudiants Étrangers at the Sorbonne, has recently established a new section for English-speaking men students. The direction of studies is in the hands of M. Léopold Sudre, docteur ès-lettres, and courses of lectures will be given in which special attention will be given to modern French language and pronunciation.

The Franco-English Guild makes the position of an English student of French in Paris a very easy one. The Guild faces the Sorbonne and the École des Hautes Études, and is within two minutes' walk of the Collège de France. Besides lecture-rooms, it has a reading-room and library with books of reference, French reviews, &c., and a conversation-room for the meeting of English and French members of the Guild. The fact that it is under the patronage, among others, of such distinguished scholars as M. Croiset, M. Gaston Paris, and M. Paul Meyer, is a guarantee that it is an institution for serious study: the courses are arranged to give students a good practical knowledge of French, and to help them to understand the French genius, by the study of French history and literature and of contemporary French life. The Guild holds an annual examination in June, and gives a *Certificat d'Études Françaises* to students found capable of teaching French in English-speaking countries.

We have been asked to call attention to the fact that a very interesting lecture is to be given in Oriel Hall on Tuesday

evening next by Bishop Hamilton-Baynes, formerly Bishop of Natal. One way and another, we have heard a great deal about "the Garden Colony" in the last few years, so that none of us are ever likely to ask again, "Who is Durban?" and a lecture on Natal and its history, illustrated by lime-light views, some of them taken during the present war, ought to prove attractive. It is also appropriate that Oriel should be the scene of the lecture. The Vice-Chancellor will be in the chair, and the meeting will begin at 8.30 p.m.

Last Term we referred to Mr. Hadow's lectures on the "History of Opera" at the Royal Institution in London: we are glad to see that he is willing to lecture in Oxford also, on other subjects than those prescribed for "the Schools." Next Friday (May 2) he has kindly consented to speak on "British National Songs" for the Teachers' Guild. In these days every one is—or professes to be—patriotic; but it must be confessed that English patriotism has been rather dumb in the past—so far at any rate as music is concerned: the Scotch and the Irish have been much more fortunate, or more gifted. No one is better fitted than Mr. Hadow to help our teachers to roll away this national reproach, to tell us what musical treasures we have as a nation, and how they can be made familiar to children. And whatever he says will be as delightful to listen to as it will be practical for use. The lecture is at 8.15 p.m. in the Girls' High School, and non-members are admitted on payment of 6d.

We are asked to state that the Palmerston Dinner will be held on Saturday, May 24. Sir Robert Reid, K.C., M.P., and Mr. W. Jones, M.P., will be the chief speakers.

Messrs. Acott and Harris announce only two concerts for the coming Term—the Public Classical Concert (the Joachim Quartet) this afternoon, and a recital on May 27 by Mr. J. Campbell McInnes and Mr. C. A. Lidgely, with Miss Maud Powell. The Balliol concerts will be resumed as usual next Sunday at 9.15 p.m., when the programme will include string quartets played by Miss Gwynne Kimpson, Miss Dorothy Bridson, Miss Frances Marshall, and Miss May Mukle.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—Sunday, May 4, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. H. L. Thompson, Christ Church, at St. Mary's.

DEGREE DAYS.

Easter Term.

Thursday, May 1. Friday, May 16.

Trinity Term.

Saturday, May 17. Wednesday, June 25.
Thursday, June 19. Saturday, July 5.

University Acts.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Hebdomadal Council held on Monday, April 28, it was ordered that the Eucænia of 1903 be held on Wednesday, June 24, in that year.

At the same meeting it was ordered that the days for reckoning the commencement of Full Term, under the provisions of Stat. Tit. VI. Sect. 1. F. § 9. cl. 6, be fixed as follows:—Easter Term, 1903, Sunday, April 26. Michaelmas Term, 1903, Sunday, October 18. Hilary Term, 1904, Sunday, January 24.

University and College Notices.

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., gives notice of lectures as follows:—on Tuesday, May 20, "The pupils of Costa and Francia"; on Wednesday, May 21, "Panetti, Mazzolino, and Dosso Dossi"; on Thursday, May 22, "Garofalo." The lectures will be given in the Professor's room at the University Galleries, at 3.45 p.m. each day.

HERTFORD SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—The Examiners for the Hertford Scholarship for 1902 give notice that the Examination will be held on Thursday, May 29, and the two following days, at the Examination Schools. The papers will be set at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on each day.

ELECTION OF BAMPTON LECTURER.—At a meeting of the Electors held on Tuesday, April 29, W. H. Hutton, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, was elected Lecturer for the year 1903. Subject: "The Influence of Christianity upon National Character, illustrated by the Lives and Legends of English Saints."

ELLERTON ESSAY PRIZE, 1902.—The Prize has been awarded to W. R. Williamson, B.A., Trinity College. The Essay of G. F. Carter, M.A., Brasenose College, is deserving of favourable mention. The subject of the Essay for 1903 is "The Influence of Greek Philosophy on the formulation of Christian Theology in the Fourth Century."

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—The Vice-Chancellor has received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary to the Council of the British School at Athens:—

2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
April 26, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you of the following Resolutions of the Committee of the British School at Athens, passed at a meeting on April 24:—

(1) "That a Studentship of £50 be offered to the University of Oxford; and that the Vice-Chancellor be informed that another sum of £50 may be made available, under special conditions, on his recommendation, either in augmentation of this Studentship or for a second Studentship."

(2) "That the Secretary be instructed to convey to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University the opinion of the Committee that, if possible, the appointment to the Studentship or Studentships offered by the School should be made in June."

The Studentship (or Studentships) referred to are tenable during the forthcoming Session 1902-3.

The ordinary conditions attached to a Studentship are those set out in the enclosed "Rules and Regulations," applicable to students generally, whether subsidized or not. The principal conditions are (a) residence for at least three months in Greek lands; (b) the pursuance of some definite course of study or research in a department of Hellenic studies.

The "special conditions" to be attached to an augmented Studentship under Resolution (1) would be matter of arrangement. But I was directed to mention a preliminary residence of two or three months in Germany (for the study both of the language and of antiquities in the Museums) as a special condition which the Committee might wish to attach to the extra grant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM LORING,
Hon. Sec.

The Vice-Chancellor,
University of Oxford.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—There will be an election to One Senior Scholarship on June 24, 1902. An examination will be held, commencing on Tuesday, June 10, at 10 a.m., which

may be in any subject recognized in the Honour Schools of the University.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

May 27.—Pembroke College.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

IV. LAW.

June 10.—Merton College.

V. HISTORY.

June 3.—Christ Church.

VI. SANSCRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

VII. MUSIC.

May 14.—Keble College.

LADY MARGARET HALL.—Scholarships have been awarded as follows (the names are in order of merit):—The Mary Talbot Scholarship of £40 a year for three years to Henrietta Haynes (Modern History), Miss Clarke's, Warrington Crescent; a Scholarship of £50 to Ethel Harvey (Classics), High School, Manchester; one of £30 to E. Constance Wordsworth (Classics), High School, Bedford; and one of £21 to Ellen C. S. Calmon (English Literature), High School, Clifton.

Commended: Violet A. Gould (Latin and French), High School, Baker Street; and Dorothy H. C. Saunders (Modern History), High School, Plymouth.

The Scholarships offered for competition in March, 1903, are:—A Scholarship of £60 a year for three years, one of £50, one of £30, and the "Old Students' Scholarship" of £30.

ST. HUGH'S HALL.—The Clara Mordan Scholarship of £40 a year for three years has been awarded to Zoe Eppstein (Mathematics), High School, Clapton, and a Hall Scholarship of £25 to Margaret J. Tew (Modern History), High School, Winchester.

Commended: Bertha Hedley (Physics), St. Elphin's School, Warrington, and High School, Winchester.

One Hall Scholarship of £25 a year is offered for competition in March, 1903, and Exhibitions of smaller value may be awarded.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—The Lectures and Classes in Classics, Modern Languages, and English Language and Literature will be held this Term in the Lecture Rooms, Clarendon Building, Broad Street. Ladies wishing for information as to these Lectures, and as to the conditions on which Lectures given in the University are open to Women Students, are requested to apply to the Secretary at the Office any day between 12.30 and 1 p.m. Office of the Association, Clarendon Building, Broad Street.

N.B.—All Association Lectures will for the future be given in the new Lecture Rooms, Clarendon Building, Broad Street.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, April 30.

Evening—"Give ear, O ye heavens." Armes.Thursday, May 1. *St. Philip and St. James.**Morning*—"Come, ye blessed of my Father." Bamby.*Evening*—"How beautiful are the feet" (Duett). Handel.

Friday, May 2. Service without Organ.

Evening—"Adoramus Te, Christe." Palestrina.

Saturday, May 3.

Morning—"Jesu, Word of God Incarnate." Gonod.*Evening*—"Christ became obedient." J. F. Bridge.Sunday, May 4. *Fifth Sunday after Easter.**Evening*—"He will swallow up death in victory." S. S. Wesley.

TWO IDEALS.

(Fellow and Commoner of Oriel.)

TO OXFORD.

FAR off thy dreaming spires dim
I watched from that beloved hill-side
He used to roam, and thought of him,
Thy Poet critic, who defied

The dull barbarian host so long—
Brave blunders in a troublous age—
And bade them hear the eternal song
And claim their glorious heritage

Of noble utterance, ordered thought,
The fruit of insight trained and clear,
The palace vast of knowledge, wrought
By patient builders year by year.

Then far my dreaming thought took flight,
And, where the mountain warders keep
The silence of a specular height,
I saw another laid to sleep:

Thy son, brave heart and open hand,
A mind unshadowed as that sky,
Who greatly for his country planned,
Yet not with an unclouded eye.

Thy discipline of strength and will,
Thy fellowship of hand and heart
He saw, but from the thoughts that fill
The scholar's mind he dwelt apart,

Nor counted knowledge as an end
To seek, esteeming nought beside,
But as an instrument to bend
The world, and make an Empire wide.

Both loved thee: love has many ways—
Strong deeds, the Poet's song divine;
Cherish thy Poet, nor dispraise
His name, whose heart was wholly thine.

IN MEMORIAM.

CECIL JOHN RHODES.

THE death of Mr. Rhodes, and his benefactions to Oxford and Oriel, have taxed the imaginative faculty of the Press to the utmost. It was felt that an explanation of his strong loyalty was needed, and it was sought, not unnaturally, in

reminiscences of his residence as an undergraduate. There is no need to review the slender stock of anecdotes which has gained currency, or to criticize their accuracy. The point which has escaped notice is this. Here is a man for whom the studies of the place meant nothing. He had no sympathy with the literary tradition, or the scholarship, or the science of Oxford. He cared nothing for the characteristic amusements of undergraduate life or the distinctions they confer. He had that kind of detachment which is natural in a man who has seen something of the world, and whose horizon is not limited by the routine of school. His residence was not continuous. He was here for Michaelmas Term in 1873, for Easter and Michaelmas Terms in 1876, for Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas Terms in 1877, for Lent and Easter Terms in 1878, for Michaelmas Term in 1881, and he never lived in College. As a result he formed no lasting ties of friendship, and no very wide circle of acquaintances. And this is the man to whom we owe an unqualified and very practical eulogy of the College system.

Our recollections of him at Oriel are based on his visits in recent years. He brought with him a great simplicity. He disliked formality, elaboration, and needless expense. His knowledge was curiously limited in some directions; he had little of the small talk of ordinary life, of which, naturally, he had seen very little. But when he talked on subjects with which he was familiar, and in which he was interested—the political future of South Africa, the treatment of native races, problems of temperance and education, currency questions—then you forgot his simplicity in his sincerity. He made no secret of his plans and his hopes, of the difficulties to be faced, of the uncertainty of the issue, and he spoke with a frankness which must often have misled political opponents. No one who was present will forget the audacious modesty of his *apologia* at a College Gaudy in 1899. "In the greater number of professions, as in law and medicine, men who adopt them are guided by precedents and by rules; in the profession which I have adopted, that of making additions to Her Majesty's Empire, I had no precedents and no rules to follow. Can you be surprised if I sometimes make mistakes?" Yet a writer in the *St. James's Gazette* has well shown that the parallel between his career and that of another Oriel man, Raleigh, was closer than he knew. We may find the germ of an oft-quoted phrase in his Will, in a remark he made during his last visit, "I always like coming here, you never bother me about investments."

Of his benefaction to the College, the only part which concerns the public, over and above the graceful tribute to the simplicity of our living and our unworlship, is that which provides for an extension of the College buildings, and of this it is too early to say anything. It is, perhaps, characteristic (1) that he saw clearly that in the inevitable competition between Colleges something will turn on material resources; (2) that he thought it better to strengthen the position of the staff than to found fresh scholarships; (3) that he had no great sympathy with research or post-graduate study; (4) that he felt great pride in the actual fabric, indeed he contemplated building a facsimile at the Cape, but the plans were destroyed in a fire.

L. R. P.

MR. RHODES'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

MR. RHODES'S munificent gift to Oriel is discussed elsewhere. The terms of the whole Will are a touching testimony to the value of the College system, and this particular section of it is admirable as setting an example in re-endowment which we trust will be often followed. We are here concerned mainly with the Scholarships. The idea is a fine

one, of strengthening the ties between English-speaking peoples, and between England and Germany, through a common University education. Will these Scholarships realize it? and will they do anything more? When the scheme is in full working order there will be from 150 to 200 Rhodesian Scholars resident in Oxford as members of different Colleges, men drawn from the Colonies, the United States, and Germany, and spending three years here. Mr. Rhodes, like Plato applying numbers to his Ideal State, has laid down the exact proportions in which character, intellect, and physique are to have their weight in the selection of Scholars. But happily there are no hard and fast rules, and there is no limit of age. It is to be hoped that the various bodies, who under the Trustees administer this vast fund, will not bind themselves by too literal an adherence to the sacred numbers, but fulfil the spirit of the Trust by sending here the best men they can find. The Scholars, we imagine, will be of at least two kinds: (1) there will be those of ordinary undergraduate age, who will take the regular Degree course here in one school or another; and (2) there will be graduates of American, Colonial, and German Universities who will come here for special study—Latin, Greek, English, Law, History, Theology, Moral Philosophy, or some branch of Natural Science.

With regard to the former class we have heard the fear expressed that we shall be swamped by professional athletes. We have no such fear. We trust that the Colonies and America will not send us their weediest sons, but we believe that they will send us men who are prepared to take Oxford seriously, not in one field alone, but all round. It may well happen that some of them will find our time-worn Responsions wicket too narrow for them. The Scholar of the far West and South will not always be familiar with the prize puzzles treasured in *Parvatio*; if that be so, we trust that the puzzles will go, and the students will come in. So may the day for the reform of Smalls be hastened. As to the other class of students, some will probably take advantage of the "research" degrees of B.Litt. and B.Sc., while others will pursue their special studies in the Lecture-rooms and the Museum, and not least in the Bodleian and Ashmolean, without taking a degree. It is quite true that Mr. Rhodes's bequest does not directly help Oxford to meet the needs of these new scholars: their contribution to the University Chest does not answer to the demand they make upon it. We regret that, like so many Founders, Mr. Rhodes put so large a proportion of his money into Scholarships, and so little into teaching. Though we do not overlook his noble gift to Oriel, it is clear that Mr. Rhodes did not realize the needs of the University. But if his foundation takes the development we anticipate, if a fair part of his Scholars come as advanced or special students, we believe that the stimulus given to higher studies in Oxford will give new life to the University, and so encourage other benefactors to endow it. Archaeology, the English School, Modern Languages—these are some of the subjects, to name but a few, which we hope may receive a new impetus. We do not ignore the main purpose of Mr. Rhodes's will, the promotion of the best spirit of the English race, but it is no disparagement to him if we venture to prophesy that "he builded greater than he knew," and that from his bequest will come indirectly an enlargement of the aims and the work of Oxford. We are not without hope that in the end the Trustees may find themselves in possession of a remainder of money, which they may devote to the endowment of the University, and so to the direct benefit of Mr. Rhodes's Scholars. We trust that in any case the University and Colleges will deal with the endowment, so far as they are concerned with it, in a wise and liberal spirit, and welcome the new Scholars to the fullest privileges of the Oxford life.

THE BOAT RACE, 1902.

From the Oxford point of view, there can be no doubt that the Boat Race of 1902 was a miserable failure. Every one, of course, admits that Cambridge had an unusually good crew, but even this fact will not account altogether for our defeat. We started at a disadvantage as compared with Cambridge, in that we had to make our new oarsmen while theirs were already made. After about six weeks' practice, however, things began to look somewhat brighter, and it was not until the last week of training that we gave up all hopes of victory. There has been a great deal said about the folly of experimenting with short boats by many of the papers, and there can be no doubt that we were unfortunate in our choice of boats this year. The new Brocas Boat, owing to some mistake on the part of the builders, was not laid down upon the lines which Dr. Warre had designed, and was without doubt very slow indeed. The actual boat, however, in which the races of this year and last year were rowed, seems to have come in for the heaviest share of abuse. She had two faults: first, that she was too small, having been built for a much lighter crew, and, secondly, that she was old and rather knocked about, and these two things would be quite enough to account for any disappointment she may have caused.

About the race itself there is very little to tell. It was a beautiful day, with no wind to speak of and a very fair tide: Cambridge won the toss, and chose the Surrey station, which, however, did not give them any material advantage. When Colonel Willan, who officiated as starter, fired his pistol, Oxford, rowing about one stroke a minute slower than Cambridge, took a lead of a foot or two in the first few strokes, but rapidly lost it again. By the end of the Fulham Gardens wall Cambridge had half a length lead, which they increased until they were almost clear at the Crabtree. This lead increased steadily over the rest of the course, being about two lengths at Hammersmith Bridge, three lengths at Chiswick, four lengths at Barnes, and five lengths at the finish. The winners seemed to be rowing quite easily, and were not much done up at the finish. They owed their victory to the splendid leg-drive which they all had, and to their watermanship, which enabled them to secure quickness at the two ends of the stroke. Oxford had a fairly good swing, but the leg-drive was very moderate, and the whole crew gave the impression of slowness and want of life. The time also was sometimes rather erratic, and it was only very occasionally that anything above thirty-six strokes to the minute was reached. This inability to sustain a racing stroke was held by many good judges to have been the immediate cause of our defeat, as the winners on the average rowed two strokes a minute faster all over the course, even when they had established a commanding lead.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

After the Trial Eights had been rowed at both Universities, neither side seemed to have much advantage over the other in material. As the practice for the Boat Race proceeded, and both crews reached the Lower Thames, it was soon evident that Cambridge had a slight advantage. This advantage was increased by the reconstruction of the crew at Bourne End, 3 and 7 changing places. Oxford at this stage of practice were heavy and ponderous.

Soon after the arrival of the crews at Putney the odds of 3 to 1 were betted on Cambridge, which, though at the time they seemed scarcely to represent the merits of the two crews, were ultimately justified by the result of the race.

Oxford were now coming on considerably, and seemed capable of turning into a fast crew. Ten days before the

race they covered the full distance from Putney to Mortlake in 19 min. 12 sec., a fast time even under favourable conditions such as they had.

Cambridge, whose work, especially leg-work, was a good deal superior to Oxford, now began to improve rapidly in quickness and uniformity. Up to the Tuesday before the race it seemed quite possible that Oxford might acquit themselves very creditably, but from then to the race they showed a lack of the qualities which go to characterize a crew that is training on fast for a race, such as quickness at both ends of the stroke, uniformity of the bodies, hard driving with the legs, and a capacity for rowing a fast stroke.

Little need be said of the race, Cambridge soon assumed the lead, and, rowing two strokes faster all the way, won easily in good time. Though the *Brocas* boat appeared not to suit this year's crew, it must not be too much blamed for their lack of speed. It was unfortunate that the new swivel rowlocks were not given a fairer test, and so put an end to the controversy of whether swivels are suitable for eight-oared rowing.

O.U.A.F.C. IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

WHEN the Oxford team went its first continental tour in 1899 it did so at the invitation of the Vienna and Prag Clubs. This year the invitation came from Budapest, and arrangements having been made to play three matches at Budapest and two at Prag, the team left London on March 20, and travelling via Hook of Holland and Leipzig, reached Budapest on the evening of March 22. Space forbids us to give a detailed account of our stay in this beautiful city, but no words could adequately express the splendid time we had there.

On March 23 we played our first match *v.* the Muegyetemi Football Club, and won easily by 16 goals to love. Before the match we were entertained to luncheon by His Highness the Archduke Francis Joseph on the Island of St. Margaret, beautifully situated on the Danube. In the evening Count Géza Andrássy entertained us to dinner at the Hungaria Hotel and boxes at the theatre.

On March 24 visits were paid to the Lord Mayor, the Rectors of the Polytechnic University, and the Hungarian University, also to the athletic ground of the Hungarian University, where we were entertained to lunch, and to an exhibition of various athletics. In the afternoon we visited the new palace of the king, a magnificent building on a high rock looking out across the Danube, and also were shown over the High School by Dr. Deminsky; this is the only school in Hungary which corresponds with our English public schools, and is run on similar lines. In the evening a special performance of *Troilus and Cressida* was given for our benefit at the National Theatre, and although in Hungarian was duly appreciated. After the theatre we were entertained to supper at the Gentry Casino, one of the leading clubs. The next day consisted of visits to the new Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Justice; we were entertained to a lunch by the Magyar Athletic Club, whom we then played and beat 11-0. In the evening we were entertained to a dinner at the Parc Club by Herr von Szemeré, and afterwards to supper in the same place by Count Andrássy.

Next day, March 26, we visited the National Museum and the Museum of Hungarian Art, and in the afternoon were driven round the principal streets, parks, &c. In the evening we were entertained at the opera, where *Tristan and Isolde* was performed.

On March 27 we played the Torna Club, and beat them by 16 goals to love. All the matches were played on the ground of the Magyar Athletic Club, which is equal to Queen's Club

both in its Pavilion and turf. In the evening a farewell banquet was given to us in the Hungaria Hotel, where speeches were made by the British Consul and several other prominent people, Wilkinson as usual replying for us.

Next day, after a most hearty send off, we left for Prag, where we arrived early next morning. In the afternoon we visited the ground of the Deutscher Club, whose guests we were, and found it to be of much harder turf than the Budapest one. In the evening we were welcomed at a "Commerz" in the Deutsches Haus, which consists of speech-making and drinking very good beer.

On March 30 we played the Karlsruhe Club, the crack team of Southern Germany, and beat them 3 goals to one. The game was played in a perfect blizzard of snow and sand, so good play was out of the question. In the evening another "Commerz" at the Deutsches Haus.

On March 31 we played the Deutscher Club and beat them 4-1, the weather again was very bad, but our team played below form. In the evening a banquet was given in our honour, which was a great success, and thus brought a most successful tour to a close. Next day we left for England, and arrived there on April 3.

We cannot close this short account without a few words of thanks to our hosts at Budapest and Prag. Their hospitality and kindness knew no bounds, and the sportsmanlike way in which they took their somewhat severe beatings only testified to their real love of sport. The football at Budapest was not of a very high standard, though they are tremendously keen, but at Prag they are decidedly promising, and in a year or two ought to be good.

Our team played well as a rule, and the combination of Ryder, Comber, and Morgan-Owen was, as a rule, too good for our opponents. Comber was in splendid shooting form, and scored 22 goals out of 50, and Wild and Johnson were the best of the defence.

The team that went on tour was:—

G. E. Wilkinson (University), H. J. Wyld (Magdalen), C. H. Wild (Oriel), C. F. E. Ryder (Magdalen), H. Morgan-Owen (Hertford), R. S. Darling (Oriel), F. W. Comber (Magdalen), J. E. Balfour-Melville (Oriel), W. H. B. Evans (Oriel), R. H. Willett (Christ Church), P. Johnson (Christ Church), J. D. Craig (Hertford).

O.U.A.C. *v.* C.U.A.C.

As we anticipated last Term, the Sports ended in a verdict of 5-4, but we were mistaken when we said the issue would depend upon the Quarter, though our forecast of that race was strikingly justified. In the Sprint, Hurdles, Weight, Hammer, Jumps, and Three Miles, the results were as expected, at any rate by ourselves; but the turning-point came in the Mile, and to the Freshman, Gay-Roberts, belongs the credit, not only of securing the verdict for his University, but in defeating the amateur champion at the distance. It was a great achievement, and deserves even more praise than that some of the critics have seen fit to award. Indeed, some of the sporting papers seemed to think that the victory was accidental, that the wind and path told more against Cockshott than against Gay-Roberts, and so on, or even that Cockshott lost the race by bad judgement in making the pace faster earlier in the race. Cockshott is undeniably as pretty and plucky a runner as we have seen, and on previous occasions at Queen's Club won his race by his fine turn of speed at the finish. This year, when it came to racing in the last lap, it was Gay-Roberts who made the pace, and then, when Cockshott sprinted up to his shoulder in the straight, Gay-Roberts showed how well he had judged his own capacities by having an answering sprint which took

him home victorious. Surely the credit belongs to the younger runner.

In the other events, Garnier in the Hurdles ran beautifully, and did such a fine time that we do not think that the accident to Howard Smith could have affected the result. Lee also did well, and promises to be good in the future. Coe, of course, was in a different class to the other weight-putters, and also won the Hammer, which proved a closer struggle than usual. Henderson seems an unlucky performer at Queen's. Cornish in the Sprint at one time looked all over a winner, but was caught by both Barclay and Churchill: in the Quarter he, as we feared, let Barclay get away a little too far, and, though he made a fine effort in the straight, found that the Cantab had a stronger finish than last year; luckily his exertions in the two races did not prevent him winning the Long Jump comfortably. In the High Jump the Light Blues were distinctly better, and, as we expected, quite outclassed our representatives in the Three Miles. With Dawson and Jervis-Smith running, we should have had an exciting struggle.

Throwing the Hammer.—1, W. W. Coe (O.), 111 ft. 10 in.; 2, W. E. B. Henderson (O.), 109 ft. 11 in.; 3, H. A. Leeke (C.), 108 ft. 2 in.; 4, N. Spicer (C.), 106 ft. 11 in.

Hundred Yards.—1, R. W. Barclay (C.); 2, J. Churchill (C.); 3, L. J. Cornish (O.); 4, A. A. Wilson (O.). Time, 10½ secs.

One Mile.—1, E. L. Gay-Roberts (O.); 2, F. G. Cockshott (C.); 3, H. E. Holding (O.); 4, R. J. P. Burbery (C.); 5, M. H. Godby (O.); 6, J. Gilman (C.). Time, 4 min. 25½ secs.

High Jump.—1, G. Howard-Smith (C.), 5 ft. 9½ in.; 2, C. S. Dooney (C.), 5 ft. 8½ in.; 3, W. E. B. Henderson (O.), 5 ft. 7½ in.; 4, J. B. Bulkeley (O.), 5 ft. 7½ in.

Quarter Mile.—1, R. W. Barclay (C.); 2, L. J. Cornish (O.); 3, J. Churchill (C.); 4, J. H. Morrell (O.). Time, 50½ secs.

Putting the Weight.—1, W. W. Coe (O.), 43 ft. 10 in.; 2, P. F. Young (C.), 35 ft. 3 in.; 3, W. E. B. Henderson (O.), 34 ft. 0½ in.; 4, H. A. Leeke (C.), 33 ft. 7½ in.

Three Miles.—1, H. W. Gregson (C.); 2, H. P. W. Macnaghten (C.); 3, R. K. Hyslop (O.); 4, R. Binsley-Richards (O.); 5, C. A. Bennett (C.); 6, G. R. Fothergill (O.). Time, 15 min. 7½ secs.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards.—1, G. R. Garnier (O.); 2, R. Lee (O.); 3, J. Anderson (C.); 4, G. Howard-Smith (C.). Time, 16½ secs.

Long Jump.—1, L. J. Cornish (O.), 21 ft. 4½ in.; 2, H. A. Hay (C.), 19 ft. 8 in.; 3, F. D. H. Joy (O.), 18 ft. 11½ in.; 4, H. B. Corry (C.), 18 ft. 3½ in.

but Hill-Thomson stuck to him gamely, and reversed matters by taking the next three holes. However, he failed to keep his advantage, and losing the last two holes by weak putting, while Falk played a very steady game, finished one down, thus reversing last year's game between the same pair, which ended in Hill-Thomson's favour.

Bramston of course won a runaway victory. Down the wind McDonnell held him, but each time the Cambridge man came to grief at the Maiden, and though in the afternoon McDonnell played much better, he was four down even then, which, added to the eight down before lunch, resulted in a very substantial contribution to the Oxford score. Bramston played a very fine game indeed: his driving against the wind was remarkable, for he seemed to keep control over his ball all the way, whereas McDonnell's was at the mercy of the wind, and unable to keep its true line. Bramston's 88 in the morning was the most meritorious score of the day.

Crabb-Watt started by being seven on his opponent at the turn, an advantage which Caldwell reduced by one at the end of the first round, but could not further bring down, the afternoon match being halved.

Beveridge was in good form, and gained an easy victory: in the afternoon, when the game was not so strong, he went round in 84, a very creditable performance.

Barne and Graham both played very well, and made useful contributions to our victory. Barne's driving was very powerful and straight. Fairlie was unlucky in being the only Oxford man to lose, but he had been far from well, while Escolme played a very steady game. Hudson amply justified his selection by winning comfortably: he was only one up on the morning round, but played far better in the afternoon, and increased his lead to seven. Score:—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
J. A. T. Bramston (Magdalen) ... 12	H. C. McDonnell (Corpus) ... 0
O. T. Falk (Balliol), Capt. ... 1	E. H. Thomson (Pemb.) Capt. ... 0
J. Crabb-Watt (Halliwell) ... 6	J. F. Caldwell (Trinity) ... 0
H. W. Beveridge (Ch. Ch.) ... 12	G. Hoffmann (Caus) ... 0
G. D. Barne (Oriel) ... 6	H. G. Neville (Trinity) ... 0
A. J. Graham (Trinity) ... 8	J. Bruce-Kerr (Trinity Hall) ... 0
J. O. Fairlie (New College) ... 0	J. B. Escolme (Caus) ... 5
L. V. E. Hudson (Worcester) ... 7	C. Tennyson (Kang's) ... 0
Total ... 52	Total ... 5

GOLF.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

PLAYED at Sandwich on Tuesday, March 25. It is for some reasons to be regretted that the annual match between the two Universities at golf should as a rule coincide with the Vernal Equinox. Neither spectators nor players are likely to forget the conditions under which the first round was played this year, a hurricane from the north-north-west which seemed to have only just left the Arctic regions, and if we were spared the blizzard which reduced the 1898 match to a farce, since luckily there was no rain or sleet, that is all that can be said on behalf of the weather. But inclement as the conditions were, they did not, as in 1898, reduce the contest to a mere lottery, and the greater experience and knowledge of the game of several of the Oxford team stood them in good stead, and enabled them to overcome the difficulties with success.

Much the best match was that between the two captains: Falk had the advantage in driving, but Hill-Thomson made that up through the green, and a most even and exciting game found the players all square at the end of the first round. In the afternoon Falk at one time looked like winning by a fair margin, since he was two up at the thirteenth hole,

CRICKET PROSPECTS.

THOUGH, strictly speaking, only three of last year's XI are no longer eligible to appear against Cambridge, it would seem that Marsham will have, not three, but seven vacancies to fill up. Crawford, Hollins, and More are the three who were in their fourth year last July, while Kelly and Knox have gone down after three years' residence, and we gather that neither Munn nor Dillon will be up this Term. It can hardly be said that the latter's performances up here have come up to the hopes which had been formed of him, but his loss will deprive our side of a very useful member.

Once again the crying need is for bowlers, and we seem to be even worse off than last year, when four out of five old choices were bowlers. Of the four old Blues now up, the only bowler is Williams—who will, we believe, be in residence—and he is hardly more than a useful change bowler. Among the Seniors, Bonham-Carter and von Ernsthausen are both certain to be tried, but the latter will never justify his selection until he learns to field: last year he more than neutralized his success with the ball by missing catches. Worsley, of Magdalen, and Bowering, of Christ Church, may also obtain a trial, but it is to be hoped that the Freshmen will provide us with at least two really good bowlers.

Whately, last year's Eton captain, did well at times, and Evans, of Malvern and Oriol, and Raphael, of Merchant Taylors', had great reputations with the ball as well as with the bat.

As to batsmen, of course, we need feel little anxiety. No one will easily forget Marsham's fine innings against Cambridge last year, and Wyld, if a nervous starter, is a really good bat when set. Among the Seniors, Voss, Medlicott, and Samson should all be in the running, and Worsley, Bonham-Carter, and von Ernshtausen are useful bats as well as being bowlers. The Freshmen also include several men who have appeared in county cricket, Herbert, of Eton, and Clifton, of Rugby, for Notts, Brownlee, of Clifton, for Gloucestershire, while Evans gained a secure place in the Worcestershire team. Besides them there is Raphael, and in Melver, of Forest School and Hertford, we have another batsman with an enormous reputation. The Freshmen's match will therefore be of very great interest.

With a wicket-keeper we are happily already provided: Findlay did very well last year, and it is to be hoped his hands will stand the work this season.

The list of fixtures is a good one, the visit of the Australians on May 22 being the principal attraction, while the All Ireland team on May 26 will be a novelty, and we hope a successful one. We have also matches here with Kent and Surrey, and, though we regret that the time-honoured fixture against A. J. Webb's team is no longer in the list, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower will bring a team in its place.

May	1, 2, 3	...	Seniors' Match.
"	4, 6, 7	...	Freshmen's Match.
"	8, 9, 10	...	Trial Match.
"	12, 13, 14	...	v. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI.
"	15, 16, 17	...	v. Somerset.
"	22, 23, 24	...	v. Australians (Ch. Ch. Ground).
"	26, 27, 28	...	v. All Ireland.
"	29, 30, 31	...	Trial Match.
June	5, 6, 7	...	v. Kent.
"	16, 17, 18	...	v. Surrey.

TOTAL.

June	23, 24, 25	...	v. Surrey, at the Oval.
"	26, 27, 28	...	v. Sussex, at Brighton.
"	30, July 1	...	v. M.C.C., at Lord's.
July	3, 4, 5	...	v. Cambridge, at Lord's.

We hope to publish week by week a list of heavy scores and remarkable bowling performances in College Cricket. For information of this kind we are forced to rely on our College Correspondents and Club Secretaries, as regular reports of College matches are not to be obtained from the sporting papers. We therefore appeal to them for full and early information on such matters.

ODE ON A DISTANT PROSPECT OF ORIEL COLLEGE.

I.

Ye antique walls, ye portals old,
Abode of High Research,
Whose ampler bounds will soon (I'm told)
Confront St. Mary's Church,—
Where Dignity and Comfort vie
To decorate your Table High,
While alien dons, a starveling crew,
Each eve regard with envious view
These highly-favoured scenes
(Themselves by fate compelled to chew
The Magdalen husks, the scraps of New,
The mouldy crusts of Queen's):—

Blest spot! where childlike Learning sits
Remote from worldly cares,
And leaves to skilled financiers its
Pecuniary affairs.
Or, taking Mr. Beh's advice,
Is taught to choose with judgement nice
And purchase at a trifling price
Remunerative shares!

II.

Yet, when we dream, our happy state
Of human woes is rid,
Still is there left by envious Fate
Amari Aliquid!
For what avails the lengthened feast,
And what th' augmented pay?
From North and South and West and East,
Like eagles to their prey,
From Canada, from New South Wales,
—Where'er the British tongue prevails,
Where Yankees spurn the tyrant's curb,
Where'er the German compound verb
Delights the listening ear,—
All, all alike our peace disturb,
All, all assemble here!
And who are we, to grant degrees
To persons eminent like these?
From Virtue's point of view survey
The casual Britisher:
How prone he is from Right to stray,
How liable to err!
Such maxims as for him were meant
Can ne'er those juveniles content
Whose marks are ninety-five per cent.
For Moral Character,—
While Britain's Blues, like C. B. Fry,
Whom no capitalists supply
With wherewithal to go and buy
Their beef, and boots, and beer—
How shall our Blues with him compete
In strength of limb or speed of feet,
Who gets because he's strong and fleet
Three hundred pounds a year?

III.

Then though they come in shoals and scores
From lands of various names,
Though Murrumbidgee daily pours
His waters in the Thames:
Though "Cornstalks" stalking in the Corn
Affright th' unwonted don,
And men in Patagonia born
Surprise the Bursch from Bonn:
Though from each state Columbia's soil
Supply an undergrad,
And all Australia come to boil
Its billy in the quad!—
Not mine decanally to cope
With students from thy Cape, Good Hope,
Or Germans on the Spree:
Britannia's youth supplies a scope
Sufficient quite for me:
—Or if compelled for Mods. or Greats
Colonial undergraduates
With classic lore to cram,
Full blest I'll deem their humble lot
Who by capitalists forgot
Inhabit some sequestered spot
Beside the waves of Cam!

A. G.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

It is a curious result of party politics that the long labours of the friends of Secondary Education, backed by all the force of a representative Royal Commission, should have resulted in an Education Bill that, in appearance at least, is mainly one for Elementary Education. We are not chiefly concerned with this part of the Bill: sooner or later the problem of the Voluntary Schools had to be settled, and the schools in some form or other taken over. The form of settlement has raised a great outcry, but with certain additions it seems not unreasonable. Provision should be made for admitting pupil teachers to Voluntary Schools who are not of the creed of the majority, in regions where no other school is available: and the wasteful clause permitting the establishment of new schools for religious minorities should be cut out, and provision made for the religious teaching of such minorities at fixed hours in the existing schools. With these amendments, English common sense could work the Elementary part of the Bill. A representative element on the management is all-important, but the number of representatives matters little: the controversy so far has been much too abstract and arithmetical. If the majority abuse their powers, it is quite certain that they will lose them. That, and the control from Whitehall, should be sufficient to prevent abuse.

When we turn to the Secondary part, the provisions of the Bill are rudimentary indeed. But the first step is taken: a local authority is constituted, and out of this much may grow. The authority is limited to a twopenny rate, and is not compelled, as it ought to be, to use the "local-taxation" money for these purposes. Secondary Education remains inchoate and unorganized, but we hope that out of the new authorities, acting alone and in co-operation, something like a system of Secondary Schools will be developed. But it must be remembered that in most districts the cost of taking over the Voluntary Schools will be so heavy that the local authority will hesitate to add anything to the rates for Secondary Education. Financially, as well as politically, the Elementary will take precedence of the Secondary. The new authorities will, of course, take over and carry on the higher work hitherto undertaken by School Boards, but, if they have also the care of Elementary Education, they will have little time and less money for the more ample provision for Secondary Education that the country requires. From this point of view there is something to be said for the much-abused "optional" clause. A local authority which declines for the present to touch Elementary work would be free to give Secondary Education the attention it needs. On the other hand, the arguments for unity of authority are strong, and the postponement of unification contains within it the seeds of further strife. The Bill is inadequate, it is surrounded with difficulties, but, given the necessity of solving in one composite measure two wholly different problems, it is perhaps as good as could be expected from a "strong" Government which has little real interest in education. The discussion in Parliament will be long and fierce: we hope that common sense will prevail, and that the Bill in an amended form will become law.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

The Draft of the Volunteer Service Company, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, consisting of one Officer, Lieut. Bennett, and twenty-four Non-Commissioned Officers and men, fourteen of whom were contributed by the O.U.V., left Oxford on the

morning of Saturday, March 15, for Southampton Docks, to embark on board the hired transport *S.S. Greck* for conveyance to South Africa. Colonel Strachan, Commanding the Regimental District, with his Staff, was present on the platform, and most of the Officers of the Corps and numerous other members assembled to speed the parting warriors on their way. No news hitherto has been received of them since, except a private line from Tenerife to say that all were well, with the exception of some few who had fallen victims to the common complaint of those who are unaccustomed to go down to the sea in ships.

A statement of the strength of the Corps, published in Battalion Orders of April 25, shows that the numbers of all ranks on April 1, including fifteen in South Africa, were 625. This is a dozen less than the number returned as efficient at the end of last year, and allowance must be made for a percentage of from five to ten of wastage at the end of each year, when the efficiency returns come to be compiled. It would be well, therefore, to obtain some fifty additional members this Term, in order to ensure at least a maintenance of the figures of the last two years.

Notice is given in Orders that the Corps will go into Camp at Aldershot on the last day of Term, Saturday, June 21, till Tuesday, July 1, and that every member must attend, for a minimum period of 144 hours, except in individual cases of sickness duly certified, or of leave granted in writing for special cause by the Commanding Officer.

There is every hope that the whole Corps will be allowed to attend the Coronation or the Procession, going up for the day from Aldershot, though no detailed instructions have yet been received on the subject. Only those members who are present in Camp will be allowed to take any part with the Corps in the Coronation ceremonies.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

S.S. *Greck*, April 5, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—Last Term you were kind enough to notice in your columns the doings of the Active Service Section of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and some of your readers may be interested to hear how we have been getting on.

On the whole we spent a very pleasant time at Cowley Barracks, thanks to the kindness of Colonel Strachan and the other officers, and although the cold weather at first experienced was unpleasant (and the blankets more than damp) we soon made ourselves at home, and enjoyed our new experiences. We made friends at once with our Bucks and Oxford companions, and were greatly pleased at finding such excellent comrades. We owe a great debt to Sergt.-Instructor Franklin (1st Bucks). His genial presence found universal favour, while his experience and technical knowledge were most useful. But we could not get away from "Dolly Gray," even at our own concert, the success of which was due chiefly to the kindness of Messrs. Moore and Furlong (Trinity) and Harrow (Brensenore), who braved the fog and Cowley ditches for our amusement.

The bulk of our work consisted of gymnasium and physical drill, with some field work thrown in, mainly in outpost duties. Sergt. Pridoux (Trinity) challenged Sergt. Trousdell (Queen's) to a scheme on Shottower, with their respective sub-sections. But owing to some carelessness in the framing of the plans, and in spite of a most gallant rush by Private Hodgkinson (Magdalen), Sergt. Pridoux was unable to break through Sergt. Trousdell's really excellent line of outposts. This scheme was followed later by an evening's work under Sergt.-Major Brazier. We left barracks at 3.30, and posted sentries as for daylight (chain system), and then, when dark, as for night (group system), our two cooks, Privates Felts (1st Bucks) and Knight (Magdalen), meanwhile preparing a successful meal for us, under the able (and loquacious) superintendence of Sergt. Statham.

Well, after five weeks we received the welcome news (for we were all longing to be off) that we were to sail on March 15, the *Greck*, belonging to the Union Castle line. We had a good and hearty send-off from Oxford, and also from Southampton, where we broke the last link with Oxford in the person of Capt. Lathby, whose cheery good-byes will be remembered by all.

I must not forget to mention a most encouraging celebration of Holy Communion in Cowley Church the day before we sailed, every grateful for which we owe to our chaplain, the Rev. H. H. Gibbon, and Major Furse.

We have had a good voyage, even during the steamy and depressing

days when we were crossing the Line. The homage due to Father Neptune was paid in time-honoured fashion.

Further distinction was found in the inoculation for enteric fever. The effects varied greatly in degree, but the general symptoms were pain and stiffness in the side, a headache, and general weakness. Some of us were up and about the next day, although still weak, but many could not leave their hammocks for long until the second or third day. The second inoculation was less serious.

The Sports on Easter Monday and Tuesday resulted in a great success for us. Private Knight carried off the chief honours, winning the Sack Race and Cock Fight, with second place in the Bolster Fight, and third in the Turtle Tug; Privates Hodgekinson and Plaskitt (Christ Church) won the Wheelbarrow Race; Lee Smith (1st Bucks) and Private Field (Trinity) the Three-Legged Race; and Private Plaskitt the Light Weight Boxing. The elephantine team of the S. A. C. proved too much for us in the Tag-of-War. All the credit for the Sports must be given to Lieut. Bennett (Hertford), with Capt. Conway (S. A. C.), whose united energy made up for the deficiencies of their brother officers. In the *Passenger's* Sports Lieut. Bennett upheld the traditions of the Section by his victory in the Turtle Tug.

The Sassa-Nelson Opera Company has given us several enjoyable concerts, and we have tried to return the compliment, but talent is very rare, or very shy.

Our fellow troops are the North and South Staffords, Loyal North Lancs., West Yorks., Manchester, Buffs, and Essex, all volunteers, and although all cannot be painted white, certainly the undesirable are in the minority. Yet we shall all be very glad to land in a day or two, and with the information that Weary Willie, who is a bad sailor, may be seen any day and at any time on his back in any available place, I will close my letter, although, I fear, too long.

ANON.

O.U.V. SIGNALLING ON DARTMOOR.

THE Signallers of the O. U. Volunteer Corps spent the last week of the Vacation in long-distance signalling manoeuvres on Dartmoor. The general scheme of operations was as follows. The proverbial enemy had landed on our shores and occupied Plymouth. Two defending armies therefore, the one of North, the other of East, Devon, were to advance from Okehampton and Chagford respectively, and, entering into communication with each other over the moor by signalling, to join forces at Lydford. Heavily defeated in an attempt to dislodge the enemy, they would retreat to the south-east on parallel lines, keeping in touch by signal one with the other, to make their last stand covering the line of the Dart valley. The defeat, however regrettable, was necessary, as a victorious advance to the sea would have forced the signallers to abandon the appropriate scene of their operations, the moor.

The scheme on the whole was well carried out—save that bad weather compelled the East Moor Section on the second day to penetrate the enemy's lines by train from Princetown to Lydford via Tavistock. This section, consisting of representatives from Merton, Exeter, and Keble, assembled at Chagford on Thursday, April 17, and the next day, plunging into the heart of the moor, established from the rock-pile of Watery Tor a connexion with the North Devon Section by heliograph at a distance of some three miles. The men of this North Devon Section, hailing two from New College and one from St. John's, had that morning reached Okehampton and climbed *Yes Tor* for the purpose. Signalling operations, however, were somewhat hampered by the pack transport of this section. This not only became embedded in a bog on the side of *Yes Tor*—from which it was extricated only after long and hard labour, by the construction of a bridge of heather, to terra firma—but, disconsolate at these experiences, the gallant steed in question refused at length the passage of a flowing torrent, some few feet in breadth, with such quiet pertinacity that, despite the assistance of a friendly native and all the persuasiveness of the N.C.O. in charge, the transport had finally to retire on its base, leaving part only of the section to cross swamp and ravine in hot haste. Thus

delayed, it arrived at its second allotted station only towards sunset, to find that the army of the East, having six miles of unknown moor to cross to its quarters for that night, had retired over the moor to Postbridge in despair of again finding its ally. Neither was this section without its distresses. Casualties on the march occurred to two-thirds of its members, but it managed to emerge from the trackless waste breathless but triumphant as the sun was setting.

For the next four days that sun was no more seen. A fierce, cold wind, whirling on its track a never-ceasing mist, swept the moor. The two sections met at Lydford, attended church parade there on the Sunday (listening with enhanced appreciation to the transport difficulties of the ancient prophet), and then, boldly separating, plunged each on its own track up into the thick mist on the Monday morning. Trusting to map and compass alone, they crossed the wildest and most savage stretches of the moor. Tor after Tor embedded in mist was climbed, and swamp after swamp was passed, till at length, as afternoon was waning, each with glee discovered the other, and vigorous flag-work ensued from Tor to Tor at some miles distance. Then the Dartmoor land descending dispatched both sections in hot haste to finish their moorland tramp in face of the stinging gale and seek each its separate quarters for the night—every signaller in his own person a mere waterbrook by that journey's end. Princetown and Two Bridges harboured the defeated armies, the former indeed but grudgingly; for the civilian enjoyment of a Dartmoor Hunt week had filled every hostility in that dreariest of moorland townships till to overflowing.

Exhausted by its many miles of heathery hummocks, rank grass, and peat morasses, the second section rejoined somewhat late on the Tuesday morning, a morning once more of cold and driving mist. Yet

*Virtus recludens immeritis mori
Caelum negata tentat iter, via.*

For as the sections, separating near Princetown, pushed steadily forward along parallel lines in a south-westerly direction "feeling for the enemy," and keeping well in touch by flag-work at a couple of miles distance, the day improved, and even the helio, fixed up on some natural stand, hastily improvised, now from a rock, now on a tree-branch, came into rare employment. Lastly, on the Wednesday the whole force retired, section No. 1 acting as advance, section No. 2 as rear guard, at three miles interval, until some hard forced marches brought both sections, signalling at last with the helio again, down parallel lines on both sides of the Erme valley off the moorland to civilization and peace at Ivybridge as the evening drew on.

The week was one of hard marching, often with knapsacks added to the rather cumbersome signalling equipment, over perhaps the roughest ground in England, and covering many miles in all. Difficulties of mist and rain, of distance and mirage (in which at least one most extraordinary effect was seen, the crags of *Yes Tor*, viewed through the telescope, streaming away in waves as it were of blowing grass), of bitter cold and heavy climbing, all added interest and zest to the signalling work proper. The signaller became more and more apt at finding cover—an essential part of his duty—and evacuating the sky line, at discovering his fellow in places alike looked for and unexpected, at faring scantily for rations, and marching quickly and sturdily over rough boggy ground, at using map and compass, at estimating magnetic variation, at identifying his own position and those around him. The grant in aid of expenses from the corps funds rendered the expedition possible; the hospitality afforded to both sections at Lydford by the N.C.O. in charge of the "North Devon" contingent, added very greatly to

its pleasure and comfort; and the wildness and beauty of the moorland, with its innumerable streams and craggy rocks, were so much the more appreciated as forming not ends in themselves of some mere walking-tour, but part of every day's work to add to the experience and efficiency of the Signallers of the Oxford University Volunteers.

B. W. H.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

We have now been up nearly a fortnight, but there is nothing much to talk of as yet except prospects.

Of last year's cricket team there are only three who have definitely left us, but these three include two bowlers, Hind and Fergus. Fortunately we have some very promising material, both among Seniors and Freshmen; and there should be keen competition for the vacant places. W. P. Robertson, our wicket-keeper, P. R. Johnson, batsman and bowler, and H. K. Longman, the Eton Freshman who was so successful last year, are all still uncertain, though the first-named, at least, is already up. E. R. Wilson, the Captain, and E. M. Dowson, the Secretary, have been showing fine form in the West Indies, and we hope great things from them.

Half of our last year's Lawn Tennis team are still up, but of course the field for the other three places is still very large.

On the river May boats are already rolling about on slides, though Third Trinity, with their five Blues, are not yet on view. With such a nucleus they should of course easily retain the leadership, but further prophecy would be premature. L.M.B.C., after their phenomenal performance in the Lents, expect to do well. There should be keen competition for the second and third places on the river.

The Union have already discussed the Education Bill, and are about to attack the Budget next week. I hear it rumoured that there is a regular famine of Conservatives; a state of things which, if true, is full of significance, when we remember that the Union is usually the stronghold of the Tory. When the educated opinion of young England begins to turn against it, it is time the Government began to walk warily.

All that is proper to be said about the May Term you are doubtless saying in another column, and as May Terms are much the same, I suppose, with you as with us, I shall leave the fascinating subject untouched, except by remarking that the Panama has entirely dominated the hat trade; we have not yet learnt that in a wind, such as we have been having these last few days, the said Panama is neither practical nor becoming.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE TOWPATH FENCING.

SIR,—Who is responsible for the maintenance of the towpath? During the Vacation the stretch between Long Bridges and the Vier's Bridge has been fenced in with wire an inch in diameter, which literally bristles with barbs: the whole is, with a refinement of ingenuity, tarred over, so that its nature can only be felt, not seen.

The contrivance is already sufficiently uncomfortable for the unwary coach who grasps or leans against it; in Eights' Week, with its running crowds, the towpath will resemble nothing so much as a battlefield. Can nothing be done?

Yours faithfully,

LACERATUS.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their notes to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—The Eight shows promise of developing into a good crew.

MODS.—Congratulations on their Firsts to E. L. Barnes, H. Bomford, E. A. Barrington, A. Hobhouse, T. D. Houlges, L. Simon, G. H. Stevenson, W. Temple, and G. M. Young.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—An Eight has been out since Monday, April 21. Six of last year's crew are rowing, and considerable improvement is already noticeable owing to the patriotic conduct of 3.

QUEEN'S.

Hearty congratulations to Messrs. Byrde, Rolt, and Burn on their Firsts in Mods.

SMOKING CONCERT.—The revival of the Smoker was attended with complete success. We hope that it will be a regular fixture in the future.

CRICKET.—Our new Cricket Ground is now completed and the building of the pavilion progressing rapidly. Best of luck to the team in its new quarters.

EGLESFIELD DEBATING SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Society held last Term the following officers were elected for next session:—President, Mr. J. M. Mitchell; Vice-President, Mr. E. W. Ormerod; Treasurer, Mr. N. E. Hope; Secretary, Mr. H. C. Agnew; Sub-Secretary, Mr. P. Mason.

ST. JOHN'S.

Hearty congratulations to S. H. Coventon on his First in "Mods." CRICKET.—We have most of our last year's Eleven available again, and with a few promising Freshmen to fill up the vacancies we look forward to a good season.

TENNIS.—J. A. Barrett is Secretary of the "Varsity Tennis Club." ESSAY SOCIETY.—H. G. Wyatt has been elected Vice-President of this Society for this Term.

We have one Freshman, A. G. T. Schmeidler, of Cologne Gymnasium.

WADHAM.

Hearty congratulations to S. I. Brown on winning the Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prize, and to G. A. T. Davies and C. W. C. Redman on their Firsts in Mods.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has been up for over a week, and shows fair promise. G. C. Drinkwater at 7 will be a great source of strength.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Mackay read a very interesting paper on "Robert Ferguson." The officers this Term are—President, J. H. Whitworth; Secretary, H. Thorp.

WORCESTER.

We have one Freshman this Term, A. Horn, of Lancing College and private tuition.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

The College came up on April 24.

CRICKET.—There seems some prospect of a good team this Term. The season opened on April 26 with a match against a scratch Eleven captained by Mr. J. Alban.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, April 29:—String Quartet in A major, Op. 48, No. 4. *Bethoven.*

Messrs. C. DEICHMANN, A. J. SLOCUMBE, E. TOMLINSON, and A. E. DONKIN.

Sonata for two Violins, with Piano-forte accompaniment. *J. S. Bach.*

Messrs. C. DEICHMANN, A. J. SLOCUMBE, and R. B. KING.

Quartet for Piano-forte, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, in E♭, Op. 47. *Schumann.*

Dr. E. WALKER, Messrs. C. DEICHMANN, E. TOMLINSON, and A. E. DONKIN.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, April 30:—

Quintet for Clarinet and Strings in A major, Op. 108. *Alcant.*
Messrs. O. W. STREET (Magdalen), E. J. PARKER (Brasenose), H. M.
COHEN (Balliol), F. ARCHER (Wadham), A. G. MALAN (New College).
Song. "Feidensteinkeit" *Brakins.*

"Albumblätter" for Viola with Pianoforte accompaniment
in F minor and D minor, Op. 29, Nos. 5 and 6. *H. Sitt.*
Mr. H. L. JONES (Merton).
Mr. F. ARCHER (Wadham).

Pianoforte—Mr. R. K. POTTER (Wadham). *Rubinstein.*
Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin in G major, Op. 13.
Messrs. R. K. POTTER (Wadham) and E. J. PARKER (Brasenose).
Songs. "Der Adler" *Schubert.*

"Ständchen aus Shakespeare's Cymbeline"
Mr. H. L. JONES (Merton).
Trio for Pianoforte, Flute, and Clarinet in G minor,
Op. 95. *F. Walkbiers.*

Messrs. R. K. POTTER (Wadham), T. N. LEE (Worcester),
O. W. STREET (Magdalen).
The entire Programme has been undertaken by Non-Resident Members.

Reviews.

BIOGRAPHY.

A. W. Kinglake: A Biographical and Literary Study. By the
Rev. W. TUCKWELL. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Mr. Tuckwell, by his *Oxford Reminiscences*, has gained the reputation of a finished raconteur. He here records the career of a fashionable habitué of the clubs who wrote for the reviews. Kinglake passed his time in the best society, and wandered in the East before Messrs. Cook had facilitated and cheapened travel. A mystery hung about a man who had been in Ottoman lands when *Eothen* appeared in 1844. There was still much of the glamour associated with the East, which Disraeli found when he showed himself in his *robi de fantasie* to the astonished Albanian physician, as described in his own letters to his sister. Byron had also helped to develop the Asiatic mystery. *Eothen* was written in a picturesque and epigrammatic style, but we think Mr. Tuckwell exaggerates its importance. As a book of travels it cannot, for instance, compare with Borrow's *Bible in Spain*.

The only other important work of our author was his *Invasion of the Crimea*, written to vindicate the memory of Lord Raglan; but best known at the present day for its virulent onslaught upon Napo leon III, St. Arnaud, and his fellow conspirators. Kinglake had some personal experience of the fighting, and wrote well, but the inordinate length of the book will keep it in obscurity now that the Crimean War is generally believed to have been a gigantic mistake. People may perhaps turn to its pages to see how accidental were the beginnings of this great struggle which cost so many lives. One of the best and cleverly laid passages in the book is that in which Kinglake describes how the great majority of the Cabinet fell asleep while the Duke of Newcastle was reading to them at Richmond Lodge the dispatch which committed England to the War.

Certainly Kinglake was master of a picturesque and incisive style. He frequently wrote epigrams, and some of these are given by Mr. Tuckwell in his very readable memoir or "appreciation," as the correct word appears to be now. Thus Kinglake writes of the "decisiveness and consistency of despotism," of which, by the way, we believe him to have been an admirer. Again, shares are well described as "fractional and volatile interests in trading adventure," and there is a piquant truth in his language when he speaks of "the qualifying words which correct the imprudences and derange the grammatical structure of a Queen's speech."

Mr. Tuckwell tells us that Kinglake wished his letters to be destroyed, but gave no special injunction about those which he had written to Mme. Novikoff. This verbiage and clever lady brought out the shy bachelor, and we are the gainers by it. She seems to have converted him politically, but his views were not altogether consistent. He might frequently be seen at her salons, and there was always additional excitement when Kinglake was announced.

Mr. Tuckwell writes in an amusing style, and has some pleasant anecdotes to tell about his friend; but, as a writer,

Kinglake can hardly be expected to leave any permanent impression upon the literature of his country.

HISTORY.

English Coronation Records. Edited by L. E. WICKHAM LEGG. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

This sumptuous volume has appeared with singular opportuneness. At a time when every one is concerned with the historical data of the ceremonies of a coronation it is particularly satisfactory to be presented with such careful results of laborious research and scholarly editorship. Mr. Legg's aim has been "to gather into one volume a series of documents which will give the consecutive history of the coronation in England from the earliest time down to Queen Victoria, . . . with a view of illustrating the coronation ceremonies during each dynasty." Accordingly the reader is furnished with an ordination of Aidan as king by St. Columba, a coronation order of the ninth century, one of the twelfth century, that of Richard I, of Eleanor of Provence, of Richard III, Henry VII, Charles I, James II, William and Mary, and of Queen Victoria. Furthermore, the reader will find amongst the other chapters various important Papal documents, the *Liber Regalis*, various schedules and inventories of the regalia at different epochs, and a full account of the processions and banquet at George IV's coronation. Mr. Legg himself contributes a valuable and critical historical essay on the coronation orders, in which he summarizes and discusses their changes, and the meaning and importance of those changes, while synoptic tables, showing the changes in the ceremonies, in the oath, and in the coronation of a Queen Consort, fitly embody these variations. The publication and editing of the *Liber Regalis* alone would entitle Mr. Legg to the gratitude of the antiquarian and the historical student, but in the wealth of documentary and illustrative matter the importance of this chapter almost escapes notice. Mr. Legg modestly apologizes for the translations which he has added of the French and Latin documents, but in reality he has been singularly successful in his renderings, and they must prove very helpful to all who are not expert in mediaeval phraseology. That Mr. Legg's researches have already been pillaged by the journalist is not surprising; they will form a permanent storehouse for all, whether journalist, antiquarian, or student. Not the least remarkable and attractive part of the volume is the illustrations. The frontispiece is a beautiful reproduction of a fourteenth-century coronation taken from a valuable MS. at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and the other nineteen full-page illustrations in the text are on a par with this in the care with which they have been reproduced. Certainly the publishers have spared no pains to give Mr. Legg's work a setting worthy of it and the occasion. If one may be so ungrateful as to express a small grumble, we should have liked to have seen included in the illustrations one of the beautiful champion-cups from the collection in the possession of the historic Dymocks at Scrivelsby, champions, as Mr. Legg duly notes, since the coronation of Richard II. A comparison of the cup of William III with that of George IV is not exactly flattering to the taste of the later monarch. But it is impossible no doubt to have everything, and Mr. Legg has given us so much and so well that criticism is ungracious. Certainly editor and publisher have combined to make this handsome volume one (to use a hackneyed phrase) with which no self-respecting library can afford to dispense.

English Public Opinion after the Restoration. By G. B. HERTZ, B.A. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

Mr. Hertz has put together a very interesting little book, his purpose being "to describe English public opinion in the fifty years after the Restoration," particularly with reference to "the popular view of national duty and interest," and he has been guided throughout by the general principles that "states are not to be merely judged by their leading men." Accordingly, in his introduction, he devotes two chapters to illustrating from contemporary sources the English view of the Dutch, one to public opinion during the war (1665-8), a fourth to the English view of France, a fifth to the national character, and a sixth to the effects of the Revolution. Both the periods and the divisions of its subject-matter are deftly chosen—as furnishing a clarifying study of the epoch which is alike the preface to the really modern era and the epilogue to the era of personal

monarchy proper. Mr. Hertz has delved widely and deeply, and his elaborate quotations are neatly strung together and carefully referenced in footnotes which will be useful to the student. Indeed, the whole book is not only eminently readable, but also furnishes an interesting and explanatory comment on the greater part of Macaulay's History. Only two criticisms suggest themselves. Firstly, we might have a little more of Mr. Hertz himself; his beads are generally very good and prettily selected, but a little more string would not be amiss. The connexion is not always quite clear, and an essay of this kind should avoid, as far as possible, being a mere anthology of interesting "gobbets." Secondly, it is a pity that "constitutional development" should be virtually excluded from his scheme. Perhaps—we hope so—Mr. Hertz will expand his essay into a volume proper, and give us a real philosophical history of English public opinion between 1660-1700, in which he will be able to be critical, comprehensive, explanatory, and illustrative; in which case he might add a complete bibliography with some remarks, not merely on the editions, but the *value* of the authorities cited. This little volume of 160 pages certainly suggests that he has considerable qualifications for so useful a task. It would form a most valuable introduction to Mr. Leslie Stephen's well-known book on English thought since 1688.

PHILOSOPHY.

The Origin and Significance of Hegel's Logic. By J. B. BAILLIE. (London: Macmillan.)

A general introduction to Hegel's Logic, placing it in relation both to the development of Hegel's own thought and to the general history of philosophy; explaining the origin and significance, so far as can be done, of the characteristic technical expressions which occur in it; and indicating the main difficulties upon which criticism may fasten; giving a more detailed exposition than Professor Wallace's *Prolegomena*; appealing more to the outsider than Mr. McTaggart's *Studies in Hegelian Dialectic*; taking a less personal and subjective tone than Dr. Hutchison Stirling's *Secret of Hegel*; such a general introduction would be of the greatest service to the student of philosophy. Mr. Baillie's book does not seem to us quite adequately to fulfil the requirements we have suggested. With many merits, it suffers from a lack of that clearness which above all else is needed in a work of this kind. Failure in this respect, where success would have been exceedingly difficult, is not to be wondered at; but it is, nevertheless, failure in an essential point. We have ventured to make this our only criticism on a book which, in the hands of a more competent reviewer, would have received a treatment fuller and therefore more useful to Mr. Baillie, because we approached his treatise, not as familiar with the Hegelian Logic, or as ever having, like Mr. Baillie, made a thorough and conscientious study of it, but as hoping to find what might make such study easier by relieving us, not in the least of the labour of thought necessary to the understanding of Hegel, but of such difficulties as those caused by ignorance of what certain words and expressions (e.g. "reflexion") meant for Hegel to begin with; and we imagine that it is for readers in this position that Mr. Baillie writes.

One or two misprints may be noticed. On p. 77, after "precipitate" we should read "that which is 'ideal'"; on p. 151, *essentially for essential*; on p. 154 (apparently), *subject-mind for subject, mind*. It is an odd phrase that Mr. Baillie uses when he speaks (on p. 124) of "Aristotle, with whom in the later years at Jena Hegel became intimately acquainted."

The Ethical Philosophy of Sidgwick. By F. H. HAYWARD. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

A young German (we tell the story from memory) once bethought himself of taking the late Professor Henry Sidgwick's philosophy as the subject for his doctor's dissertation; but on further study he found himself baffled; he could not discover what Sidgwick's *Weltanschauung* was. At last he was reduced to writing to ask the Professor to inform him; but Sidgwick replied on a postcard that he did not know himself. It was owing to this lack of a *Weltanschauung*, which is fully admitted in the preface to the book before us, that Sidgwick's writing was so far less interesting than his talk on philosophical subjects. His passion for balanced statement made it difficult to know

after reading him what he had been saying; but he was less cautious in his conversation—as he was also, it is true, in his published talks and occasional articles—as those contained in his little volume on *Practical Ethics*—and it is to be doubted if many who had only read him, and never enjoyed the privilege of meeting him, have been able to understand the admiration felt for him by those nearest to him, admiration which was given most eloquent utterance in the obituary notice published in the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research* by his friend, so soon to follow him into the unseen, Mr. Frederick Myers. Mr. Hayward, having undertaken a task like that of the German candidate in the story already mentioned, is not to be blamed if his work strikes one as more painstaking than interesting; it is hard to give saliency to an account of a system which was, properly speaking, no system at all, and never attained to a *Weltanschauung*.

On p. 162 we feel that Mr. Hayward does not thoroughly appreciate the position of Green about the "summing of pleasures." Green was attacking hedonism as a philosophy, not of thoughts, but of feelings. Hence if pleasures can be added together in thought, that will not advantage his opponents, unless they can be *felt* as added together; and it is this, we take it, that Green denies. There is something tiresome in more than once speaking of Kant as "the Königsberg thinker," particularly when, as by Mr. Hayward or his printer, it is spelt Königsburg. We cannot think the word "flashy" suitable to the optimism of such men as Shaftesbury, Leibnitz, and Butler, however little we may be satisfied with it. Is not *unimpaired* (p. 24) a strange form, which there was no need to coin?

The Cambridge Platonists. Selections. With Introduction by E. T. CAMPAGNAC. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The writings of that interesting group of men of whom it is usual to speak as the Cambridge Platonists are perhaps sufficiently out of the way of the ordinary reader to make Mr. Campagnac's selection from three of them—Whitchote, John Smith, and Culverwel—acceptable to many. Of these probably John Smith made the deepest impression upon those who during his short life, the mature years of which were spent almost altogether in the University of Cambridge, were brought into personal contact with him; while Culverwel had certainly by far the greatest gifts as a writer. They were men the union in whom of a blameless life, genuine religion, and high culture did much to illustrate an age from some of the least excellent characteristics of which—worldliness, controversial bitterness, meticulous orthodoxy—they were eminently free. They were apostles of "sweet reasonableness" in religion. What could be better than such a passage as this from Whitchote's *Work of Reason*?

"This is the direction in Religion; use your Reason so far as you may have perception of these things, and such a Sensation of them that you may receive satisfaction. If you do not do so, really you do not come within the compass of Religion. A Man may admit that which is a true Principle upon account of Religion; yet because he doth not receive it upon account of its own Evidence, Light and Truth, he doth not entertain that of Religion as a point of Religion; but he believes it as he believes a Story that he hears a Man tell, but never considers it whether it be true or false" (p. 61)? or again, as the exposition of the expression that "God seeks His own glory" in Smith's *Nobleness of True Religion* (p. 195)? Though these writers are not what we should understand by "mystics," there are striking passages, such as one in the last-mentioned discourse of Smith (p. 199), about heaven as present and not merely future, or another in the same (p. 205) about heaven and hell as both within us, which remind one of much in truly mystical authors. It is not so strange, indeed, that they should be considered as mystics as that Mr. Inge, in his *Bampton Lectures*, should have treated them as chief representatives of *Christian* mysticism, for nothing is more remarkable than the absence in their treatment of religious themes of any special interest in the peculiarly Christian doctrines of their religion. They have little consciousness of the difference of spirit between Christianity and neo-Platonism. "Christian Religion," says Whitchote (p. xvi), "is not mystical, symbolical, enigmatic, emblematic, but unclothed, unbodyed, intellectual, rational, spiritual." Truth was, for them, according to the fancy of the age, which was, illustrated with abundant learning, present from the beginning in "the antient Metaphysical Philosophy," defaced by Aristotle (p. 143), but found more perfectly in his predecessors and (neo-

Platonic) successors. Their whole theology was more neo-Platonic than Christian. Plotinus, a feeling of shame as being in the body at all is approved by John Smith, and regarded as the proper effect of religion (p. 184).

The language held of God is always Unitarian, or perhaps one should say Monarchian in its tone. The Trinity is ignored; the doctrine of original sin practically (pp. 207, 208) denied; the eucharistic doctrines of the Roman and Lutheran churches treated as mere blasphemy against reason (p. 220). It would perhaps be worth while, by the way, to inquire why neo-Platonism has so often found a congenial home at Cambridge. The position of the late Mr. Myers was in many ways akin to that of the seventeenth-century "Platonists"; though, perhaps, more to that of Henry More than to that of the men from whom Mr. Campagnac's selections are taken. Again, Maurice, Kingsley, and the late Bishop Westcott, all have spiritual affinities with these predecessors of theirs in the same University, showing themselves in a certain susceptibility to Greek rather than to Latin theology, though in these cases to theology of a definitely Christian type. Mr. Campagnac makes the interesting remark (p. xvi) that Whitchoke, Smith, and Culverwel (unlike Cudworth and More) show no sign of acquaintance with Hobbes; but, on the other hand, were influenced by Bacon. The traces of the latter influence are certainly unmistakable. The *idola speciei* are expressly mentioned by Smith (p. 89); the statement of Culverwel that the mind is *speculum non coloratum* (p. 292) is probably an intentional contradiction of Bacon. When Mr. Campagnac (p. xvi) speaks of the "traditional scholastic training" as persisting in Cambridge at the beginning of the seventeenth century, he should have noticed that the reformed scholasticism known as "Ramist" was prevalent (Milton, who was one year Whitchoke's senior, composed a Ramist logic), while Oxford was faithful to Aristotle.

POETRY.

Dramatic Lyrics and Romances, and other Poems of Robert Browning. The Oxford Miniature Edition. (London: H. Frowde.)

This admirable selection of poems is produced in a manner of which the University Press alone possesses the secret. There are more than 800 pages of text, and yet the volume is not an inch thick, and the type is so clear that it is a pleasure to read it. Those who already love Browning will welcome this little book, which may accompany them, if they please, on road and rail, carried without inconvenience in waistcoat pocket or reticule. Mr. William Watson once imagined an interview in Hades with the shade of Dr. Johnson, with whom a modern discussed some recent English poets. Speaking of Browning, the doctor remarks: "I have read his works. The terrors of his style are great, but he that valiantly faced and overcame them had his reward. Yes, sir, Browning could read men. The pity is men cannot read Browning." It cannot be concealed that this is still true of a large number of persons who are otherwise what one of Mr. Hardy's yokels called "perusing men." But if anything can be done to help this class of readers, we think that this little volume of selections will do it; and further, that to spread a temperate and healthy appreciation of Browning is a good work.

This is not the occasion to write a constructive criticism of Browning's poetic achievement, but, fresh from the reading of these "selections," we cannot refrain from voicing the deep impression of inexhaustible power, courage, and clearness of eye which they produce. Brave, tender, strong, Browning with his joyous exuberance, his fearlessness in going to the heart of things, shows us a sweet and breezy humanity which wakes us to forget for a time that there are weak and timid men among us after all, to say nothing of knaves and pompous frauds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sea Fights and Adventures. By JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON. (London: G. Allen.)

Any book on naval subjects from Professor Laughton's pen is sure to meet with a good reception, and this book for boys is no exception to the rule. The plan of the book is good, for the

author gives, in as popular language as is possible, an account of various sea fights illustrating types of naval engagements. The introduction is decidedly useful; from it the young reader will be able to gather all that is necessary of the history of naval strategy and of naval development for the proper understanding of the subsequent articles. The illustrations throughout are well chosen, and in many cases uncommon.

Such books as these fulfil a great mission in England, for by them the rising generation is taught in a pleasant form the use and necessity of Sea Power. Boys as a rule fight shy of institutions, leagues, and lectures, but by means of books like this a healthy patriotic spirit may be subtly infused into their unsuspecting minds.

Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901. Russia: its Industries and Trade. Issued by Order of State Secretary, S. J. DE WITTE. (Glasgow: Hay Nisbet & Co.)

In connexion with the Glasgow International Exhibition of last year the Russian Government has here issued a very useful handbook. We see the country advancing "by leaps and bounds," to use the favourite phrase. In nothing is this more conspicuous than in the development of the railway-system. In May, 1900, the total length of lines open for traffic was about 41,400 miles, with about 8,000 miles under construction. An excellent map is appended which will enable the reader to see what a network of railways is to be found in Russia, and the completion of the Siberian line may well be considered one of the greatest achievements of the age.

Equally conspicuous are the growth of trade and a commercial marine; there is also a large development of internal water communication on the great lakes and rivers. The latter is admirably explained in chapter iv, and we would particularly recommend the chapters on the geography of the country. The economic revolution caused by the emancipation of the serfs is treated necessarily in the fullest manner. Forestry is an important element of Russian industry (p. 23). In the districts of White Russia and Lithuania the soil is, generally speaking, unfertile. There is also a great expanse of marshes. In the government of Grodno tobacco and hemp are cultivated. The Lithuanians are occupied very much in the rearing of bees. This seems to have been an industry from the earliest period, to judge by the mentions of honey in the old Lithuanian statutes. Wild honey was also an important element of trade, and from his habit of eating it the bear has got his name in Russian *medved*, i.e. honey-eater. The richest parts of Russia are the so-called black lands, *chernozem*, including the mid-basin of the Volga and the Ukraine.

Of course Russia abounds in mineral wealth, and full information is given about the mining industries. Minerals are especially abundant in the region of the Upper Ural mountains, extending as far as Bogoslovsk. The account of the Russian labour laws will be read with much interest. One great feature of Russian artisan life is the formation of *artels*, associations, in which the labourers unite for protection and share in a common table. The Russian laws now protect the working man, as we know from many accounts furnished to us by Englishmen who own iron-works in Russia, and such as have been brought under our own notice in the country.

We can only cordially recommend to the reader this volume of statistics. Many will arise from its perusal wiser men, and we all ought to be glad of the spread of civilization, even if it is accomplished by others than ourselves. England has done well, and must welcome the arrival of younger compeers. In 1896 a book resembling the present was issued by the Russian Government in English (*Statesman's Handbook for Russia*, 2 vols., St. Petersburg), but it was not so full of information as the present. Those who are acquainted with the Russian language can read the valuable work, containing about a thousand pages, *Rossia v kontse XIX veka* ("Russia at the End of the Nineteenth Century"), published by the Minister of Finance. The maps included in this book are of great service. We especially recommend the government publications, because some of the books of statistics issued in England are not accurate, and the publishers have occasionally been glad of the information of outsiders with a view to their correction.

EDUCATIONAL.

Junior French Examination Papers. By F. JACOB.
Junior Latin Examination Papers. By C. G. BOTTING.
 (London: Methuen & Co.)

These are elementary and reasonable. The editors evidently know their business.

A French Primer. By ARTHUR H. WALL. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Mr. Wall has succeeded in introducing a new element into his *French Primer* in the shape of a highly original classification of verbs, which he arrives at by entirely ignoring the question as to how they have been formed. Thus we find *faire, dire, savoir, aller*, all placed in one category, because, in various tenses, they break the rules which Mr. Wall has invented in a previous chapter. Such a classification, without regard to the history of formation of tenses, can only be an additional tax on the memory, without serving any useful purpose. This, and the absence of all reference to exclusives and their treatment in French, are the distinguishing marks of this Primer.

Goethe: Hermann and Dorothea. Edited by C. A. BUCHHEIM and EMMA S. BUCHHEIM. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Dr. Buchheim's edition of German Classics are too well known to need much comment. This book is quite on a par with the rest of his work, and will be much appreciated by students, particularly those taking Pass Schools.

A Guide to Advanced German Prose Composition. By E. EHRLKE. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Mr. Ehrke has in view apparently the training in German Prose of candidates for the Army. We do not think that this Guide will be of much service to them: the grammatical introduction is much too long and involved, and occasionally misleading, whilst the selected passages are too fully annotated to give scope for any independent effort. We cannot share Mr. Ehrke's regret "that official examiners select passages which require judicious manipulation and resourcefulness."

A Note Book of French Literature. Vol. i. By PHILIP C. YORKE. (London: Blackie & Son.)

Mr. Yorke would, in our opinion, have done better to omit all reference to the early stages of French literature in this book. Not much was to be expected, it is true, after the opinions set forth in the preface, still the extract from the *Revue* need not have been so absolutely faulty and at variance with every known reading of the MSS. The version in modern prose is also incorrect. On the other hand, the seventeenth century is well treated, and for those who wish to acquire a very general idea of French literature under the "Roi Soleil" this book might be useful.

Macbeth. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, Glossary, Appendix, and Indexes, by A. W. VENABLE, M.A. The Pitt Press Shakespeare for Schools. (Cambridge: University Press.)
Scott: Marmion. Edited by ALEXANDER MACKIE, M.A. Blackwood's English Classics. (Edinburgh & London: Blackwood & Sons.)

Those who wish to see English literature taught in schools have certainly no reason to complain nowadays of any lack of suitable editions of classics, competently edited, clearly and attractively printed, and published at a price which practically makes them accessible to all. The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge have done their share of the business most handsomely, and many other publishing firms are not far behind them. The above editions of *Marmion* and *Macbeth* appear in every respect to come up to the requirements of books of this class, and we cordially wish them success. It is too early as yet to judge of the effect upon the national temper and intelligence of this widespread teaching of English literature in schools. So far we have not observed that the rising generation, which has the advantage of these elaborate editions of the poets, with their stupendous array of historical notes and philological disquisitions, on the whole is much more humane or more deeply imbued with a love of literature than those which went before it. But perhaps twenty years hence we may look with more success for

results. In our opinion, it is still an open question whether the notes and glossaries and introductions are not being overdone. A few children of both sexes may be drawn by their means to read poetry, but is it not possible that more may be scared away? We doubt very much whether this methodical study of literature should be carried on in such an elaborate system at school, and made part of the curriculum. Is it not better to encourage the young to read good literature out of school, because it really is productive of pleasure? But these questions are merely put tentatively, and not with any wish to dogmatize on a matter which longer experience alone can decide. In the view of the hero of *Maud*, "the Churches have killed their Christ"—let us be careful at any rate that the schoolmasters do not kill their, or rather our, poets.

Shakespeare's King Richard the Third. With Introduction and Notes by F. E. WEBB.
The Picture Shakespeare: Macbeth.
 (London: Blackie & Son.)

Mr. Webb's edition of *Richard III* is a workmanlike rather than an ambitious production. The Notes are adequate and sensible, and the Introduction, though somewhat high-flown, is sufficient. The pretentiousness of the edition of *Macbeth* is confined to the illustrations, the value of which is slight. The annotation is practical and well adapted to the needs of young students, who, by the way, will rightly neglect the appendices.

Mirinda's Matto Falcone, &c. Edited by J. E. MICHELL.
Rabelais' Gargantua et Pantagruel (Selections). Edited by E. C. GOLDBERG.
 (London: Blackie & Son.)

The publication of short French classics in small volumes at fourpence each is a bold venture, which we hope will succeed. The notes are necessarily few in number, but are to the point. The selections from Rabelais are interesting: the spelling has not been modernized.

Spherical Trigonometry. By the late I. TODHUNTER and J. G. LEATHAM. (London: Macmillan.)

This is a revised edition of Dr. Todhunter's well-known and useful little volume. It has been considerably increased in size, but the alterations and additions are confined for the most part to those sections which are generally passed over by the average student. The inclusion of some account of Study's investigations is welcome, and the chapter on determinantal applications will arouse some interest. The size and cost of the book, however, will probably diminish the number of its readers, but those who consult it will be rewarded.

Primer of Geometry. By H. W. CROOME SMITH. (London: Macmillan.)

Any attempt (however modest) to produce a satisfactory substitute for Euclid's *Elements* should be welcomed. It may be taken for granted that many attempts will have to be made before reasonable success is achieved. The present volume deserves praise, but it does not approach finality. It comprises "the subject-matter of Euclid I-iv treated by the methods of Pure Geometry," and follows Euclid's arrangement more closely than some other books on Geometry. It divides theorems from problems, and in the proofs of the former it assumes without demonstration the possibility of carrying out certain constructions.

The author's terminology does not seem to us to be very happy, and practically no use is made of geometrical drawing.

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A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. No. 18.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began April 27; Full Term ends June 21.]

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

- O.U.C.C. Freshmen's Match.
- O.U.L.T.C. v. Lancashire.
- 3.30 p.m.—Meeting in aid of the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund, at New College.
- 5 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, on "The Sacred Sites of the Gospels: the External Aspect of Palestine in the time of Christ," in the Schools.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. F. Moullet's Company, *The Man from Blankley's*.
- 8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Paper on "Oxford before the University," by Mr. F. Madan, F.S.A., in the Ashmolean Museum.

THURSDAY, May 8. *Ascension Day.*

- 10 a.m.—Sermon by the Very Rev. the Dean, at Christ Church.
- O.U.C.C. Trial Match.
- 5.45 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Rev. Professor T. M. Lindsay, of Glasgow, on "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries: the Church of the Second and Third Centuries—changing its Ministry," at Mansfield College.
- 8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That the Rhodes Scheme of Scholarships is impracticable, and incompatible with the best interests of Oxford," (Mover: Mr. D. L. Savory, St. John's).
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Murray King and Clark's Company, *Sweet and Twenty*.

FRIDAY, May 9.

- O.U.C.C. Trial Match.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Murray King and Clark's Company, *Sweet and Twenty*.

SATURDAY, May 10.

- O.U.C.C. Trial Match.
- 11.25 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Excursion to Lechlade and Fairford.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Messrs. Murray King and Clark's Company, *Sweet and Twenty*.

SUNDAY, May 11. *Sunday after Ascension Day.*

- University Preacher at St. Mary's—
- 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. Dr. Burge, University College.
- 9 p.m.—Annual Meeting in support of the Oxford House in Bethnal Green, in New College Hall. (Chairman, Rev. Canon Spooner.)

MONDAY, May 12.

- O.U.C.C. v. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Charles Frohman's Company, *The Twin Sister*.

TUESDAY, May 13.

- O.U.C.C. v. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven.
- 9.30 a.m.—Examination for the Abbott Scholarship.
- 2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
- 5.45 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Rev. Professor T. M. Lindsay, of Glasgow, on "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries: the Conservative Revolt and its Overthrow," at Mansfield College.
- Ninth Robert Boyle Lecture, by Professor Clifford Allbutt, F.R.S., on "The Rise of the Experimental Method in Oxford," in Balliol College Hall.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Charles Frohman's Company, *The Twin Sister*.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

- O.U.C.C. v. Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven.
- O.U.L.T.C. v. Cooper's Hill.
- 9.30 a.m.—Examination for Organ Scholarship at Keble College.
- 5 p.m.—Public Lecture by the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, on "The Sacred Sites of the Gospels: Sites outside Jerusalem," at the Schools.
- 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Charles Frohman's Company, *The Twin Sister*.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.			EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.			THEATRE AND MUSIC.		
May.								
Th. 15	O.U.C.C. v. Somerset	...	...	Lecture by the Rev. Professor T. M. Lindsay, on "The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries," at Mansfield College.		Messrs. Harrison and Maude's Company, <i>The Second in Command</i> , at the Theatre.		
Fri. 16	"	"	...	Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.		"	"	"
Sat. 17	"	"	...	Easter Term ends.		"	"	"
Mon. 19	Clarendon Press Athletic Club's Sports, on the University Running Ground.			Trinity Term begins.				
Tu. 20	"	"	...	Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.		Miss Emma Hutchinson's Company, <i>The Liar</i> , at the Theatre.		
				Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "The Pupils of Costa and Francia," at the University Galleries.		"	"	"

NOTES AND NEWS.

With the best will in the world and the strongest imaginative powers it has as yet been very difficult to believe that this is the Summer Term. The hard facts of what May can be like are too often forgotten, and when the fickle month comes round again one always expects it to be as one would like it to be. One has the satisfaction, such as it is, of being able to say, "how good for the country," "how badly it was wanted," when the rain keeps cricketers in the pavilion or drives the would-be canoeist under the delusive shelter of the trees; but one has not even that meagre comfort when one is suffering from the east wind. It is an east wind which blows nobody good, and some people positive ill. In such weather one's principles have to go to the wall; it may call itself May, but it is winter for all that. Bivoli is the suitable tippie for such weather, not lemonade; it may call itself the Summer Term, but with the temperature approximating to zero there is nothing for it but to light the fire.

A correspondent writes:—

"I am glad to see that you have done something towards exposing the inaccuracies of Professor Lankester and some of our other critics, but I was rather surprised that you made no mention last week of what is after all the real defence for the present arrangement of our Terms. It is true that three Terms of eight weeks each do not amount to a very long period, but, as the President of Corpus has pointed out, the work done up here is only part of what a man does in the course of the year, and the Vacations are absolutely essential to give men time to read for themselves—to assimilate and digest what they have been taught during Term. Surely it is the great benefit of the Oxford system that it teaches a man to work for himself, that men are not 'crammed,' but are taught how to work. And then it is all very well to scoff at the College Tutor, and tell him that he is receiving a year's pay for six months' work, but such criticism misses the whole point of the matter, which is that, considering their position in the educational profession, the salaries of College Tutors are anything but large; would the doctor or lawyer or engineer of the corresponding rank in his profession deem himself adequately recompensed by a salary of at the outside £600 or £700 a year? The truth is that the College Tutor's salary is partly paid in kind, and that in the shape of plenty of leisure in the Vacations for study and independent research, for keeping himself abreast with his subject, and for such 'bread-and-butter' work as examining. If Professor Lankester and his fellow critics want us to do thirty-nine weeks' work up here, let them provide us with thirty-nine weeks' pay."

While agreeing on the whole with our correspondent's contention, we feel that the question of the length of our Terms is one on which a good deal may be said on both sides. Eight weeks does not give one very much time to do all one wants, and it cannot be denied that the result is rather a "rush"; by the time one is well into one's stride one finds the Vacation at hand. It is just possible that if the Term was increased to nine or ten weeks things might proceed rather more leisurely, and that we should not live at quite such high pressure. But though the generation which had known the eight weeks' Term might find the pace less hot, there would soon arise a new generation to which ten weeks would be just what eight weeks are to us. There is of course another suggestion, that we should adopt the Cambridge system of a Long Vacation Term for men reading Honours, but there are objections to that also. Really we believe our correspondent is in the right in pitching on the question of stipend as the crux of the whole situation; until the College Tutor is

made independent of "Locals" and "Certificates," and other such sources from which an inadequate income may be augmented, it will be unfair to expect him to sacrifice his Vacations.

A correspondent writes:—

"It would be interesting to know in what authority is vested the decision of the question when the 'Dead March' is to be played at the close of a University service. The old tradition was supposed to be that it was played only for officials of the University, for Heads of Houses, or for royal persons; but at the end of last Term the honour was given to the death of an ordinary College Tutor, and on the first Sunday of this Term it was played, apparently, for Mr. Rhodes. Was this because he was a member of Oriel College? or because he was a University benefactor? The latter would be a new departure; but certainly Mr. Rhodes's will is so remarkable that a new precedent may fairly have been made in his case."

Anything that Professor Mommsen says on history is bound to be interesting; he has recently been drawing a comparison between Warren Hastings and the late Cecil Rhodes, in whom he finds a remarkable similarity, although he holds the Indian Governor-General was superior to the statesman we have just lost, in that Warren Hastings served the East India Company, while Mr. Rhodes was himself the British South Africa Company. Dr. Mommsen is apparently not quite up-to-date in his knowledge as to Warren Hastings; but then the great German Professor has always been strong in adapting facts to suit his views. He is now kind enough to say that, on the whole, he approves of an Anglo-German alliance; he does not apparently consider the fact that English consent is needed for such an alliance as much as that of his own country.

It is some little time since there was a serious fire in Oxford, but the past week has furnished a conflagration on quite a large scale, though luckily involving no loss of life. Whether the scanty attendance at certain lectures on Thursday is to be attributed to the fire at Messrs. Hall's Brewery we do not know, but as the scene of the fire was situated in a part of the city remote from the Colleges and the lodging-houses, a good many people remained ignorant of it. A blaze in a more central part would have proved a much greater attraction. The affair, however, calls for the serious attention of College authorities, if it is the fact—as would appear from some accounts—that the City Fire Brigade was not able to do much with the flames owing to the defective condition of its apparatus and to a lack of water. They are to be congratulated on having succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the St. Thomas's Industrial Home or any other of the surrounding buildings, especially as their difficulties were not diminished by the strong wind which was blowing. But the account to which we have referred is not satisfactory reading, and we should be glad to hear that it is overstated. In the meantime it would be well for Colleges to bethink themselves of the subject. A night alarm by way of practice might be useful, and would be highly appreciated if it were allowed to count as a "Chapel."

The play in the Seniors' Match last week was hardly of a character to call for special comment: the scoring was not quite as colossal as it often is in this fixture, but at the same time the bowlers cannot be said to have had things their own way. The game was therefore unexciting in itself, and, as the conditions under which it was played were far from suitable to cricket, it did not draw very many spectators to the Parks. Nor can it be said to have thrown much light

on the available material. Darling at length justified his Winchester reputation, Bonham-Carter did well both with bat and ball, and von Ernsdhausen and Wordsworth bowled with success. No startling discoveries, however, were made of unsuspected "talent," and we must hope that the Freshmen's Match now in progress will produce the much-needed bowlers. Meanwhile, it may be noticed that Cambridge seem to have secured a useful all-round man in McDonnell, and both Buxton and Driffield showed considerable promise as bowlers.

We print elsewhere a strong letter from Mr. Fletcher, of Magdalen, on a subject of considerable importance, of which—if rumour speaks truly—we are likely to hear a good deal this Term. We were about to call the attention of our readers to Professor Case's article in the *National Review* when we received Mr. Fletcher's letter; both as a protest against the abolition of compulsory Greek, and for its remarks on the residential system, the article should be widely read. On the whole question of compulsory Greek we hardly feel as yet quite ready to expatiate until we know a little more definitely what it is proposed to do. The *Magazine* will not shut its doors to those who disagree with it, but for ourselves, we will be found in the last ditch along with Mr. Fletcher.

We are informed through the medium of the *Westminster Gazette* that Mr. W. L. Creyke, of St. Aldate's in this city, is the proprietor of the fastest motor-car in the world; and that this organ of mischief—it is probably that unsightly shoe-shaped machine which has lately been much in evidence in the streets—was, during a recent tour in Oxfordshire, driven at a rate amounting to sixty-five miles an hour on an uncleared road. We trust that the *Westminster* exaggerates: the act, as reported, would be mere recklessness.

Motor-cars have been in the last ten days or so responsible for two serious carriage accidents in the streets of Oxford. Commenting on this, a local paper has no word of condemnation for the motor-drivers: far from it: the only inference drawn is that, as these locomotives have come to stay (and to stay, apparently), horses had better get used to them! The fact is, that motors mean money, which is all powerful. Practically, the owner of such a machine can do what he likes—even travel faster than an express train in the windings of an uncleared road.

We must congratulate the University on the appointment of Mr. Hutton, of St. John's, to be Bampton Lecturer next year, and Mr. Hutton on the choice of his subject, which is at once unusual and fresh, and one which he is specially fitted to handle effectively. Indeed, we shall be surprised if he does not make something of an addition to English literature, by no means too rich in readable accounts of the English saints.

Another correspondent writes:—

"It is satisfactory to find that a prophet is not always without honour in his own country. In electing Mr. Hutton, of St. John's, to be Bampton Lecturer for next year, the Heads of Houses have made a choice which will be universally approved in Oxford, where he is already well known as a 'select preacher' as well as in many other more secular capacities. His subject, 'The Influence of Christianity on National Character, as illustrated by the Lives of the Early English Saints,' is quite a novel one, and is sure to be extremely interesting: Mr. Hutton has already shown in the pulpit of St. Mary's how well he can use his familiar acquaintance with early English biography to give life and point to his sermons."

The award of the Newdigate and of the Chancellor's Prizes is remarkable for one or two things: in the first place one regrets to notice that, as was the case last year, the Latin Essay has not been awarded. This is really rather unsatisfactory, for the competition seems to be steadily declining, and though this is the first time that there has been no award for two consecutive years, yet in the last twelve years the prize has only been awarded seven times. Secondly, Mr. Wodehouse, of Corpus, is to be congratulated on bringing the Newdigate back to his College after an absence of forty-five years, 1857 having been the last occasion on which the English Verse prize fell to a Corpus man. The Latin Verse has not been absent from Christ Church anything like so long, for it was won by Professor J. S. Phillimore eight years ago; while the English Essay, in falling to Balliol, returns to where it was in 1900.

Mr. R. B. Merriman, of Balliol College, was a well-known figure in Oxford a few years ago. An American "research student," he rowed in the Balliol Torpid which was Head of the River in 1898, and again in 1899, and he also threw the Hammer with some success in the O.U.A.C. Sports. He now appears in a different light, as the Clarendon Press have just published his *Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell*, which may fairly claim to fill a much-felt gap in our knowledge of the Tudor period. Without anticipating in any way the verdict of our reviewer, we must congratulate Mr. Merriman and the Press on the appearance of this book. Mr. Merriman naturally was not a Rhodes Scholar, but, had they existed in his time, he ought to have been, and we may hope that the American Rhodes Scholars, whom we may expect among us before very long, will enter as thoroughly into both sides of Oxford life as Mr. Merriman has done.

The Academy this year will doubtless prove, as the Prince of Wales said, a very successful exhibition. It contains a number of pleasing and a few striking pictures. Of special interest to Oxford is the portrait, by Tennyson Cole, of Lord Milner, and the beautiful idealized head of another Oxonian by birth, if not by breeding, Major-General Baden-Powell, by that marvellous veteran Watts. We miss our friend and neighbour, Mr. Abbey, from the show this year. We are glad to see that our old contributor, Mr. W. B. Potter, has two pictures. The architectural room, as usual, has something of Oxford, Mr. T. G. Jackson's design for an organ-loft and screen for St. Mary's, and Mr. E. P. Warren's High Street houses, being this year the most interesting. Old Wykehamists will look out for the proposed War Memorial at Winchester College, while in the Sculpture room Mr. Hope Pincher's bust of Dr. Warre will interest Etomians.

A distinguished Oxford scholar, Professor Lindsay, of St. Andrew's, was honoured last week by receiving the degree of LL.D. from his old University, Glasgow. It was conferred on him along with several other eminent British and continental scholars. It is a pity that the ceremony was closed somewhat abruptly by the unmannerly behaviour of the Glasgow students to their own Principal; but our own conferment of Honorary Degrees at Commemoration is not so orderly a ceremony that we can afford to throw stones at the disorders of other Universities.

The Council for the Registration of Teachers has taken a wise step in electing as its Chairman Professor H. L. Withers, of Owens College and formerly of Balliol. Professor Withers has had wide experience both of primary and of secondary teaching, so that he is well qualified to deal with practically all questions affecting the teaching profession, and the Council is to be congratulated on its choice.

It is a matter of no small interest to Oxford that the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee should have elected an Oxford man to succeed the late Sir Henry Gilbert, formerly Professor of Rural Economy in this University, as director of the Rothamsted Agricultural experimental station. Mr. A. D. Hall, on whom their choice has fallen, is a Balliol man who took a First in Natural Science in 1884, and who has lately been Principal of the recently established South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, which owes a great debt to him.

The only Oxford name in the list of new Fellows of the Royal Society, which appeared last Friday, is that of Dr. Brereton Baker. We beg to offer him our heartiest congratulations on his election, so thoroughly well deserved. Mr. Baker came up to Balliol as a Brakenbury Scholar in 1880, and took a "First" in Natural Science in 1883. His research work, which was begun with Professor Dixon in the Balliol Laboratory, has been mainly devoted to the study of the influence of moisture on chemical action, the presence of which he has found necessary in almost all cases for chemical action to proceed. This work has required the very highest experimental skill, and it is sufficient to say that hardly any one has succeeded in repeating his experiments on account of their extremely difficult nature.

Mr. Baker's last paper in the April number of the *Journal of the Chemical Society* contains perhaps his most striking discovery—that pure oxygen and hydrogen, when perfectly dry, will not combine to form water even at a temperature at which silver melts, although when moist they form a dangerously explosive mixture. Mr. Baker has been at Dulwich since leaving Oxford, and has just resigned his mastership there to take up the Head Mastership of the Alcyon's School, to which he has recently been appointed. It is to be hoped that his opportunities for research work will in no way suffer from his new duties, and that he may long live to uphold the reputation he has acquired as one of the best European inorganic chemists.

On Friday last E. S. Goodrich, M.A., Fellow of Merton, described to the Junior Scientific Club his researches on Amphioxus, under the title of "A new type of Vertebrate Kidney." He has succeeded in demonstrating that in Amphioxus, which is one of the very lowest vertebrates, there is present an excretory organ of a type which is very characteristic of certain families of worms. This is extremely interesting, because it may help to throw light on that particularly obscure corner of zoological speculation, the ancestry of the vertebrates. Although Amphioxus has been carefully studied for about half a century, Mr. Goodrich has the distinction of being the first zoologist to succeed in demonstrating this point in its structure. On the same evening J. M. Wadmore, B.A., Trinity College, read a paper on "The Prussic Acid Problem." He described some work which he has been doing in conjunction with Dr. Mattaway, of Christ Church, the Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Coronation is indeed beginning to make itself felt among us. On the one hand we are being invited by the Mayor and a Select Committee to give towards the expenses of celebrating the Coronation here in Oxford, on the other we have—in our official capacity—received from Mr. Henry Frowde a copy of the Special Coronation Service for use on June 26, which is being published by the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses. Mr. Frowde has prepared two editions, both containing "the Form and Order of Service that is to be performed, and of the Ceremonies that are to be observed;" but while one is merely in paper covers, the other may be described as an *édition de luxe*, being bound

in white buckram and magnificently printed, the idea being that it will serve as a memento of the occasion.

Most of us knew May Day as the typical day on which the English Spring sets in with its usual severity. But those who climbed the Magdalen tower at daybreak assert that at that early hour Spring was really the Spring of the poets, and not of the calendar; the sun burst from the clouds at the exact moment when the hymn began, the east was suffused with rosy hues, and altogether Nature more nearly realized Mr. Holman Hunt's well-known picture than is usually the case.

Meetings of one sort and another we have always with us, but there are few which can lay so good a claim to our attendance and support as the Annual Meeting of the Oxford House, which is to be held in New College Hall on Sunday, May 11, at 9 p.m., with Canon Spooner in the chair. The Head of the Oxford House, Mr. Woolcombe, of Keble, who is, we believe, making his first appearance at the annual meeting in Oxford, will speak, and he will be supported by Mr. F. H. E. Cunliffe, of All Souls and New College. Oxford House has not been free lately from the complaint which all "settlements" seem to be feeling—lack of men: it could do very well with a few more residents, and it is therefore to be hoped that it will have a really full meeting and plenty of recruits.

A meeting will be held in the Pusey Lecture Room of Keble College, on Wednesday, May 14, at 2.30 p.m., on behalf of the Dioceses of New Westminster and Kootenay, British Columbia. The Warden has kindly consented to take the chair, and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Jocelyn H. T. Perkins, Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, and Organizing Secretary for the above dioceses; also by the Rev. P. D. Woods, late priest-in-charge of St. Mary's, Sapperston, New Westminster. All will be welcome; admission free. A meeting for undergraduates will be held at 4.30 p.m. on the same day in St. John's College, in the rooms of Mr. J. S. Dart.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is a little surprising that there was no notice in last week's *Magazine* of the final disappearance of Christ's Hospital from London. Although this change has been decided upon so long, yet its final accomplishment is an event of interest for the educational world. The leave-taking was both secular and religious; the gown-boys paid a farewell visit to the Lord Mayor; they also attended a farewell service at St. Paul's, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury preached. In view at once of his position and his personal experience, no one could have been found so appropriate for the occasion as Dr. Temple. The only question now remaining is whether any of the points of interest in the old school buildings can be preserved, or whether London is to lose completely one of its few surviving links with the past."

With how little wisdom is the world reviewed. In this week's *Athenaeum* some superior person, dealing with one of the Yale Bicentenary publications, congratulates the American Universities on making a new and happy departure in the endowment of research, by undertaking the publication of works of real learning which would prove unremunerative to an ordinary publisher. It never seems to occur to him that this method of encouraging good work has been practised by the English Universities, or at any rate by Oxford, for more than 200 years, and that at the present time the Clarendon Press spends thousands yearly in this very way.

We are glad to hear that it has been found possible to alter the date of the Robert Boyle Lecture so as to avoid clashing with the Royal Society's Conversation on May 14. The date of the Lecture has now been fixed for Tuesday, May 13.

We have received from Messrs. Dartshire and Stanford, who have just established themselves as a new publishing business in quarters at Kemp Hall, a new map of "the Oxford River," giving the Thames from Northmoor to Day's Lock, and the Cherwell up as far as Water Eaton. The map ought to be of great assistance to all whose pleasure takes them upon the river, though in these frigid days the mere mention of punts and canoes makes one pile more coal upon the fire. Indeed, the only complaint or criticism that we have to urge against it is that it is too complete. To have a map on which practically everything is marked, down to the places where one can get a sandwich and the time it should take a punt to travel down stream between, say, King's Weir and Godstow, takes away much of the charm of exploring and finding things out for one's self. Half the pleasure of taking a canoe and plunging up the backwaters lies in the fact that one never feels quite certain where one is going, and how far it will be possible to navigate the unknown. At the same time the map is a very useful production, and a good augury for the new venture.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHERS.—*Ascension Day*, May 8, 10 a.m., The Very Rev. the Dean, at Christ Church. *Sunday*, May 11, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Burge, University College, at St. Mary's.

DEGREE DAYS.

Easter Term.

Friday, May 16.

Trinity Term.

Saturday, May 17. Wednesday, June 25.

Thursday, June 19. Saturday, July 5.

University and College Notices.

CHANCELLOR'S AND NEWDIGATE PRIZES, 1902.—The Judges of the Chancellor's Prizes and the Newdigate English Poem have reported to the Vice-Chancellor the following awards:—

Latin Essay:—No Candidate.

Latin Verse:—H. L. Henderson, Scholar of Christ Church.

English Essay:—F. G. C. Campbell, Balliol College.

English Poem (Newdigate):—E. A. Wodehouse, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

The Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, W. Sanday, D.D., will give three Public Lectures in the Schools on Wednesdays, May 7, 14, and 21, at 5 p.m. Subject: "The Sacred Sites of the Gospels." May 7, "The External Aspect of Palestine in the time of Christ"; May 14, "Sites outside Jerusalem"; May 21, "Sites in Jerusalem."

The Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, Rev. H. A. Redpath, D.Litt., M.A., will give his Terminal Lecture at Queen's College on Wednesday, June 4, at 2.15 p.m. Subject: "Geography and Mythical Terms in the Septuagint" (continued).

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., gives notice of lectures as follows:—on Tuesday, May 20, "The Pupils of Costa and Francia"; on Wednesday, May 21, "Panetti, Mazzolino, and Dosso Dossi"; on Thursday, May 22,

"Garofalo." The lectures will be given in the Professor's room at the University Galleries, at 3.45 p.m. each day.

The Professor of Poetry, A. C. Bradley, M.A., will lecture at the Schools on Wednesday, May 21, at 5 p.m., on "Shakespeare's Theatre."

The Professor of Music will give his Terminal Lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, May 21, at 2.30 p.m., on "The Development of Music Style" (continued), with musical illustrations.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—Mr. E. C. Marchant, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been this day (May 6) elected to an Official Fellowship in this College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—It is proposed to fill on Saturday, October 18, after examination, two Fellowships in this College. (1) An Ordinary Classical Fellowship. (2) A Stowell Civil Law Fellowship. The examination for both Fellowships will be held in the College Hall on Tuesday, October 7, and following days. For the Classical Fellowship papers will be set in the subjects recognized in the Classical Schools of the University, including Verse Composition. For the Law Fellowship the following papers will be set: a paper of General Questions; an English Essay; and papers in Latin Translation, Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and English Law.

MAGDALEN AND BRASENOSE COLLEGES, CHRIST CHURCH, AND WORCESTER COLLEGE.—Mathematical Scholarships and Exhibitions, 1903. An Examination will be held in the Hall of Christ Church on Tuesday, March 3, 1903, and following days, for the purpose of awarding Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

May 27.—Pembroke College.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

III. MATHEMATICS.

March 3, 1903.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCE.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

V. LAW.

June 10.—Merton College.

VI. HISTORY.

June 3.—Christ Church.

VII. SANSCRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

VIII. MUSIC.

May 14.—Keble College.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.—The following have been elected to Scholarships and Exhibitions:—To a Clothworker's Scholarship of £50 a year for three years—Theodora de Selincourt, Streatham Hill and Notting Hill High Schools (for French Language and Literature). To the Edith Coombs Scholarship of £50 a year for three years—Ethel C. Jones, County School, Barry, Glamorganshire (for French Language

and Literature). To the Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 a year for three years—Florence Lorimer, Dundee and Notting Hill High Schools (for Classics). To Exhibitions of £30 a year for three years—Alice Sergeant, Hulme Grammar School, Oldham (for History); of £25 a year for three years—Hilda Jackson, Church High School, Derby (for Mathematics); of £20 a year for three years—Dora Hilgame, Dulwich High School (for History).

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, May 7.
Evening—"God is gone up with a merry noise." Croft.
 Thursday, May 8. *Ascension Day*.
Evening—"Achieved is the glorious work." Haydn.
 Friday, May 9.
Evening—"O God, the King of Glory." Smart.
 Saturday, May 10.
Morning—"O clap your hands together." Gibbons.
Evening—"Behold the Lamb that was slain." Spohr.
 Sunday, May 11. *Sunday after Ascension Day*.
Evening—"He was cut off." Handel.

A DEFENCE OF GREEK.

SIR,—The noble and energetic protest of Professor Case against any possible lowering of the intellectual standard of the University in order to meet the conditions of the Colonial and American candidates for Mr. Rhodes's Scholarships should not be allowed to drop for want of support. I confess that I shall tremble when I next open the pages of the *Magazine*, lest I should find an editorial note pointing out that "we must move with the times," and that "Oxford should not shut her eyes to the growing and altering needs of the Empire," or some such weak-kneed stuff as that. If Mr. Rhodes's bequest leads to the abandonment of Greek and Latin as compulsory subjects for the gentlemen whom he proposed to benefit, it will soon be followed by their abandonment for every one. And this will, I believe, be with the most fatal results on intellectual life. I speak from twenty years' experience of teaching in the History School. As an avenue to this School it is possible (by an immense amount of ingenious study of the Statutes) to wriggle through a substitute for Moderations called "Preliminary Jurisprudence." Examiners in this School are only too willing to let a man through, though his "Latin Unseen" may be very bad, if his other papers are good. And I know nothing more weak and intellectually flabby than your Third and Fourth Class man in History who has not even been through *Pass Mod.* Yet even he has had to go through Smalls, where, I take it, the examiners are more circumspect.

It is to the rank and file of the graduates of the University that I beg to be allowed to appeal, for I fear there is nothing to be hoped from the leaders of opinion in it. Experience has taught me that there is practically nothing which an energetic minority cannot in the long run win from such a nerveless body as Congregation, not perhaps at the first, or even the third or fourth attempt, but within, say, a dozen years of the first attempt.

This attack on Greek (and, I believe, on Latin too) is pretty certain to be made. That it will be a violation of the spirit of the benefactor's testament will count for nothing in the minds of its advocates. Let those who set any value on the best traditions of their University, and upon the best traditions of English intellectual life, make up their minds now to resist it with all their might.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. L. FLETCHER.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, May 4.

LAMENT OF AN OLD OXONIAN.

On reading Mr. RHODES's Will.

LET customs chop and change, I cried,
 My Oxford ever will abide
 Inalienably British;
 But O! "things is not what they was,"
 And sober English Oxford's cosmopolitanly skittish!

For thanks to Mr. Rhodes's bequest
 The Cow-boy leaves the woolly West
 For haunts of Scott and Liddell;
 He wears a deadly six-shootair;
 His oaths are strange: his long black hair
 Is parted in the middle.

O ye Examiners, be good
 To him! He'll lynch you, should
 You plough him in his "Viva";
 And O ye Scouts, take hence your pale,
 Your poor anaemic College ale!
 Go mix a "corpse-reviver"!

But not alone the Stars and Stripes;
 The Teuton with his jugs and pipes
 From Lagerberg is starting;
 He's rather stout, and very fair,
 And closely cropped (I've searched his hair
 But cannot find a parting).

His cheek with duel-scars is broad:
 He plants small tables in the Broad
 And sits there sipping Kümmel;
 Nor on the tow-path will you hear
 The Coach exclaim, as once, "dear! dear!"
 But "donnerblitz!" and "Himmel!"

My soul foresees the certain end;
 The tribes and nations all descend
 On Oxford streets, and swamp 'em;
 The Hottentot and Esquimaux,
 The Greek declining δ , η , ϵ , α ,
 The Sioux with belt of wampum.

The married Mussulman arrives
 With thirty-seven moon-eyed wives,
 And fills a quad at Oriel;
 While Magdalen's classic avenues
 Are occupied by sly Yahoos
 Whose habits are arborial.

The Afghan hillsmen, knives in hands,
 Pursue the Proctor in his bands
 From Folly Bridge to John's;
 And Dyak head-collectors stalk
 Behind the elms of Christ Church Walk
 Decapitating Dons.

O! that such things should come to be
 In my old University!

But if some folk prefer 'em,
 And like a Barnum-Bailey Show,
 Then Oxford's 'where they ought to go.
 My son shall go to Durham.

G. W. A.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

THE applause, which was generally given at the proper time, showed that the large crowd, mainly composed of University men, which witnessed the lacrosse match on Wednesday last, thoroughly enjoyed the game. If there were any who went to scoff, they remained to cheer. The match was probably the closest and most interesting which the Canadian visitors have played during their tour in this country. The English team, chosen from the best clubs in the North and South, displayed great energy and considerable skill. Of course the *Torontos*, as was to be expected, excelled in all the departments of the game. Their short passes, marvellous catching, close checking, and fast running at first simply dazzled the spectators. They all sank their individuality in their zeal to secure effective combination; hence it is difficult to note any of them as especially distinguished. Hanley, who has the reputation of being the best goal-keeper in Canada, made his goal almost impregnable during the last half of the game. He found no mean rival in Scott, the English goal-keeper, who stopped many difficult shots. The English defence was very steady, and withstood the attacks of such skilled home players as Querrie and Murray with much success. The most untiring worker in the English team was Cawthra, of Cambridge, at centre. Cawthra learned the game in Canada, and found less difficulty in adapting himself to the methods pursued by his fellow countrymen. His experienced efforts hardly availed as much as they should, owing to the inability of the attack fields to break through or draw out the clever defence men—Lambe, Wheeler, McBride, and Dowling—opposed to them. Some clever individual runs, particularly those by Heaward and Jones, were the most prominent feature of the English attack.

It took only three passes from the "face-off" at centre to put the ball in the Canadian net. For the rest of the first period of twenty minutes the play was fairly even, and ended with the score three goals to two in favour of the Canadians. During the second quarter the visitors pressed hard upon the English goal, but only succeeded in getting the ball twice past Scott. The third quarter was much the best of all. The English players, by a succession of rapid attacks, tied the score at five all, and the spectators, who now saw some chance of victory for England, felt how intensely exciting a lacrosse match could be. This temporary set-back, however, resulted in "gingering up" the *Torontos*, and putting forth all their skill, they gave such an exhibition of lacrosse as will rarely be seen in England. By lightning combination-play and constant attacks, they finished the quarter with the score eight goals to five in their favour. In the last quarter they were no less successful, and the victory was theirs by a total score of eleven goals to five. The game was characterized by the best of good feeling on both sides, and though very hotly contested, was entirely devoid of roughness.

After the match the visitors declared themselves delighted with English sportsmanship and English hospitality. They expressed the hope that their tour would do something to revive interest in lacrosse throughout England, and that Oxford University would not long delay in commencing the game. Certainly the exhibition of lacrosse given on Wednesday produced such a favourable impression, that any lover of the game will feel justified in expecting that some permanent results will follow here.

Our special correspondent, chosen for his wide acquaintance with all other games and his total ignorance of Lacrosse, has sent us the following impressions:—

"We were a large audience, but few of us, if any, could claim a prior acquaintance with the game. So, whilst we

waited for it to begin, we speculated idly. Was it a winter or a summer game? Was it seasonable, or unseasonable, that a chilly, shower-laden breeze should toy with our ears and noses? Or again, what was the meaning of the functions attributed to the players by the match-card? 'Point,' 'cover-point,' 'third-man'—so far it seemed plain sailing. Our next neighbour began to explain that lacrosse was a sort of stump-cricket, or rounders, or something of the kind. But the man on our other side knew better. That was base-ball. This was a kind of aerial hockey. But even he could not place his field so as to account for the two 'attacks,' the two 'defences,' and the three 'homes.' We found out later that the 'homes' were so called because their station was before, *not* the home-goal, but the other.

"It began, and our doubts about ever understanding the game were dispelled in an instant. Practically there were no rules. There was no off-side. There were no boundaries. You could work the ball round behind the enemy's goal, and then loft it back over the cross-bar to a friend prepared to shoot from in front. On the other hand, it was no indiscriminate *mêlée*. On the contrary, every one kept to his beat with the utmost precision, and passed unselfishly on to the 'homes,' who alone shot. Moreover, the freedom from anything analogous to the hockey-player's 'sticks' was remarkable. Indeed, only once did an unfortunate individual catch it across the head—the most vulnerable spot, it would seem, as the game is played; and then we witnessed an application of the excellent rule—a rule that might well be copied by other games—according to which the aggressor falls out for such time as his victim takes to recover. Charging, again, was conspicuous by its absence, and only once was a free-throw given by the referee on this account. Bodily risks, in fact, scarce seemed to exist (though of course it must be remembered that we were watching the performances of two thoroughly first-class teams) save for the unfortunate goal-keepers. It is all very well to remind us that the ball is made of spongy india-rubber with the special object of preventing injury to life or limb. But fancy the possibilities in the way of moral, no less than material, damage that lies in wait for the luckless being who stands immediately in front of a six-foot goal with any one of the three 'homes' liable to shoot at him with lightning speed, and so that the ball either whizzes past his shoulders or bumps up from four feet in front of his nose.

"Well, we are certainly going to play lacrosse next October Term, but we do not care to earn that 'Blue' (which is certain to come sooner or later) by keeping goal. Meanwhile, we shall seek to acquire the rudiments of the art of taking passes by repairing in the Long Vacation to some wide stretch of unfrequented beach where we shall practise on the sand-larks with a shrimping-net. When we have succeeded in catching some of them flying, and not till then, shall we feel confident that we can handle a 'crosse.' Also, when opportunity offers, we shall strive to acquire skill at sprinting in nailless india-rubber shoes on a greasy ground; for this too might not come naturally otherwise. We may add that we shall not play in a cap, as the Canadians do; for the cap invariably comes off. All we ask further is that some energetic person should forthwith organize a lacrosse club. It was humiliating to see a Cambridge man captaining an excellent England team, and himself doing wonders, whilst Oxford had not a man to put into the field. Must we wait for the Rhodes Scholars?

"Finally, it is our duty to record that it was a fine spirited game throughout, and hotly contested, for all that Canada ran away at the finish. The Englishmen came in for deserved applause at times—as notably when they rushed a goal at the very outset, or again in the course of the third

twenty minutes, when from two-five they suddenly drew level. And always in the scrimmaging for the ball they more than held their own. But neither in the course of attack or defence could they quite equal the accurate short passing of the Canadians. After all, however, in the matter of lacrosse they are somewhat in the position of those continental friends of ours who are content to take a licking at the hands of our veteran footballers, in order that they may have something to avenge nobly later on. The Canadians have come, and they have conquered; but meanwhile we have seen. So hey for the shrimping-net and the sand-larks! And let some one organize that club."

ATHLETICS.

CRICKET.

THE SENIORS' MATCH.

THE SENIORS' MATCH was played in very cold weather, and the cricket on the whole was below the standard. As regards the batting, the chief honours fell to the Old Wykehamist, R. S. Darling, who has never really done himself justice up at the 'Varsity. His innings of 124 was compiled by stylish though rather slow cricket. Beyond a chance when 38, it was a faultless display. The best of the others were Bonham-Carter (77), Wetherall (94), Samson (55), and O'Brien 19 and 22. The bowling did not seem to present much difficulty to the batsmen, the best being Von Ernsthause, Wordsworth, and Bonham-Carter. Collins and Bomford kept wicket very well, and the fielding on the whole was very good considering the coldness of the weather.

MR. B. COLLINS'S SIDE.

First Innings.

O. M. Samson (Hertford), c and b Wordsworth	...	...	14
G. B. Sanderson (Brasenose), c Boisier, b Worsley	...	...	7
B. L. Peel (Hertford), b Wordsworth	...	...	7
R. S. Darling (Oriel), c Boisier, b Worsley	...	...	124
K. C. Grellet (Hertford), c Bonham-Carter, b Wordsworth	...	...	1
Hon. D. O'Brien (Christ Church), c and b Bonham-Carter	...	...	19
A. M. Robertson (University), b Bonham-Carter	...	...	0
A. C. von Ernsthause (Balliol), b Hannay	...	...	15
F. G. Robinson (Exeter), run out	...	...	29
B. A. Collins (Brasenose), b Wordsworth	...	...	41
E. Fawcett (Keeble), c Hannay, b Wordsworth	...	...	21
G. J. Bruce (New College), not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	18

Total ... 293

Second Innings.—Samson, c and b Hannay, 55; O'Brien, c Hannay, b Bonham-Carter, 22; Peel, c Dickinson, b Bonham-Carter, 0; Grellet, not out, 27; Robertson, not out, 4. Extras, 5. Total (for 3 wickets), 113.

MR. MEDLICOTT'S SIDE.

First Innings.

A. S. Wetherall (Keeble), b Darling	...	...	94
D. J. Cassavetti (Trinity), c Fawcett, b Bruce	...	...	8
M. Bonham-Carter (Balliol), c Samson, b Peel	...	...	77
M. R. Dickinson (Merton), c Ernsthause	...	...	7
H. M. Worsley (Magdalen), b Fawcett	...	...	5
W. S. Medlicott (Magdalen), c Ernsthause, b Fawcett	...	...	14
J. E. Tomkinson (Balliol), c Ernsthause	...	...	34
C. S. Hannay (Trinity), st. Robinson, b Ernsthause	...	...	20
A. P. Boisier (Balliol), c Bruce, b Ernsthause	...	...	19
C. W. Wordsworth (Queen's), b-b w b Fawcett	...	...	24
H. Bomford (Balliol), not out	...	...	4
K. D. Morrice (Queen's), not out	...	...	27
Extras	...	...	18

*Total (for 10 wickets) ... 351

* Innings declared closed.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

MR. COLLINS'S SIDE.

		<i>o.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>ov.</i>
Worsley	20.4	6	35
Wordsworth	28	7	97
Bonham-Carter	15	1	49
Morrice	7	0	20
Hannay	8	1	21
Dickson	8	0	45
Boisier	3	0	8

MR. MEDLICOTT'S SIDE.

		<i>o.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>ov.</i>
Fawcett	21	1	96
Bruce	9	1	48
Ernsthause	26	5	62
Darling	15	1	68
Grellet	8	0	47
Peel	3	0	12

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

The chief feature of Monday's play was a dashing innings by McIver, who scored with considerable power and freedom. Whateley and Raphael bore the brunt of the bowling with about equal success, while Brownlee secured two wickets fairly cheaply. Score—up to Tuesday evening:—

MR. MARSHAM'S SIDE.

First Innings.

W. H. B. Evans (Malvern and Oriel), b Raphael	...	...	5
V. H. Cartwright (Rugby and Corpus), b Whateley	...	...	0
C. D. McIver (Forest School and Hertford), c Craig, b Whateley	...	...	71
K. M. Carlisle (Harrow and Magdalen), c Roberts, b Fifth	...	...	30
Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland (Eton and Christ Church), c Wilson, b Raphael	...	...	34
Hon. M. Herbert (Eton and Balliol), c Graham, b Brownlee	...	...	13
R. S. Bridge (Cheltenham and Trinity), b-b w b Burn	...	...	22
C. H. Allison (Malvern and New College), c Pope, b Brownlee	...	...	5
W. Flowers (Eastbourne and Trinity), st. Pope, b Whateley	...	...	14
J. J. Monney (Blair Lodge and Lincoln), b Burn	...	...	0
H. A. Field (Leeds Grammar School and Brasenose), b Raphael	...	...	3
W. L. Greenlees (Harrow and Magdalen), run out	...	...	0
C. H. B. Marsham (Captain), not out	...	...	Byes, &c. 20
Total	...	...	225

Second Innings.—Cartwright, b Burn, 33; McIver, not out, 27; Carlisle, not out, 57; Byes, &c., 4. Total (for one wicket), 121.

MR. FINDLAY'S SIDE.

First Innings.

J. D. Craig (Shrewsbury and Hertford), b Evans	...	...	29
R. E. Raphael (Merchant Taylors' and St. John's), c Marsham, b Monney	...	...	4
R. Rogers (Malvern and Worcester), b Flowers	...	...	16
P. H. Wilson (Sherborne and Oriel), c Marsham, b Field	...	...	13
L. D. Brownlee (Clifton and Oriel), c and b Field	...	...	26
E. G. Whateley (Eton and New), c Marsham, b Flowers	...	...	73
A. G. Graham (Maidenhead and Trinity), run out	...	...	62
D. Fifth (Hallebury and Keeble), c Evans, b Flowers	...	...	14
R. C. W. Burn (Winchester and Oriel), c Marsham, b Allison	...	...	33
A. N. Pope (Harrow and Magdalen), c Melholland, b Evans	...	...	36
H. A. Roberts (Westminster and Christ Church), b Flowers	...	...	4
A. A. Addenbrooke (Warwick and Corpus Christi), b-b w b Flowers	...	...	0
W. Findlay (Captain), not out	...	...	Byes, &c., 15
Total	...	...	332

HEAVY SCORING IN COLLEGE CRICKET.

[The completeness of this record must depend on the kindness of College Correspondents.]

100 and over.

K. M. Carlisle	...	Magdalen v. University	...	148
C. L. Macdonald	...	Magdalen v. Hertford	...	121

H. C. B. Gibson ...	Keble v. Wadham ...	114
R. C. Grier ...	Hertford v. Corpus Christi ...	109
H. V. I. Waits ...	Keble v. Wadham ...	103*
D. Firth ...	Keble II v. Oriel II ...	102
R. W. Awdry ...	New Coll. v. St. John's ...	100
<i>80 and over.</i>		
A. T. Knight ...	Magdalen v. Hertford ...	88
<i>70 and over.</i>		
A. Willert ...	Balliol v. Wadham ...	79*
W. H. P. Lewis ...	University v. Magdalen ...	75*
<i>60 and over.</i>		
M. Herbert ...	Balliol v. Wadham ...	60
<i>50 and over.</i>		
J. E. Raphael ...	St. John's v. New College ...	51

THE RIVER.

The usual number of crews came up before Term to start practice for the year's Eights, and the majority of them are now in their racing boats. There have been very strong winds throughout the practice, and so far the boats are far from steady. New College, who start head, will have to do well to keep away from University, though neither is at present very fast. Long is stroking New College, who are at present very rough, and Mouier-Williams is stroking University, who are only one degree more polished. Mr. Bourne can, however, be relied upon to produce a good crew by the time of the races. Magdalen are somewhat light, but under Mr. Parker's tuition they are fast changing their style for the better, and should do fairly well. Balliol, who are just behind them, look very strong on paper, and are the most forward crew at present; they are, however, very weak in the bows, and have not yet learned to get a beginning. Worcester are disappointing, and are unfortunate in being deprived of Whaley who stroked last year's winning Trial Eight. Trinity, alone of all the Colleges, are using Mr. Fletcher's swivel rowlocks, and show considerable promise under the care of Mr. Legge. The best of the other boats are Lincoln, who have the services of the two Milburns, and Hertford. Drinkwater has not yet taken his seat in the Wadham boat. St. Catharine's, considering their place on the river, are quite good, and should make a bump or two.

GOLF.

First-Class Handicap, Friday, May 2:—

Col. S. D. Manl ...	85	10	75
W. M. Grundy ...	80	3	77
N. Chalmers Hunt ...	83	6	77
J. H. Peebles ...	84	4	80
B. Norbury ...	85	4	81
T. M. Ronaldson ...	85	4	81
C. J. E. David ...	93	12	81
H. S. Pelham ...	86	3	83
E. E. Rivington ...	93	10	83

Eighteen entries; twelve returns.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

"On the first Tuesday of Term there will be a March Out." This is now a standing order. The Varsity Corps, therefore, paraded in Broad Street at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, April 29, for tactical operations. The idea was as follows.

The commander of a supposititious Battalion marching from Oxford to Woodstock, fearing an attack on his left flank from an equally hypothetical force on Wytham Hill, detached

two companies and a section of Cyclists under Captain Lathy to guard the passage of the river at Godstow. The Commander on Wytham Hill, unwilling to disappoint his far-sighted enemy, dispatched four companies, under Captain Dixey, to force the said passage. Operations commenced at 3.15. Captain Dixey decided to make a slight show in front of Wytham village, deliver a strong flank attack on the enemy's left, and send a party by King's Weir to get round his right and take him in the rear. Captain Lathy, with a narrow and difficult front, disposed his forces in successive lines of defence, each to hold on until the line in front had retired. The Cyclists pushed forward towards Wytham. Half "A" company, under Captain Smitheth, held the line of the first bridge beyond the river, and the Nunnery, supported by the rest of the company on the eastern bank. "B" company held the bridge at the west end of Wolvercote.

The King's Weir force, under Captain Dunn-Pattison, crossed without opposition, this move not having been foreseen, and by its unexpected appearance on the enemy's right rear, necessitated the hasty retirement of some of the defending force to meet the new danger. Captain Dixey's right wing, under Lieut. Hicks and Captain Wylie, pushed forward in unison with the frontal attack. The Cyclists retired, perhaps somewhat rapidly, but the river was held for some time. Lieut. Hicks, on reaching the Lock, proceeded to embark some of his troops in a convenient treme; this operation was, however, visible to the enemy posted on Wolvercote Bridge, who immediately opened fire. This ceased when the transport weighed and passed out of sight, and the party on the bridge, now nearly a company, lay in wait for the reappearance of Hicks Pasha's expedition. They did not keep it long (no asperion on the oarsmen), but appeared on the opposite bank, strongly supported by Captain Wylie. A small party courageously forded the stream, but was obliged to recross hurriedly to avoid capture. The whole of the defence had now been pushed back across the river, and the "Cease fire" sounded. Captain Dunn-Pattison marched in with several prisoners. At the subsequent pow-wow, Colonel Maul said that he considered the dispositions of both sides on the whole good, and well carried out. He thought that Captain Dixey had forced the passage, and that Captain Lathy's force was not strong enough. The Battalion marched home across Port Meadow.

Inspection is fixed for May 30, and the Corps goes into camp at the end of Term; unfortunately it is not possible to go to Aldershot this year. We live in hopes of getting orders to be present at the Coronation.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

The fifth of the Music Club's Public Classical Concerts took place on Wednesday afternoon, April 30, when Dr. Joachim and his Berlin colleagues, Professors Halir, Wirth, and Hausmann, played quartets of Beethoven (Op. 59, No. 1), Mendelssohn (Op. 12), and Haydn (Op. 76, No. 5) to a large and justly enthusiastic audience; and one more hearing of this unique organization does nothing to change the opinion we wrote last year. Possibly we might notice one or two little uncertainties of intonation or passing roughnesses of tone, or an occasional reminder that the fingers of a veteran of seventy-one cannot remain as eternally youthful and vigorous as his intellect and his heart; but only the most capriciously blind critic could allow these considerations to weigh even as dust in the balance, when set against the colossal breadth and purity of style which mark every note touched by Dr. Joachim and those whom he has moulded. Technically the ensemble is still, especially in phrasing, as marvellous as ever;

and there still remain unimpaired the imagination and the versatility that can see absolutely through and through everything, from the childlike gaiety of a Presto of Haydn up to the overwhelming pathos of an Adagio of Beethoven. Time after time it was brought home that this way of playing the great music is the final unchallengeable way; but most of all will we remember the middle section of the slow movement of Beethoven's quartet, where Dr. Joachim's violin spoke with an unfathomable tenderness on which it seems almost a sacrilege to dwell.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening Miss Gwynne Kimpton, Miss Dorothy Bridson, Miss Frances Marshall, and Miss May Muckle were heard in string quartets of Haydn in G minor and Mozart in D major; and Mr. W. A. Pickard-Cambridge played a Mendelssohn organ prelude and fugue. Next Sunday Miss Edie Reynolds will be the violinist, and Mr. Edward lies the singer.

THE THEATRE.

The Toreador drew good houses last week. It was well and brightly played, and was helped by a good chorus. Mr. Wright and Mr. Sinden are old favourites in Oxford, and did some good fooling, and all the ladies were good. It is a pity that one musical comedy should be so much like another—or perhaps that is the attraction.

The Man from Blankley's is here now on a return visit, well justified after its great success last Term. Mr. Stuart Champion once more was very good as Lord Straithpeffer. He received excellent support from Mr. H. Pollock, the nervous husband of the hostess, Miss Agnes Thomas, who sustained the trying part of Mrs. Tidmarsh with marked ability.

On Thursday Miss Mabel Love appears in *Sweet and Twenty*. One of the most interesting announcements of the Term is the engagement of Miss Brayton and Mr. H. B. Irving in that fine play *The Twin Sister*. The O.U.D.S. will perform *Twelfth Night* in Eights' Week in the Worcester Gardens.

THE UNION.

The first debate of Term was held on Thursday, May 1. In Private Business the Librarian was twitted on his French pronunciation, and the Junior Treasurer was reminded of insubordination in his pre-official days. Singularly little comment was excited by the handsome new electric lights, which show up the ceiling and add greatly to the appearance of the hall.

In Public Business, Mr. E. Walls (Corpus Christi College), who was obviously suffering from a very bad cold, moved, "That politics is a bore." He began by picturing an Arcadia in which there were no politics; he then went on to touch on a variety of matters—a rat in a whisky-jar, honeysuckle and bees, and his friend Robinson. At one moment Mr. Walls approached a serious treatment of his subject—when he referred to the state of Parliament to-day. But he checked himself, and returned to his lighter vein. Mr. Walls made no attempt to argue, but he has an inimitable manner of telling a waggish story. He amused the House by quotations from Cicero (*parce detritus*), Dr. Johnson, and other sources.

Mr. W. A. Moore (St. John's) opposed. He complimented the mover on his courage in moving such a motion in the Union, of all places. Where do all our Presidents go? he asked. And why are we here to-night? Clearly

the Union is not bored by politics. Politics, indeed, do not bore the serious man, still less the humorous man. Mr. Moore's story about Mr. Gladstone's two friends had a familiar ring. He ended by asking with deep emotion what we should do in middle-age without politics to talk about. Perhaps Mr. Moore's opening point was a little drawn out. His speech as a whole was pleasantly and clearly delivered, and effective.

Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton) took the point of view of the cabinet minister. Lord Salisbury was bored by most things—the Duke of Devonshire even by his own speeches. He criticized the Opposition as opposing the laws of nature and the universal habit of mankind. In such a paradoxical attempt they could only be moved by some ulterior motive. Mr. Roome quoted Pickwick and Macaulay. Even on such a motion Mr. Roome should try and evince a little more animation.

Mr. L. E. Duncher (Merton) said many people were terribly hard to amuse. What bored the moon might not bore every one. Nowadays this word "bore" is too often heard. Considering that politics is doing other people's business, it was strange it should not interest. Public men, it was true, seemed bored, but only Conservative public men. Mr. Duncher also quoted from Shakespeare and Juvenal. The latter was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Duncher spoke well and audibly.

Mr. R. S. H. Noble (Non-Conn.) spoke as a patriotic though expatriated Irishman. If all politics were like Irish politics, there would be nothing to complain about. We need an "Irish Invasion." The right kind of political meeting should always end in a riot. Mr. Noble's speech was bright and brief, and a great advance on his last effort.

Mr. F. C. M. Richards (Wadham) also opposed the motion. He compared Irish politicians to the witches in *Macbeth*, and also to bumptkins playing Aunt Sally. He delivered a distinctly good speech, impeded by a bad delivery.

On a division 15 members voted for the motion and 31 against, so that the motion was lost by 16 votes. The debate closed at 9.40 p.m.—a sign of the Summer Term.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

This week has been singularly uneventful. The Seniors' and Freshmen's cricket matches have been played off in variable weather, and some good scoring was recorded, Edden compiling 51 and 102 in his two innings, while F. A. S. Sewell compiled 111. Of the bowlers, Howard-Smith was the most successful, but he has since sprained his ankle, and will be *hors de combat* for three weeks. In the Freshmen's Match the bowlers had the upper hand, partly owing to a difficult wicket.

At tennis we have been defeated by Surbiton, 7-2, after rather a disappointing exhibition. The new players did not show to advantage, but will probably improve when their nervousness has worn off.

At a meeting of the C.U.B.C. last week W. H. Chapman was elected President in place of C. W. H. Taylor, and H. B. Grylls was re-elected Secretary. There is not much to be said about the May boats yet, though several are already in their light boats. Third Trinity made their first appearance on Monday; they are to be coached by Mr. W. Dudley Ward, the Ex-President of the C.U.B.C., while First Trinity will again have the services of Mr. J. B. Close at their disposal. The development of the boats at the top will be anxiously watched, as their probable pace cannot be estimated at all at present.

There is an agitation "on foot," backed by an impressive list of names, for the establishment of a Tripos in Economy. At present this subject is taken with the Moral Sciences, but it is felt that it is important enough to stand by itself. Rumour goes that the proposal will be rejected, being an innovation.

The Union showed itself no less averse to innovations by rejecting a scheme, advocated by the officers, for supplying dinners there on Sunday. The fact that the cook would be thereby prevented from attending service on Sunday appealed to the softer side of members, and the conscientious scrupulists gained the day by 180 votes to 164. On the other hand, the House, true to old principles, refused to condemn the Budget by 7 votes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

THE SECOND CLASS IN MODERATIONS.

DEAR SIR,—I am sure that I am but voicing the sentiments of many men when I venture to protest through your columns at the ridiculous way in which Second Classes are given in Classical Moderations. According to the present system a man who gets twelve B's or so is classed together with one who just fails to obtain the requisite number of A's, while all the rest of his papers may be good B's. This is obviously unfair. What makes it worse is, that owing to the custom of printing the names in alphabetical order, it is absolutely impossible to tell the difference between a very good and a bad Second—a difference which is almost equivalent to a whole class. Why cannot names be printed in order of merit, and the Second Class be subdivided into three divisions, *a*, *b*, and *c*, according to whether a man secures a very good, moderate, or poor Second? At present there is absolutely nothing to show the outside world the difference. Year after year this kind of thing happens, and yet nothing is done. It is time there was a change in such matters.

Yours truly,

TOLLE HOBBS.

[My correspondent is certainly to be congratulated on having the courage of his opinions—which are not ours. It is quite true that there is a considerable difference between the best Second and the worst, as there is often between the best First and the worst, but we have never heard that Oxford men were at a disadvantage as compared with Cambridge—who, by the way, have taken to alphabetical order of late—because their names appeared in alphabetical order and not in order of merit. Moreover, we were under the impression that something had just been done by the establishment of a Fourth Class.—ED. O. M.]

BUCKINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DEAR SIR,—Those of your readers who were kind enough to make presents of books towards the formation of a Public Library in the town of Buckingham a year and a half ago may be interested to learn that the undertaking has been attended with a fair measure of success. The number of volumes in the library is now 853; there are 80 members, and the number of books borrowed during the first year (to March 25, 1902) is 1,530.

Any further gifts of books sent to me at Oriel College will be forwarded as soon as possible and received with great thankfulness by the Committee, who, I am sure, fully appreciate the liberality already shown to them by Oxford donors.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. RICHARDS.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 11 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—The Eight went into training on Monday.
CRICKET.—Congratulations on playing in the Seniors' Match to Mr. Bonham-Carter, J. E. Tooten, A. C. von Ernsthause, A. P. Boissier, and H. Bomford; also to M. Herbert on playing in the Freshers' Match. Our match against Wadham was interrupted by rain. Our innings realized 317.

HERTFORD.

THE RIVER.—The crew have got into their new centre-seated Eight. It is too early to say whether the experiment will prove satisfactory.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Corpus and lost to Magdalen. The Second Eleven have won their first two matches. R. C. Grellet, B. L. Peel, and O. M. Samson have been playing in the Seniors', and C. D. M'Ever and J. D. Craig in the Freshmen's Match.

TYNDALE SOCIETY.—The first meeting was held on Tuesday, April 29, for the election of new members. On Saturday the Society held its annual dinner, which was as great a success as ever.

Congratulations to G. L. Corbett on his First in Mods.

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—We have a pretty heavy Eight, and hope to put on more form in the next fortnight. Mr. Milburn (Lincoln) is kindly coaching us.

J.C.R.—The President for this Term is Mr. R. W. Matthew; Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Butler; Secretary, Mr. Basil Jones.

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.—A most successful dinner was held at the end of last Term wherein there were many guests. The President for this Term is Master S. H. Baker; Treasurer, Mr. A. G. J. Alderson; Secretary, Mr. R. P. Fenn.

CRICKET.—Our Eleven has been beaten by Lincoln. Practice at the nets is intermittent.

KELF.

THE RIVER.—The Eight, under the efficient coaching of G. C. Drinkwater, is making satisfactory progress.

CRICKET.—We have drawn with Wadham, and the Second Eleven has played drawn matches with Cuddesdon and Oriel Second. Heartily congratulations to Messrs. Fawcett and Wetherall on their respective performances in the Seniors' Match, and to D. Firth on being chosen to play in the Freshmen's.

TENNIS.—K. C. Symons has been elected Captain of the Club *vide* E. C. Fisher, resigned.

MAGDALEN.

Congratulations to Brinsley Richards and Bromley on a First Class in Mods.

THE RIVER.—We have been unfortunate in losing Fleming, who is not allowed to row this Term. The Eight has been out as follows:—*Row* Frank, Morrell, Dutton, Ackers, Hargreaves, James, Willis, *etc.* Rose, *cox*, Francis.

CRICKET.—Medlicott and Worsley played in the Seniors' Match, Carlisle, Pope, and Greenlees have been chosen for the Freshmen's Match. We have beaten University and Hertford. Against University Carlisle made 148, and against Hertford Macdonald made 121 and Knight 88.

THE RUPERT SOCIETY decided that the effect of Mr. Rhodes's will would not be deplorable.

NEW COLLEGE.

CRICKET.—On Monday and Tuesday, April 28, 29, we defeated St. John's by nearly 200 runs. The chief feature of the match was a fine century for us by R. W. Awlry. On Friday we scored 220 against Merton, but the weather on Saturday did not admit of our opponents' getting an innings. Congratulations to G. J. Bruce on playing in the Seniors' Match, and to E. G. Whately and C. H. Allison on being selected for the Freshmen's Match.

THE RIVER.—The Eight went into training on Sunday evening. They have been showing marked improvement lately. Congratulations to A. de L. Long on being elected President of the O.U.R.C.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—The following are now in training for the Eights:—*Row*, F. M. Tappin; 2, T. F. Fitzgerald; 3, J. W. Goldilock; 4, C. F. Stephens; 5, A. S. Tritton; 6, J. H. Richardson; 7, H. H. Summers; 8, R. H. Robinson; *cox*, K. T. Sallier. They are in their light eight and go quite well at times, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. Mr. J. G. Milburn, of Lincoln, kindly undertook the coaching in Mr. Baker's absence.

CRICKET.—We have drawn with Merton (Merton, 230 for 5 wickets; St. Catherine's, 140 for 8 wickets). Mr. E. E. Farquharson is Captain, and Mr. De J. M'Ever Secretary.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—On May 3, Mr. T. W. E. Hewlett moved, "That this House considers the Budget to be an unsatisfactory production." Mr. G. V. Sumner (Hon. Sec.) opposed. Mr. R. S. H. Noble spoke third, and Mr. E. C. Casey spoke fourth. In the absence of a quorum the House adjourned at 10 p.m. The Society rejoices that Mr. R. L. Marshall, B.A., again occupies the Treasurer's thwart.

AMALGAMATED CLUBS.—There was a meeting on Saturday, when elections were confirmed and the usual terminal sale of papers was held.

ORIEL.

We were not so successful in Mods. as last year, obtaining only three Seconds, three Thirds, and two Fourths.

CRICKET.—R. S. Darling, playing in the Seniors' Match, made a century. We have four playing in the Freshmen's Match.
THE RIVER.—The Eight came up early and have now gone into training.

THE PLANTAGINET SOCIETY.—At a meeting held last Term, R. Sutton was elected President for the coming Term.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE RIVER.—We hope to improve. The crew went into training on Monday.

THE OCTAVIANS met in Mr. Lutley's rooms.

ST. JOHN'S.

CRICKET.—New College beat us (322-174, Raphael made 51); Christ Church beat us (103 for 5 wickets-79, Bourne made 46 not out). The Second Eleven beat North (50-0).

TENNIS.—University beat us (5-1).

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. F. H. Bamby read a paper on "The Function of Prose."

TRINITY.

Many congratulations to Messrs. Chaiwin, Duckworth, Lawes, Johnston, and Collins on their Firsts in Mods.

THE RIVER.—The Eight went into training on Sunday. We are very fortunate in having the services of Mr. Legge as coach, and our prospects are believed to be good.

CRICKET.—Our First Eleven defeated Exeter on Friday and Saturday, getting them out for 149, and scoring 274 for 8 wickets. Congratulations to Messrs. Cassavetti and C. S. Hannay on playing in the Seniors' Match, and to Messrs. Bridge, Flowers, and A. J. Graham on being selected for the Freshmen's Match.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—A motion on Sunday last was to the effect that "This House considers that the will of Mr. Rhodes cannot fail to exercise a strong influence for good on this University." It was carried by 36 votes to 0.

UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVER.—Congratulations to H. W. Adams on being elected Secretary of the O.U.B.C. The Eight went into training on Monday as follows:—*Four*, Middleton; 2, Jelfour; 3, Pearson; 4, Rankin; 5, Tottenham; 6, Swaney; 7, Adams; *sic*, Monier-Williams; *etc.* *Day-Spore* man, J. Y. Scott.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Thame (110-75), lost to Magdalen (106 and 126 for 5—W. H. P. Lewis played a good innings of 75 not out; Magdalen, 266 for 5), and drawn with Queen's (27 for 4; Queen's, 162). Congratulations to A. M. Robertson on playing in the Seniors' Match.

TENNIS.—We defeated St. John's.

Real literary talent is, we hear, shortly to be brought to light in the form of a new paper, *The Oxford Point of View*, and we are glad to see the names of four members of this College among the contributors.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—The Eight went to Nuneham on Saturday, and began training on Monday.

CRICKET.—Our matches with Keble and Balliol were drawn.

BOOK CLUB.—The terminal meeting was held on Monday, April 28. S. L. Brown was elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

WORCESTER.

We congratulate Mr. N. D. M. Crossman most heartily on his First in Mods, and Mr. G. R. Carlisle on helping to win the Inter-Varsity fencing at the end of last Term.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has been steadily progressing under the care of Mr. Long of New College, to whom our thanks are due for his able and efficient coaching.

CRICKET.—The first match of the season, v. St. Catharine's, had to be deferred owing to rain.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, May 7:—

Pianoforte Trio in F major, Op. 12 Hummel.
Messrs. K. M. TUCK, G. H. ARNOLD, and E. S. KEMP.

Romance in F major for Violin Solo, Op. 20 Beethoven.
Mr. R. M. BARKS.

Cycle of Songs from Tennyson's "Maud" Sourcevell.

1. "I hie the dreadful hollow."
2. "A voice by the cedar tree."
3. "She came to the village church."
4. "O let the solid ground."
5. "Birds in the high hall gardens."
6. "Go not happy day."

7. "I have led her home."
8. "Come into the garden, Maud."
9. "The fault was mine."
10. "Dread, long dead."
11. "O that 'twere possible."
12. "My life has crept so long."

Mr. H. S. SANDERS.

Concerto in D minor for two Violins Bach.

Messrs. H. G. A. BAKER and J. A. G. SPARKW,
Pianoforte.—Mr. A. J. F. COLLINS.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

Wednesday, May 7.—8 p.m. IS THERE A CRISIS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY? The Hon. Secretary. (Mr. Mallam's rooms, Pembroke.)

Wednesday, May 21.—8 p.m. STATE REGULATION OF SHOP HOURS AND OF THE LABOUR OF CHILDREN. Rev. A. J. Carlyle, M.A., University. Mr. Scott's rooms, St. John's.

N.B.—The Corporate Communion will be on Thursday, May 22, at 8 a.m., in St. Mary's.

Reviews.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bishop Butler. By the Rev. W. A. SPOONER. (London: Methuen & Co.)

This admirable little book is one of Messrs. Methuen's series of "Leaders of Religion." It is even more true of Butler than of Bacon, that he had more honour in his own country than elsewhere; for if Bacon's reputation abroad has never been what it was at one time in England, where (as we see in Tennyson's *Palace of Art*) he usurped the place assigned by Dante to Aristotle as "the first of those that know," Butler, one may say with substantial correctness, has never enjoyed any reputation outside of England at all, while by a certain circle of Englishmen he has been reckoned in the first rank of theologians and philosophers, and here in Oxford, as Mr. Spooner reminds us (p. 244), "for more than a quarter of a century, his writings were selected, along with the works of the greatest authors of antiquity, to hold a place in the classical schools." Mr. Spooner's estimate of Butler, while free from the exaggeration into which, at a time when English culture was more insular than now it is, the bishop's admirers were apt to fall, is thoroughly appreciative. In one passage of excellent criticism he traces the obscurity and difficulty of Butler's style to the characteristic "caution, many-sidedness, and conscientiousness of the writer." It was from a like cause that the philosophical work of the English thinker who in recent times can be most truly called a follower of Butler—the late Henry Sidgwick—is to many readers so hard to follow; though Sidgwick, on occasion, showed that he could write a lighter and freer style than Butler ever used. In his second chapter, entitled "Moral Practice and Theory in England," Mr. Spooner is singularly successful in saying much, and saying it well, on a large subject in a small space; and the concluding paragraph of the whole book, "a summary of my summary" as Mr. Spooner calls it, is not less excellent. In this paragraph he says that "while Butler was not one of the very greatest of thinkers nor one of the very greatest of saints, he combined the characteristics of the thinker and the saint in an unusual degree" (p. 254). Perhaps these expressions seem to place Butler at a somewhat less distance from the first rank of all than some of us would be inclined to place him; but with the general drift of the criticism we should certainly agree. The great Irish bishop who died in the same year with Butler (p. 49)—George Berkeley—was probably both a greater thinker and a greater saint; but, Irish and not English as he was, he was not in the same degree representative of the English cast of thought, and hence, while exercising a far wider influence on the world's thought, he has never attained so pre-eminent a place in the minds of Englishmen. We should like to draw especial attention to Mr. Spooner's wise judgement of the relations of Butler to Wesley and Whitfield (p. 26), and to the acute remarks on an inconsistency involved in the pessimistic evolutionism of Mr. Leslie Stephen's ethical theory (p. 166). On p. 36 Mr. Spooner seems to us somewhat to exaggerate the optimism of Shaftesbury (who sometimes reminds his readers, almost in the very words of Schopenhauer, of the witness borne to the natural

pessimism of the human heart by the ready assent which men yield to some of Shakespeare's more gloomy judgements of life; and, perhaps, also (on p. 285) to overstate the influence of Butler as the prophet of "conscience" to educated Englishmen. The fine "meditation" of Butler given on p. 22 is rightly praised; it is not, however, noticed how like it is in tone to Shaftesbury's *Philosophical Regimen*; that extraordinary work, which reveals its author as a genuine Stoic saint born out of due time, is, indeed, not Christian at all; while Butler's "meditation" is unquestionably Christian. But, as Mr. Spooner points out on p. 232, "a kind of Christian Stoicism" under the name of "resignation" is Butler's favourite among Christian virtues and graces; and there are signs that Butler was not unconscious of spiritual kinship with Shaftesbury—by whom his use of "nature" was probably much influenced. The well-known story of Butler giving five hundred pounds, all the money that he had in the house, for some charitable purpose, is mentioned on p. 43, but not the exclamation, "What a shame for a bishop to have so much money! Give it away; give it all," which might have been recorded as emphatically *unsaintly* to balance the *saintly* though, as Mr. Spooner says, "straightforward and manly" letter to Walpole accepting the see of Bristol. We miss, too, the characteristic story of the dying Butler "expressing it an awful thing to appear before the August Governor of the world." There are a few misprints: "Christ's Church" for "Christ Church" (p. 10); "badness" for "baldness" (p. 55); and there is an occasional error in the insertion and omission of quotation marks.

Alfred Tennyson. By ANDREW LANG. Modern English Writers. (London: Blackwood & Sons.)

Mr. Lang's 230 handy pages about Tennyson will give a good deal of pleasure and instruction to many people. They are a medley of scholarly and popular appreciation of a great master of language, and of more or less humorous frolics of Mr. Lang's facile pen. Books nowadays are written so very much for "immediate use"—"do while you wait," so to speak—and Mr. Lang's output in this rapid market is so extremely large, that one is perhaps unreasonable in being constantly disappointed to find him contented with some passing gibe at imaginary dolts who do not agree with him. But some of Mr. Lang's criticism is so admirable, that we cannot help being annoyed to find it mixed with so much ephemeral talk and even some petulance.

THEOLOGY.

The Book of Psalms. With Introduction and Notes. By A. F. KIRKPATRICK, D.D., Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, Regius Professor of Hebrew. (Cambridge: University Press.)

We reviewed last Term the third and final instalment of Professor Kirkpatrick's Commentary, already recognized as the best English edition of the Psalter. It is now issued in a single volume, printed from the same plates, with larger margins, of thinner paper, and bound in a theological dark blue instead of the usual cover of the "Cambridge Bible." Briefly, it contains the cxi+852 pages of the original three volumes, and yet is only 7½ inches thick, while the paper is not uncomfortably transparent. Would that all standard commentaries could be so re-issued!

The Teaching of Jesus. By GEORGE BARKER STEVENS, Ph.D., D.D., Dwight Professor of Systematic Theology in Yale University. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

"The aim of this volume is to aid in clarifying the meaning of Christ's life and work by setting forth the principles of his teaching in a clear, succinct and systematic form." On these lines Dr. Stevens, whose work is known in England as that of a progressive though essentially moderate theologian, has produced an excellent textbook, consisting of eighteen chapters, which deal with our Lord's historical position, His methods, His most remarkable phrases, such as, "Father in Heaven," "Son of man," &c., and His attitude towards the most important moral and eschatological questions, such as "The Value and Destiny of Man," "The Religion of a Good Life," "The Second Coming." The treatment is naturally akin to that of such a work as the new *Dictionary of the Bible*, to which constant reference is made (as to the most representative works of modern theology) in a bibliographical note prefixed to each

chapter; but it is nevertheless literary, and, without much of the American tendency to epigrammatic, is frequently striking and suggestive in expression. Dr. Stevens's views may be indicated briefly by the dates he assigns to the Gospels—Mark before 70, Matthew about 70, Luke after 70, John "not so much a chronicle as an interpretation." Perhaps his happiest pages are those in which he tries to gauge the shades of definiteness in the theological phrases of New Testament writers.

Studia Sinaitica, No. VIII: Apocrypha Arabica. Edited and translated into English by MARGARET DUNLOP GIBSON, M.R.A.S., LL.D. (Cambridge: University Press.)

This volume contains a series of contributions from MSS. to Christian Arabic literature, a subject which is at present very scantily represented. The longest of the texts is another recension of one which has already been before the world for some years—the Arabic version of the "Treasure Cave," which together with the Syriac text was published by Deodol in 1858. The learned and indefatigable editor has added an English translation, which is very faithful. A comparison of the two Arabic texts with the Syriac is decidedly instructive to those who wish to familiarize themselves with the methods of the old translators and revisers of texts. The remaining texts have also some interest, rather as showing the anxiety of the early ages of Christianity to discover fresh facts about the characters of the Bible than as really adding to our knowledge. Still experience shows that the publishing of *anecdota* is serviceable—often for purposes which the editors cannot foresee. The series called *Studia Sinaitica* is well known to students of Arabic and Syriac, and Part VIII is not inferior to its predecessors in beauty of typography and scholarship.

LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

Periods of European Literature: The Earlier Renaissance. By PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY. (London: Blackwood & Sons.)

It is impossible to speak of this book without feeling and expressing the greatest admiration for the author's courage. The Early Renaissance is in great part "gnadig bedeckt mit Nacht und Grauen," and although undoubtedly containing great treasures, yet they are few and far between. The explorer's task it is, on the whole, a thankless one, for who could take any pleasure in bringing to light such shapeless monsters as *L'homme juste et l'homme moderne*, a *morale* of 36,000 lines, or the *History of the Apostles*, the performance of which lasted for six months. Indeed, we question whether the Latin literature of the period dealt with has any just claims to the name of literature at all. Dreary expansions of lines cribbed from Virgil and others, with a redeeming feature but the solid part of the author. Here and there in the plays a brighter bit, which but serves to accentuate the universal gloom. However, seeing that Professor Saintsbury has had the courage and patience to study these for our benefit, criticism would seem captious, and we are left filled with admiration for one who could voluntarily undertake such a stupendous task. The chapter entitled "Rhetoric to Pleiad" is interesting, especially so the treatment of Rabelais and Calvin. Here the author is at his best: we know of no other exponent of Rabelais who has so fully entered into the spirit of the *curé de Meudon* as not merely to make him intelligible to modern readers, but to show him as he really was to his friends, a learned man, a skilful physician, a trusted legal adviser, a witty companion, a reliable friend blessed with a great sense of humour, in short, quite the opposite of what he is generally supposed to be.

If there be a fault in Professor Saintsbury's treatment of Rabelais, it is that he has not sufficiently brought out the mediæval setting of the great satirist: vehicle of the new thought, Rabelais remained, like Erasmus, essentially mediæval in form. Tradition in this respect was too much for him, just as his Latinisms are not all formed merely for the sake of burlesque and extravagant diction. Humanism and Reformation are two movements arising from the same source, and tending at first towards the same goal. Reuchlin, Luther, Erasmus, all three start together, though later on their paths diverge: the two latter are represented in France by the *curé de Meudon*, Rabelais, who remained as "Libertinus" within the church, whilst Luther and Calvin, rejecting the right

of individual thought, forged new fetters to bind the growing spirit.

Calvin has been lightly dealt with in this work—that is, for a man of his influence. Doubtless his character and doctrines do not actually concern a history of literary development, nevertheless it is difficult to understand the man's enormous influence without knowing something more of him than that he wrote the *Institution*. He certainly had a hard task set him, and did it thoroughly well in the most obnoxious manner possible, that is to say, in the only manner which was natural to him. His treatment of Servetus was probably actuated by personal dislike, though none the less excusable on that account; but towards poor Bonivard he acted as a deliberate bully. Calvin was certainly less original than Luther, but his mode of action and thought was far more thorough and determined than that of the great Reformer.

This latest addition to "Periods of European Literature" will be distinctly valuable to the student, and interesting to the general reader.

HISTORY.

Owen Glyndwr and the Last Struggle for Welsh Independence. By A. G. BRADLEY. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

That a Welsh hero should find a place in a "Heroes of the Nations" series requires no justification. Mr. Bradley, who modestly deprecates his own fitness duly to chronicle Glyndwr's biography on the ground that he himself is not Welsh, rightly emphasizes the fact that "the attitude of nearly all Englishmen towards Wales in an historical sense is represented by a total blank." He is telling a tale which is probably new to most Englishmen; accordingly he wisely prefaces an introduction of eighty pages, in which he summarizes Welsh history up to his hero's particular epoch. And Mr. Bradley tells his story exceedingly well. He is clear, bright, vigorous; if no Welshman, his sympathy with Wales and its struggle is strong; and the narrative is real narrative. He has also done his best to sift the best authorities. Fierce mediaevalists will perhaps be disposed to criticize a detail here and there, and lynx-eyed Welshmen, with a deeper knowledge of Welsh than we can pretend to, will detect the "foreigner's" hand, but as a whole Mr. Bradley has done his part admirably; the broad features, the salient marks of the epoch, are sketched in with sure touches. Not the least important characteristic is the author's topographical knowledge. His book may be recommended to the traveller as well as to the student. Mr. Bradley's interest in Glyndwr seems to have arisen first in his farings to and fro in Owen's land. There must be many to whom a history of North Wales will be attractive more because of the land than its hero. It is therefore a pity that a map is not included in the illustrations, which are particularly good and novel. They consist for the most part of copyright photographs of castles and scenes that form the *mise-en-scène* to the historic drama. Clearly produced as they are, in many cases specially taken for the book, they add greatly to its value.

History of the Conquest of Peru. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. Edited by JOHN FOSTER KIRK. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

This is a reprint in two convenient volumes of a well-known work, as edited by Prescott's secretary. Messrs. Bell have done well to include it in their new issue of the familiar Bohn's Library. To review it is unnecessary to-day; but the publishers have bound their edition attractively, printed it clearly and on good paper, and published it at a price within the scope of modest purses. We hope it will succeed in introducing it to many new readers.

Select Documents of English Constitutional History. Edited by GEORGE BURTON ADAMS and H. MORSE STEPHENS. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

This is a volume of documents, edited by two Professors in American Universities, intended to cover the whole period of Constitutional History in England from William the Conqueror to Victoria. The last document is the Redistribution Bill (much abridged) of 1885, the first is the familiar Ordinance separating the Spiritual and Temporal Courts. The volume therefore has a distinct character of its own. But it has some other noticeable features: (1) the mediaeval documents from Latin and Old

French have been translated (by Prof. Adams); (2) the documents after 1485 have been abridged (by Prof. Morse Stephens); (3) there is no general introduction as in the volumes dealing with special periods by Stubbs, Gardiner, and Prothero, nor any special introduction to the single documents. The raw material is left as raw material to the student. (4) Uniformity in spelling and capitalization has not been made a binding rule. The volume, covering the whole of English Constitutional History, has been primarily and essentially intended as a class-book, to be used "with some recognized textbook," and we can well believe that the difficulty of compilation has been mainly one of selection and abridgement throughout. The main rule for guidance has been the desire to deal solely with "constitutional and legal, and not with political, economic, and social questions," and the editors of course have the right to frame their own plan and to keep to it. Down to 1660 they have Stubbs, Prothero, and Gardiner very largely to help them, and they very handsomely acknowledge their obligations to "such distinguished scholars." Between 1307 and 1485 however, and 1660 onwards, they are, so to speak, striking virgin soil, and every teacher will be grateful to them for the attempt. The period between Edward I and Henry VII is both amply and skilfully illustrated, nor are we prepared to quarrel with the compilers on the ground of translation, debatable as that obviously is. But we are not so well satisfied with their treatment of the period from 1660 onwards. Criticism in any case must be provisional. Experience alone can finally decide the wisdom of the selection made, but at the outset three points are fairly arguable: (1) From 1660-1660 occupies 420 pages; from 1660-1885 occupies 134; this seems a fair proportion, but it is really so, considering the importance and material of the later period? (2) Considering the emphasis rightly laid by every competent authority on judicial decisions as a formative factor, if not the formative factor, in the later constitution, the paucity of cases cited is remarkable. After 1688 three only are given, and two of these, Mansfield's and Camden's rulings, refer to the same case—General Warrants. This is a strictly "constitutional and legal" matter, and the lacunae are almost painful. (3) We regret the absence of notes, even of the most abbreviated kind. For example, the Peerage Bill is included without a remark to show it never became law, nor is any explanation given of the mysterious date, March 14, 1719. No attempt is made to explain what general warrants are, or how Camden came to be deciding their legality. Dunning's Resolution is quoted, so is Burke's for the impeachment of Warren Hastings, but the division numbers are not given. With regard to the abridgements we prefer to suspend judgement, but we confess to serious doubts as to the value of so curtailed a selection as is given, for example, of the Redistribution Bill of 1885. We cordially welcome Professors Adams and Stephens's attempt; such a book is certainly needed, but if it is to fulfil their most laudable object, they will, we are sure, be obliged to reconsider no few of their decisions as laid down in their preface, and we venture to think teachers of the later history will endorse this recommendation. From 1660 onwards in particular, where no available collection of annotated documents exists to which the student may be referred (as to Stubbs, Prothero, and Gardiner for the period down to 1660) for guidance, explanation is, we contend, an imperative necessity. In a second edition, too, an index would not be amiss.

Oxford Studies. By JOHN REDDEN GREEN. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss K. NORGATE. The Eversley Series. (London: Macmillan.)

All lovers of Oxford must welcome the republication of this most interesting series of papers, and their perusal makes us keenly regret that Mr. Green was unable to carry out his cherished project of a history of Oxford on a larger scale. For the later periods with which this volume deals, a rich fund of information lay ready to his hand in the volumes of the *Oxford Chronicle* of the eighteenth century, but extracts from Mr. Green's diaries, and the notes appended to the papers, show the characteristic energy with which he gathered materials for his projected work from every possible source.

In the first paper on "Early Oxford" Mr. Green traces its civic history and seeks to prove that so far from the town deriving benefit from its connexion with the University, that connexion caused its commercial ruin. "The University found Oxford a busy, prosperous borough, and reduced it to a cluster of lodging-houses."

The greater part of the book, however, deals with Oxford of the eighteenth century, and perhaps the most interesting of all is Mr. Green's picture of Oxford as the "Jacobite capital of England"—in this respect far more important in the earlier half of the eighteenth century than as a centre of learning. The author claims that "the tale is new and curious, and has never been told before": it is certainly one which, in his hands, has proved worth the telling. For over a century Oxford clung tenaciously to her "honest" opinions, and it was only "when Tory principles mounted the throne with George III that Oxford Jacobinism disappeared."

But while Oxford was obstinate in its political beliefs, in its social aspects it was quick to ape the fashions of the metropolis. Hence the upspringing, in imitation of London "High Life," of clubs of every kind, the Punning Club, the Witty Club, the Handsome Club. As in town, so in Oxford, coffee-houses abounded, to which, according to the venerable Dr. Routh of Magdalen, "every academic of any fashion resorted to in the afternoon." This sounds as if over-athleticism could certainly not be laid to the charge of young Oxford of the eighteenth century; yet we learn that even then "boating was one of the chief pleasures of the afternoon."

Mr. Green argues that the Oxford Freshman is one of those types which nature seems never tired of repeating; there is no doubt a strong general resemblance in every generation, but one hardly imagines the Freshman of to-day "sauntering off to Chapel to show how genteelly he dresses," in whatever now corresponds to "the new suit of druggit and pair of trim ruffles" which formed the attire of the "Smart" of the eighteenth century.

The Studies introduce us in their course to many men of famous name—to Locke, to the father of the Wesleys, to Gibbon "sneering at port-bibbing dons," to De Quincey drawing his gown close around him to conceal his shabby clothing, to "Shelley making ducks and drakes in the pool below Shotover, and—most famous of all—to the great Dr. Johnson when "a poor scholar."

The Studies close with two papers on "Young Oxford" and "Oxford as it is"—which are so slight as to be hardly worth reprinting, especially as the "Oxford as it is" is the Oxford of twenty years ago.

A Syllabus of English History. Part VIII, 1689-1756. By C. H. K. MARTEN, M.A. (Eton: Spottiswoode & Co.)

We must confess to an *a priori* distrust of works of this description; they seem to seek to make unnecessary that process of mental digestion which in the value of learning history mainly consists, while the teacher will probably do better to construct an outline for himself rather than adopt ready-made another man's ideas and arrangement. Still, if this sort of thing is to be done at all, it will not be done much better than in the work under review; Mr. Marten's arrangement is good, his quotations are drawn from many sources and are apt and to the point, his lists of books are discriminating and appropriate. It would be easy to point out omissions—for example, the Quebec Expedition of 1711 and the Cadiz fiasco of 1702—but as far as it goes it is an excellent piece of work.

POETRY.

The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Edited by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This excellent edition will be welcomed by all students of Chaucer. Professor Skeat has based his text throughout upon the manuscripts, of which he gives a brief collation for every poem at the end of the volume; in many places he has emended lines which are obviously corrupt; and these emendations are duly noted in the same appendix with the variant readings. He has furthermore provided an elaborate glossary, an outline account of Chaucerian metre and grammar, a life of Chaucer, a tentative chronology of the poems, and an account of the early editions. We should have been grateful if he had also inserted an excursus on the chief MSS. Their names can of course be collected and their value inferred from the critical notes upon the several poems; but this is a process which most readers will find exceedingly tedious. It would, however, be ungracious to complain of an edition at once so elaborate and

convenient. This is likely to be the standard text of Chaucer for a good while to come; and those who read Chaucer "with their feet on the fender" will hardly find him presented elsewhere in a more attractive form. The book is light to hold, and although the text is necessarily printed in double columns and small type, it is not in the least fatiguing to the eye.

Hawthorn and Lavender, with other Verses. By W. E. HENLEY. (London: D. Nutt.)

Folia Dispersa. By C. M. MASTERMAN. (London: H. W. Bell.)

Songs of a Child, and other Poems. By "DARLING." (London: Leadenhall Press.)

Undoubtedly Mr. Henley possesses some part of the equipment of a poet. He is not without real feeling, discernible through his fustian; he has a poetic sense of the analogies between the moods of nature and the moods of man: now and then one can imagine the possibility of his rising to the height of a good lyric. But even in an unconventional age the medium of expression must count for something. It is not only that Mr. Henley has not, apparently, the art of saying great things—or any things—in a memorable way. Others, too, have not succeeded here, and yet have been pleasing poets. But he has evolved a style corresponding in verse to that "middle-class Macaulayese" in prose which Matthew Arnold defined as "a perpetual semblance of hitting the right nail on the head without the reality"—a sort of "Silver Age" manner which endeavours to be what its admirers call "Powerful," and generally ends in being tasteless. Hence, while much of *Hawthorn and Lavender* is to be admired, it is weakest where it is least conventional. (Minor poets are apt to forget how much they depend on convention.) Nothing, for instance, could be less pleasing than the curiously far-fetched conceits of the "Præcludium":—

But on the spirit of Man
And on the heart of the World there falls
A strange, half-desperate peace:
A war-worn, militant, gray jubilation
In the unkind, implacable tyranny
Of Winter, the obscure,
Old, crumpled Regent, who in his loins—
O, who but feels he carries in his loins
The wild, sweet-blooded, wonderful harlot, Spring!

The *London Types* are better. This part of the book recalls a period when the Henleyesque style was as yet unformed.

Folia Dispersa belongs to that class of verse on which it is difficult to form any definite opinion. Mr. Masterman is extremely morbid and introspective; he has an artist's eye for beauty, and an American novelist's consciousness of the passing impression and the necessity for registering it; his technique, even to the metrical flaws without which no metre is now complete, is irreproachable. In short, his work is modern minor poetry—certainly not unpleasing; as certainly not wholly satisfying. One cannot feel that there is the promise of great things. Still, Mr. Masterman has good taste: and this is much.

Lady Florence Dixie (*née* Douglas, as she reminds us on the cover of her book) has been induced to allow the publication of her *Songs of a Child and other Poems*. The Songs, we are informed by an editorial preface, have been selected from a "mass of poems of wonderful power and originality"; they were written "between the age of ten and seventeen years"; they are all signed "Darling," which is the talented authoress's agreeable way of describing herself. Why they, or any other part of this absurd volume, should have been published we cannot imagine. However, they *have* been published; and so there seems to be no more to say about the matter.

Frithiof the Bold: A Drama based upon the Ancient Scandinavian Legend. By FRIDERICK I. WINBOLT. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

The legend of the loves of Frithiof and Ingeborg forms a famous Scandinavian saga, which has become more celebrated by the adaptation of Tegner. The Swedish poet was, no doubt, a man of considerable gifts, but he has put too much sentimentalism and Byronism into the legend. The same remark must be made on the tragedy of Mr. Winbolt. We cannot imagine a rude people talking in this high-flown way. We might borrow the expression Macaulay used of Racine, when he says that the French poet gives us the court talk of Versailles in the camp of

Anlis. Mr. Winbolt's blank verse is also rather unpoetous. Here and there we come upon good lines, as when Frithiof says:—

Thus have I seen
That all my strength, mine Ingeborg, when brought
Into thy presence, found an influence
Fetter and nobler than itself. As fire
Pales in the sun's great light, so did my mind
Dance colour in the radiance of thine.

These lines are good; perhaps, however, Tegner was nearer the standard of the saga when he made the hero drain before the queen a goblet "which two men could not empty, as men are now."

Poems. By A. ROMNEY GREEN. (Guildford: A. C. Curtis.)

Mr. Green has the ambition, and something of the spirit, of a poet; he is capable of harmonious verse and polished phrase; his thoughts are serious and virtuous, though his enthusiasm for Burns leads him into a curious vein of false sentiment. But there is hardly anything in this volume which has the moving power of the creative spirit. Mr. Green has ventured to add another to the eulogies of Burns in the form of stanza immortalized by that poet himself and by Wordsworth; and the difference between strong work and weak could not be better illustrated than by comparing Wordsworth's "At the Grave of Burns" with Mr. Green's verses on "The Burns Centenary." Mr. Green, again, paraphrases without acknowledgement one of the most beautiful passages of Aeschylus and of all literature; and, while his version has some pleasing turns, he imports a very obscure and apparently hideous addition into the scene. He is often obscure, and to all appearance deals largely in anacoluthon—a tiresome figure of speech. He is, it must be confessed, often tedious, not realizing, as Hesiod said, how much the half is greater than the whole. This following sonnet is one of the most favourable specimens of his Muse:—

Dear, be not sad because the world is cold
To this first bloom of thy adventurous art,
Blind to these lovely parables that hold
Each some ethereal doctrine of thy heart.
The March winds thus that slip the weaker shoots
Make room thereby for the luxuriant spring;
Flow to the wintry blast, but strike thy roots
Deeper for that unkindly buffeting.
Let thine art grow as those sweet wild-flowers still,
That grow unseen, careless of praise or blame,
Yet famous have become against their will,
A language rich and beautiful, that name
Tracks of the earth and seasons of the year,
Lambens of love, and things to children dear.

The last phrase and lines seven and eight are pleasing; but "against their will" is slipshod and meaningless; Bentley would have wished to emend "without their will."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mystic Kose: A Study of Primitive Marriage. By ERNEST CRAWLEY, M.A. (London: Macmillan.)

This is an important book which every serious student of primitive culture would do well to read—in his study, be it understood. Mr. Crawley puts forward an extremely ingenious theory with regard to the original import of the marriage-rite and marriage-state. He professes himself an ardent admirer of Dr. Frazer's work, and elects to deal with his subject from what may be termed the Frazerian standpoint—that of the student of the primitive religious consciousness. Herein, however, he goes beyond his master; for there are indications that he regards this standpoint as absolute for the study of the truly primitive in human psychology. Primatively man is, for Mr. Crawley, a religious consciousness and nothing besides. Sociality is secondary and late. Before all things man was, nay, even now potentially is, a being so self-isolated by his awe of the unknown that everybody and everything is more—a less taboo to him—more or less instinct with mysterious influence, which it is the one object of the early egoist's endeavour to "square," to render sympathetic with himself. Now there are a number of facts which tend to show that man is afraid of woman at certain times and under certain circumstances with a fear that amounts to

something like a *horror religiozus*. And a number of partial explanations have been suggested, as, for example, that often what is dreaded is lest the weakness of weak woman should prove contagious. Again, women, young women especially, are often man-shy. Further, there are odd phenomena such as Dr. Frazer's unaccountable "sex-totems." All these cases Mr. Crawley tries to correlate by means of the hypothesis of an original "sexual taboo." He will have it nothing less than strictly universal and bilateral, and the first half of his book is occupied with his proofs—proofs which, in the absence of evidence of a fresh or crucial character, leave a good deal to faith, and which, meanwhile, are not much assisted by appeals to that very dubious branch of science, the general psychology of sex with its doctrines of "physiological thought," and so on. We now proceed to the complementary half of the theory. Sexual taboo being assumed, it follows that steps must be taken to mitigate its dissociating tendencies if the race is to continue. And we are solemnly referring to the polarities of our constituent atoms for a reason, why man and woman should be attracted, even whilst being repelled, by one another. The remedy, then, for sexual taboo is marriage, complaint and cure being equally religious in their essence. Marriage effects its purpose by a process of "mutual inoculation." It is a perpetual sacrament so designed as to convert the intersexual relation, by means of a transference and contagion of the dreaded sex-properties, from an occasion of mutual danger into one of mutual support and comfort. Mr. Crawley's analysis of the meaning of the marriage-rite is Mr. Hartland's with a difference. The latter in his *Legend of Persius*—with which model of sane theorizing Mr. Crawley would seem strangely unacquainted—brings out very clearly the typically "sympathetic" import of this class of ceremony. He does not, however, go on to suppose the magical act of union called into being by a prior state of mutual antipathy needing to be transcended. Here, then, it is that Mr. Crawley is original, namely, in his insistence on the pre-existing sexual taboo. An Australian custom of a somewhat ambiguous nature, and not bearing directly on marriage at all, is somewhat unfortunately made to give its name to this supposed relation of union in disunion which the marriage-rite inaugurates and the marriage-state perpetually renews. Matrimony is essentially for man a holy state, in that it transcends the sexual taboo so far as to create sympathy, yet not so far as to abolish respect. As to the proofs that this is actually so, Mr. Crawley is, once more, hard pressed to find crucial instances, though he tries his best to make us believe that certain favourite facts of his have this character.

Such, then, is the book in outline, and from what has been said it is easily seen that it has great merits, such as strength, freshness, and constructiveness. But a word is likewise needed in regard to the defects of its qualities. Mr. Crawley is all along *δυσφαλλών*; and one cannot help doubting whether he is sufficiently conscious of this. Let him by all means oppose the religious view to the legal view or the biological view of marriage. Let him even say, if it please him to do so, that the former is logically the fundamental view which the anthropologist must take of marriage, whether as it is, or as it was at some previous time. But it is quite another thing to set up an abstract merely-religious man who lived "in the beginning" or thereabouts and concerned himself consciously with nothing save taboos and their magical remedies. Actual man grew his faculties together, and not one at a time. There was always some religion, some law, some biological undercurrent of instinct—yes, and some more or less utilitarian common sense—involved in human marriage. Hence, if we disjoin the aspects of a concrete development for the sake of greater clearness in theoretic treatment, let us frankly recognize what we are about, else we are pretty sure to neglect some facts and misrepresent others in our eagerness to bring all the evidence, relevant and irrelevant, within the focus of a particular, and therefore necessarily limited, point of view.

R. R. M.

Fifty Years at East Brent: the Letters of George Anthony Denison, 1845-1896, Archdeacon of Taunton. Edited by his niece, LOUISA EVELYN DENISON. With portrait and illustrations. (London: J. Murray.)

This handsome volume contains a great number of short letters addressed by the archdeacon to his wife, his Phillimore relations, Lord Halifax, and a few others. They are divided

into periods according to the "doctrinal and controversial" questions for which he was dying in the last ditch at any particular moment; each section has a very brief introduction and a charming woodcut as head-piece, with explanatory notes as to the persons mentioned, which are mostly correct, though with some slips, such as "the Rev. Dr. Warren," for the present President of Magdalen. There are also a few statements on legal or historical points by Sir Walter Phillimore. We must say at once that a far more attractive book might surely have been compiled if, for some of these belligerent jeremiads over almost every modern Church question, we had been given further glimpses of the patriarchal life at East Brent. As it is, the style of the letters is not sufficiently bright to arouse much interest in the general reader over the endless protests, petitions, declarations, remonstrances, memorials, and *gravamina* of the author's public life, which we suspect he knew well himself to amount to "much cry and little wool." In fact, he is too like the friend who spoke in a "painful scream" in Convocation (p. 198) because "he could not help it." Eventually, of course, the archdeacon found that he had cried wolf too long, even for the E.C.U.; he resigned his membership of that society because it would not censure *Lux Mundi*, and fell back on organizing the stillborn Declaration against the Higher Criticism. His ravings here against Dr. Gore will certainly be as futile as they are unintelligent; but we must say that we consider it a serious breach of taste to print them at all, and we cannot think that the writer, who was not rancorous, would have sanctioned it. On some other outstanding questions we gather that Mr. Denison might have been opposed to his old party: he was not an ardent Ritualist of the mediaevalist type (see e.g. pp. 87, 177); he would not allow the Civil Power, as "indifferent and irrelevant," to set a foot in the schools; and though he was a prominent champion of the rights of Convocation, he described the Bishop of Carlisle's bill (1879) for allowing it to make rubrics which should be law unless vetoed by Parliament, as "delusive, dangerous, one-sided, and misleading." However, the archdeacon was an honest though a clumsy fighter; and he had the great advantage of being a gentleman and possessing a sense of humour. The student will get occasional relief from the anecdotes, though perhaps *rara ossa* (p. 127) in these pages; and will regret that his final verdict must be to re-echo the author's phrase that it is "only G. A. D."

The Troubadours of Dante. By H. J. CHAYTOR, M.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The purpose of this useful little work is modestly described in the preface as being to supply "the need of a small chrestomathy in which students could find ready to hand, and in compact form, such information upon the great troubadours mentioned in Dante as any one is likely to require who does not propose to make a special study of Provençal." The introduction contains some account of the troubadours themselves, and of the various forms of Provençal lyric poetry. The peculiar relations of the troubadour poet to his "lady" (usually a married woman) are described, and it is pointed out that they were at no time necessarily, or even generally, immoral; and that they were gradually more and more purified and ennobled, until with the later troubadours "love is no longer a sexual passion; it is rather the motive to great works, to self-surrender, to the winning an honourable name as courtier and poet." And so we are led up to the crowning example of this exalted sentiment in the *Vita Nuova* of Dante. That we may judge of the soil from which this perfect flower was evolved, Mr. Chaytor has collected samples of the poetry of those of the troubadours whose works Dante had himself studied, and by which he was presumably chiefly influenced. These extracts are followed by helpful notes, a brief grammar of the principal parts of speech in the Provençal dialect, and a copious glossary.

It is a thoroughly well-executed piece of work, which will be interesting and useful to others besides students of Dante who may wish to become acquainted with the chief Provençal poets for their own sake.

The Teachings of Dante. By CHARLES ALLEN DINSMORE. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Amid the multiplicity of books devoted to Dante, the study of whom has become a kind of cult, we have already noticed in these columns some in which he has been treated only as a poet.

There are, however, also his historical and philological sides, in which valuable help has been given in Mr. Tozer's commentary. Mr. C. A. Dinsmore, the author of the present work, which comes to us from America, does not trouble himself much with the language or contemporary allusions in Dante; he regards him wholly as a great spiritual teacher, and deals with his religious and ethical position. The great mystic, neglected for so many centuries, seems to have regained his mediæval position in our apparently most material age. It is strange that, although the poet was admired by Gray, English translations of his works do not make their appearance till nearly the close of the eighteenth century. The next century was to make up for the neglect. The events of Dante's life are soon told, as Mr. Dinsmore confesses at the beginning of his work, where he gives us a short sketch of the poet's biography. Among other matters he shows that Dante had his practical side; thus in April, 1301, a petition was presented to the committee on streets, squares, and bridges at Florence, asking that a certain road might be widened and mended. The committee ordered the work to be done, and Dante was appointed to oversee the whole matter. We are reminded by this of the few glimpses which we get of the life of Shakespeare at Stratford, when he had returned to his native town as a prosperous man. He is always a party to deeds about the purchase of land and enclosures. The poet seems lost in the man of business.

According to Mr. Dinsmore, the great idea of Dante's poem is to find how the soul of man, bewildered in the mazes of life, can escape from sin and enter into perfect blessedness. He thinks that Dante also has especial teachings for us with reference to the relations between Church and State. The poet thought that the corruption of the Church proceeded from its assumption of temporal power. In the present book the main points discussed are, "The Burden of the Message," "The Vision of Sin," "The Quest of Liberty," and "The Ascent to God." Explanation is given why special places are reserved for the punishment of particular sins; thus the treacherous are in a zone of arctic cold because they lack human sympathy. The tortures borne by the wicked are described in glowing language, of which our author has considerable command. Mr. Dinsmore sees some defects in Dante's scheme. He thinks it falls short of embodying the loftiest spiritual ideas. We must leave, however, the study of our author's system to the reader. Mr. Dinsmore is eloquent and mystical. His book is very interesting, and suggests so many views of Dante from a different standpoint from that in which he is generally contemplated, that it must prove useful to all those who make a study of his writings. To borrow language from the writers of commentaries, the book is not only hermeneutic but proleptic.

EDUCATIONAL.

Technical Education Return (Application of Funds by Local Authorities, for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900. (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office.)

The Journal of Education. Vol. xxiii, 1901. (London: W. Rice.)

Both these volumes are indispensable to any one interested either in the political or the practical side of education. The sums allocated to Local Authorities under various Acts of Parliament are in the aggregate very considerable, and the Return shows in the minutest manner how the money has been used. The improvement which is apparent after a comparison of the present Return with its predecessors justifies the hope that these Local Authorities will have learnt their business before a new Act of Parliament imposes fresh duties and grants new powers.

The Journal of Education continues to occupy the premier position. It has unrivalled facilities for learning what is being transacted behind the scenes, and its columns are open to experts of every shade of opinion. It is generally instructive and never dull.

Problems and Exercises in English History. Book B, 1399-1603; Book G, 1688-1832. By J. S. LINDSEY. (Cambridge: Hefter & Son.)

These pamphlets represent a considerable amount of work on the part of the compiler. "One-hour Test Papers" have been constructed, and "full answers" are supplied. The supplementary matter is most serviceable, but the practice of giving

students (especially school children) specimen answers is open to serious objection. Sensible teachers may use these Papers with profit: we hope their pupils will not see them.

Algebraical Examples. By H. S. HALL. (London: Macmillan.) These exercises are supplementary to Hall and Knight's *Algebra for Beginners and Elementary Algebra*. They will be found very useful.

Ovid: Tristitia. Bk. i. By A. E. ROBERTS.
Cicero: de Amicitia. By H. J. L. J. MASSÉ.
Vergil: Aeneid. Bk. v. By J. T. PHILIPSON.
(Bell's Illustrated Classics.)
Virgil: Georgics. Bk. i. By J. SARGAUNT. (Blackwood's Classical Texts.)

The Metamorphoses of Ovid. Bk. i. By E. ENSOR. (Blackie's Illustrated Latin Series.)

Xenophon: Anabasis. Bk. i. By G. M. EDWARDS.
Cæsar: De Bello Gallico. Bk. i. By J. H. FLATHER.
Phædrus: The Fables. Bks. i, ii. By J. H. FLATHER.
(The Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges.)

P. Ovidi: Nasonis: Metamorphoseon. Liber viii. By W. C. SUMMERS.

The Iliad of Homer. Bks. ix, x. By J. C. LAWSON.
(Pitt Press Series.)

These annotated Greek and Latin texts are issued in continuation of series which are already established in popular favour. They are intended primarily for school use, some being adaptations of larger editions by the same editors. Nearly all are provided with vocabularies. Elaborate notes are avoided, but the assistance rendered seems occasionally to be somewhat excessive. The illustrations are—on the whole—helpful.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

From Messrs. G. BELL & SONS:—
The Chiswick Shakespeare: King Richard III. The Comedy of Errors. 11, 6d. each.

From Messrs. BLACKIE & SON:—
Cæsar: The Gallic War. Bk. vi. J. Brown. 2s.
A. De Musset: Selections in Verse and Prose. F. W. B. SMART. 4d.
La Fontaine: Lesser Fables. A. H. WALL. 4d.
Milton's Lycidas. II, B. Cotterill. 1s. 6d.
The Odes of Horace. S. Gwynn. 5s.

From the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS:—
Bilingual Teaching in Belgian Schools. T. K. DAWES. 2s.

From the CLARENDON PRESS:—
Molière: Les Fâcheux. E. J. TRECHMANN. 2s.

From Messrs. E. & S. LIVINGSTONE (Edinburgh):—
Elementary Text-Book of Zoology. A. T. MASTERMAN.

From Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO.:—
The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq. Catherine: A Story. W. M. THACKERAY. 3s. 6d.

From Mr. ELKIN MATTHEWS:—
The Cynic's Brevariary. W. G. HUTCHISON. 1s.

From Mr. JOHN MURRAY:—
Practical Legislation. Lord Thring. 7s. 6d.
Cuchulain of Muirchemme. Lady Gregory. 6s.

From Messrs. NISBET & CO.:—
Bielingbroke and His Times. W. Siebel. 12s. 6d.
Memorial of Charles Dixon Kimber. Ada Thomson. 5s.

From Mr. DAVID NUTT:—
The Ruin of Education in Ireland. F. H. O'DONNELL. 5s.

From Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO.:—
My Lord Winchenden. G. Hope.

From Messrs. STEVENS & HAYNES:—
Analysis of Tarnwell: Langmaid's English Constitutional History. A. M. WELSHER.

From Messrs. SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO.:—
Philosophy and Life. J. H. MUIRHEAD. 4s. 6d.

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SERMON AT ST. MARY'S,

Sunday Morning, May 4.

By THE REV. H. L. THOMPSON, M.A., VICAR OF ST. MARY'S.

"Why dost thou preach my laws, and takest my covenant in thy mouth; whereas thou hatest to be reformed: and hast cast my words behind thee?"—*Ps. l. 16, 17.*

IN my last sermon I tried to describe an incident which took place in St. Mary's church at the beginning of the fourteenth century. It served to show the uses to which the church was put as the one home which the University occupied for its public business, whether religious or secular; and it illustrated the relations of the Mendicant Orders then settled in Oxford to the Academic authorities. To-day I desire to call your attention to another curious incident which occurred about a century later in the same building.

In 1411, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave formal notice of his intention to hold a Visitation of the University of Oxford. He issued his citation, admonishing the Chancellor, Doctors, Masters, and Scholars, and all others belonging to the University, to appear before him. In due course he left Lambeth, travelling in befitting state, with a numerous retinue of distinguished persons, among them being his nephew, the Earl of Arundel. But as he drew near to Oxford, he was met by the Chancellor, Richard Courtenay, and the two Proctors, John Blyche, of Oriel, and Benedict Brent, of Exeter College. They assured him of a cordial welcome, if his visit was that of a guest who desired hospitality; they would gladly yield him all due respect and courtesy. But they were obliged, they added, to refuse to recognize his authority, if he claimed to come officially, to hold a Visitation. They alleged that for many years the University had held itself to be exempt from the Visitations of Archbishops or Bishops, and they quoted a Bull of Boniface IX. as granting to them freedom from the jurisdiction of the Episcopate. The protest of the Chancellor and Proctors was backed by ruder measures. The Archbishop heard their remonstrance, and then moved on, up the High Street, to St. Mary's; but on arriving there, he found the building barred against him, and a band of scholars, armed with swords and bows and arrows, ready to defend the church against his entrance. Arundel did not attempt to reduce the Academic fortress held by so threatening a garrison, but he promptly laid the church under an interdict. The Proctors, however, paid no heed to this action; by their orders the doors were opened, when the Archbishop laid passed on, the bells were rung, and the mass was celebrated as usual.

Arundel was not a man to submit tamely to such a defiance of his office. He appealed to the King for support, and Henry IV. was naturally on his side. The Proctors, it would seem, were arrested and imprisoned in the Tower. The Masters, in retaliation, suspended their lectures; the scholars began to disperse to their homes; the whole life of the University was interrupted. The intervention of the Prince of Wales (Prince Hal) brought about a settlement of the dispute; the Archbishop was persuaded to have pity upon the imprisoned Proctors, and to sanction their release; but the undergraduates, who had encountered the Primate with armed resistance, were to meet with a punishment befitting their years, a good chastisement *erga et terribile*. The Bull of Boniface IX. was adjudged prejudicial to the Crown; but while the Sovereign was declared to be the proper visitor, the Archbishop was allowed to have authority to inquire into matters of heresy.

The whole incident formed the closing scene, or rather the epilogue, of a drama which began some years before, and of which I desire to speak briefly this morning. The object of Arundel's Visitation had been to crush the errors still prevalent at Oxford connected with the teaching of Wyclif, against which he had already moved when holding a Provincial Council at Oxford in 1407. An inquiry which he had set on foot two years before had disclosed no fewer than 267 heresies or mistakes in the writings of that famous man. These the Pope, at Arundel's

request, formally condemned. To a further request, that Wyclif's body should be exhumed and cast on a dunghill, the Pope demurred; and it was not till some years later, when the persecution of the Lollards had reached its full severity, that the odious vengeance ordered by the Council of Constance was inflicted. In 1428 the Pope enjoined Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, to commit the outrage; after resting for forty-four years in the quiet grave at Lutterworth, Wyclif's body was dug up and burnt, and cast into the little river Swift; "but the Swift," writes a well-known Divine, "bore them to the Avon, that to the Severn, the Severn to the sea, to be dispersed unto all lands: which things are an allegory."

Arundel himself stands out among the ecclesiastics of his time as a person of no little distinction. Like Courtenay, his predecessor in St. Augustine's chair, he owed his high position not to eminent learning or piety, but to noble birth and family interest. Both of these prelates had royal blood in their veins. Both were men of high principles, clear convictions, strong and imperious will, and unblemished orthodoxy. They were not enthusiasts, and regarded their duties in relation to the preservation of Catholic doctrine as a matter rather of police than of spiritual concern. Arundel's career had been singularly eventful. He had been connected with Oxford for a short time when a lad, as a member of Oriel College; and in after life he showed much kindness to that foundation, in spite of the strong and turbulent adherence of some of its members to the extreme party of ecclesiastical reformers. The legends on the windows of the great college chapel at Oriel told of its erection by his father and himself about the year 1339, in the early years of his episcopate. At a much later period his generous help enabled the College to close the dispute with the University relating to Bishop Cobham's library. His rise was rapid, for at the age of twenty-one he was already Archdeacon of Taunton, and a year later Bishop of Ely, through that convenient system of Papal administration which has enabled the see of Rome so often to defy public sentiment, and even common decency. Gregory XI, who had himself been made a Cardinal at the age of seventeen, was not likely to object on the ground of immaturity of age to the promotion of a youth closely allied to the House of Lancaster. Arundel was consecrated by Archbishop Whittlesey, now in broken health, in the chapel of his manor house at Otford; the ford where the Pilgrims' way from Southampton to Canterbury crosses the Darent. It was a delightful residence, and may still be seen, standing in its meadows, guarding the narrow opening through which the Darent—some ten miles from its source in the hanging woods of Squerries—flows northwards between the high chalk downs; its current increased at this point by the health-giving waters of the spring which burst forth, so legend tells, at the magic touch of the staff of Thomas à Becket. This, it may be added, was the only consecration which Whittlesey performed during the six years of his primacy. Arundel had been twice Chancellor under Richard II. From Ely he went to York, and from York to Canterbury; the first instance of such a translation. Then he had been banished the kingdom, to return, after many secret intrigues, with Bolingbroke, and to be partner of his fortunes from the first landing at the now lost and forgotten Ravenspur. He had come back to resume his position as Primate, and before the close of his life was to take his prominent part in the persecution of the Lollards, and to witness the practical working of the infamous statute *De heretico comburendo*.

His presence at Oxford on the occasion which I have described was caused, as we have seen, by the prevalence there of the heresies connected with the name of Wyclif.

We rightly boast of John Wyclif as one of the greatest of our Oxford men; yet he is a somewhat shadowy figure, and it is not easy to determine how much can be quite certainly known about

him. He suffers from the intrusion of another shadowy form, one John Wyclif of Mayfield, who is a rival claimant for the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, for his rooms at Merton, if not also at Queen's College. His name is spelt in nearly thirty different ways. His birth is only conjecturally assigned to the year 1324: and it was not till five centuries later that his birth-place was finally and completely identified. The first certain date is 1361, when, being then past middle age, he was Master or Warden of Balliol College. Thence he passed to the Balliol living of Fillingham and his course from this time till his death at Lutterworth in 1384 can be more or less definitely traced, and all the most famous events of his life are compressed within that period, and indeed within the last half of it. Of his personal appearance we only know that he was thin and emaciated in frame. The portraits which we possess have no authority; that which is prefixed to Vaughan's memoir, and is attributed to Antonio More (nearly two centuries later than Wyclif), exhibits a dignity and grace consistent with the tradition that he was most guileless in speech, and won the affection of all who conversed with him. To the voluminous writings which are undoubtedly from his pen there have been attached many of questionable authenticity: even his personal share in the translation of the Bible, which more than anything else has been the foundation of his lasting fame and influence, is not easily decided.

He left no permanent school of disciples behind him, for the Lollards were not his true followers—they represent his principles exaggerated, distorted, and misapplied: his russet-clad priests preached for a time, but only in part of England: his immediate influence—deep and genuine as it was—impressed itself far more really on continental than on English theology: the deaths at Constance of Huss and Jerome of Prague burnt his teaching into men's hearts with an ineffaceable mark. As a Reformer he was before his age; and many generations had to pass before the principles embodied in his writings and teaching bore their legitimate fruit. "Teatonic Christianity," writes Dean Milman, "had to wait more than two centuries and a half before it offered a new system of doctrine to the religious necessities of men. Lutheranism, Anglicanism, Calvinism, are forms of faith: from Wycliffism it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to frame a creed like that of Augsburg, articles like those of the Church of England, or even those of Westminster."

Wyclif is first known at Oxford as a learned theologian: a Doctor, teaching in his school, and preaching from time to time in St. Mary's; a Schoolman, famed for his knowledge of Aristotle (in Latin), skilled in dialectic, and so well versed in the Latin Scriptures as to receive the title of *Doctor Evangelicus*. He was a typical example of the choicest product of a mediæval University: he represented not only its learning, but its intellectual liberty, the freedom accorded to its instructors to speak out boldly what they thought. From the central thesis of his teaching, the doctrine of "dominion founded in grace," came those alarming deductions which forced him into antagonism with the hierarchical system. It was a doctrine which logically led to communism; it was incompatible with Papal sovereignty, with the feudal lordship of the prelates, with the wealth of the clergy. "It belongeth not to Christ's Vicar nor to Priests of Holy Church to have rents here on earth." There was need of drastic changes. The monks and canons—possessors, he calls them—were idle and self-indulgent, absorbing and squandering wealth. "These irreligious that have possessions, they have commonly red and fat cheeks, and great bellies." The Friars were especially denounced, as exhibiting the failure of an especially noble type of service, the *corruptio optimi*.

It was assuredly a swift decay that had come upon the Mendicant Orders, as they had mingled among the multitudes, to perform tasks which, as originally conceived, were truly Christlike. In the Universities, indeed, the learned members of these bodies maintained a high position and unsullied reputation: it was in the wandering Friars that the degradation of their Orders was so soon visible. From holy men, who travelled from place to place with the Gospel blessing, their frugal wants supplied by the willing alms of the faithful, they became a horde of sturdy beggars, hypocrites, and impostors: confessors and preachers on the one hand; pedlars, gossips, boon companions, on the other; playing a trade with the sacred offices, agents of the Pope in the selling of pardons and indulgences. The pictures drawn in the pages of Chaucer

and Langland are undoubtedly truthful, and they show the deep corruption which had spread through the rank and file of the Mendicants within a century or a century and a half from the death of their founders: the contempt in which they were held, the injury which they inflicted on spiritual religion.

Wyclif's academical position, and his reputation as an authority against the Papal usurpations, led to his employment more than once by the Crown: the most important occasion was John of Gaunt's mission to the Pope in 1374, in company with Sudbury (then Bishop of London) and others, to discuss with the Papal Legate certain grievances connected with the Pope's exercise of patronage. It is worth while to recall the intimate relations which existed between Chaucer and John of Gaunt, and it may well have been that in friendly meetings at his court, Wyclif, Chaucer, and Sudbury fostered their liberal and enlightened views as to the current abuses in the church. For Sudbury, though obliged, when Archbishop, to act against Wyclif and to censure his opinions, had much in common with him, and must have felt some such compunction, as prelates in our own day have felt, in condemning opinions to which, in earlier and unofficial days, they have been themselves strongly attracted. Perhaps it was this same influence which led to Sudbury's cold treatment of the pilgrims whom he met on their way to Canterbury for the fourth jubilee of St. Thomas, and who knelt down and asked for his blessing. Instead of complying with their request, he warned them in stern language that they were only wasting time and money in seeking a plenary indulgence at the martyr's shrine, which would be absolutely valueless, except on their true repentance. "Why, Lord Bishop," answered one Thomas of Andover, "do you dare to stir up the people against St. Thomas? At the risk of my life I tell thee that thou shalt end thy days by a foul death." The prophecy found its literal fulfilment.

The scenes which show the relations between Wyclif and the University are chiefly connected with William Courtenay, who succeeded Sudbury as Bishop of London and as Primate. Courtenay had no liking for liberty of thought. It was his business to maintain orthodoxy and to crush unsound opinions, especially when associated with the anti-church policy of John of Gaunt. In 1377 Wyclif was residing for a time with John of Gaunt at his palace of the Savoy, and preaching in the churches of London against the endowments of the Clergy and other standing abuses of the church. He thus found himself for a time within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, who cited him to appear before Sudbury as his Metropolitan, and himself as his Ordinary, at St. Paul's, to answer certain charges of heresy.

He came in reply to the citation: but with him came John of Gaunt himself, and Lord Percy, the Earl Marshal, father of Harry Hotspur. Attended by a great retinue, they forced their way, in the dawn of a February morning, into the already crowded court of the Lady Chapel. Their behaviour drew the indignation of the Londoners there assembled. The Earl Marshal tried to issue orders, as though he were Lord Mayor, and bade Wyclif be seated, telling him "he had many things to answer for, and therefore had need of a soft seat for so long a session." But the Bishop of London, "cast elbows into a fustian chafe with these words"—"as the old narrative has it—answered that he should not sit there, for, says he, 'it is neither according to law nor reason that he who was cited here to answer before his Ordinary should sit down before the time of his answer.'" An angry altercation followed. The Duke of Lancaster muttered that, rather than take what the Bishop said at his hands, he would "pluck him by the hair of his head out of the church." But the threatening attitude of the Londoners warned him to be cautious. He left the church, with the Earl Marshal, amid the menaces of the citizens, and was barely able to retreat in safety to the Savoy. Nothing more came of the trial, so far as Wyclif was concerned, except that he thus received an emphatic hint not to associate himself with a political party.

But soon came the interference of the Pope, in answer to an appeal from Monks and Friars that the Bishops should be urged and commanded to extirpate the heresies and crush their author. The insurrection of Wat Tyler and the murder of Archbishop Sudbury showed to what lengths a popular movement might be carried, and that movement was associated most unfairly in the minds of the lovers of order with the teaching of Wyclif. Oxford, which had up to now been loyal to him, and had shown him the sympathy always extended to learning, began to fall away,

alarmed not only at the later developments of his teaching, which questioned the doctrine of transubstantiation, but also at the consequences which seemed to follow from his doctrines. Whatever liberty might be accorded to the Schoolman and Divine, there was now that taint of political extravagance attaching to his writings, which caused hesitation and alarm among his friends. In the summer of 1381, and almost at the time of Sudbury's murder (which occurred on June 14), William Berton, the Chancellor, pronounced a formal sentence of censure on Wyclif's opinions, in which twelve Doctors concurred. The sentence was promulgated in his presence in the school of the Austin Friars, and led to his temporary withdrawal from the University.

Then Courtenay—now Archbishop—took the matter up in earnest. Twenty-four Articles, full of extreme statements concerning the Eucharist, the Priesthood, the property of the Clergy, the Friars, and other matters, were extracted from his writings, and submitted to a Council of Divines held in the Chapter House of the Black Friars in London, in May, 1382. This Council—called the Earthquake Council, from an alarming earthquake which happened during its session—declared nine of Wyclif's conclusions to be heretical, and fifteen erroneous. The Archbishop applied to Parliament for a measure which would enable the secular officers to arrest the preachers of such doctrines, and the first Act of Parliament for the suppression of heresy by force was then passed. Yet Wyclif himself was left untouched.

But how was Courtenay to deal with the University of Oxford? The transient movement under Berton had ceased: Wyclif's tenets were again taught and honoured in Oxford. At the Earthquake Council two prominent residents, Dr. Nicholas Hereford and Mr. Philip Repington, had been pronounced contumacious for refusing to disown his doctrines, and the Chancellor, Dr. Rygge, though more compliant, was known to favour the same heresies. Courtenay therefore determined to deal promptly with the University. He did not himself come down to Oxford, but chose as his Commissioner a certain Dr. Peter Stokes, Professor of Theology in the House of the Carmelites here. His letter to Stokes, dated from Oxford, May 28, 1382, may still be read. It enumerates the twenty-four heretical or erroneous theses, and Stokes is charged to prohibit the teaching of them within the University. Courtenay was doubtless unwise in his choice of a representative. A Friar would not be a popular ambassador to the Seculars of Oxford, and Stokes was a nervous and timid man, whose fears could easily be played on.

He presented his mandate: but the Chancellor, Dr. Rygge, at once answered that the Metropolitan had no jurisdiction in Oxford, even in the case of heresy; that he was attacking the rights, liberties, and immunities of the University. Stokes, however, was allowed to proceed: probably it was thought that he would be sure to blunder in his mission, and that the popular feeling against him among the Academicians would render all he did abortive. A body of armed men carrying swords was assembled: the mayor was summoned to assist. On Corpus Christi Day a violent sermon was preached before the University in the cloister green of St. Eadmund's by Philip Repington; on entering the church afterwards it was noticed that the preacher was attended by twenty scholars, with arms beneath their gowns. The poor Friar, Peter Stokes, was terribly afraid, and durst not go forth: he was the more disturbed to see the Chancellor waiting at the door for Repington to come out, and having a good laugh with him at the fright into which they had thrown the Archbishop's commissary. Then followed a disputation—probably in St. Mary's—between Repington and Stokes. The former was listened to attentively, the latter met with contumely; and again was Stokes alarmed by the sight of twelve armed scholars in the building. He was in mortal terror. "Tantum tinnit Petrus armatus, quod creditur mortem imminere ante descensum de cathedra."

Courtenay saw through the whole matter, and was determined not to be beaten by the tricks played on his timid representative. On receiving Stokes' report, he ordered him to return at once to Lambeth. He obeyed with alacrity, spending the long summer hours of St. Barnabas Day on his journey to London. Then the Chancellor, fearing lest he had gone too far, hastened himself to Lambeth to try to make his peace; but Courtenay would not receive him privately, but bade him wait and appear before a Council. He was then condemned for contempt, and he had not the courage of his opinion when

confronted with the resolute Primate. He made his submission on his knees, and took back with him to Oxford another mandate, enjoining him to protect those in the University who were on the side of orthodoxy, and to forbid Wyclif's doctrines to be taught or held. Moreover, he was ordered to search Colleges and Halls for suspected persons; but this he declared he could only do on peril of his life.

He was a weak and vacillating man, and when he was back among his friends, who received the publication of the mandate with a storm of indignation, he temporized, pleaded that he had not promised to condemn the Wyclifites, but only to disavow some of their tenets; and plucking up courage he pronounced a sentence of suspension against one Henry Crumpe, for calling the Wyclifites heretics.

But Courtenay had no intention of being worsted in the struggle. He invoked the authority of the Crown, and a Royal Brief soon reached Oxford, commanding compliance with the injunctions already issued. In a second Brief the King warned the Chancellor and Proctors that Crumpe had lodged a complaint against them for his suspension. The Chancellor was ordered to resign his office, and the University authorities were peremptorily enjoined to assist in the search for heretics.

The Royal mandate could not be resisted, though it was a clear infringement of the liberties of Oxford. Hereford and Repington were suspended by an act of the University: they appealed to Courtenay, who heard, but only to condemn them. Others were now debated, but most of them recanted their errors, and orthodoxy for the moment triumphed completely. Then Courtenay himself came to the bumbled University: he held there a Convocation of his province, and received many submissions; and though Wyclif himself was probably not present, his doctrines were explained in such a way as to enable him to remain unharmed at Lutterworth, where he died peacefully within three years.

But the snake was scotched, not killed. Grave as was the disaster to the cause of religious reform and intellectual freedom, the episode which I have described at the beginning of to-day's sermon shows how hard a task Arundel had in dealing with the same opinions, which were again prevalent and strong within a very few years after Courtenay's victorious campaign.

Moreover, it will be remembered that it was from Richard Fleming's experiences of the propagation of the erroneous doctrines in the first decade of the fifteenth century (he had been Proctor in 1407, four years before Arundel's attempted visitation, and had then been a favourite of the new opinions) that he founded his college of Lincoln in 1429, to train up scholars in the orthodox faith, that they might combat this pernicious teaching, especially in questions relating to the Holy Eucharist and the doctrine of Purgatory.

With the subsequent history of the movement I cannot now deal. Lollardism in the fifteenth century was a grim and bewildering tragedy, and its action moved far away from Oxford into the wider life of England. It had its wild political and communistic elements, shown in opposition to the wealth and power of nobles and clergy, and its better religious elements of suborn Puritanism. Persecution led to the exaggeration of both these elements; but the latter had the stronger vital force. All through the century that followed there flowed a hidden stream of religious opinion hostile to the dominant Church, and doubtless in many a squire's house and many a country parsonage copies of Wyclif's version of the Scriptures were carefully treasured and diligently studied.

The Reformation of the sixteenth century did not indeed spring from this source: its leaders knew little of these obscure and lowly sectaries. But yet, as Mr. Capes observes, "the ground had been prepared at home by many an unknown hand; the old fabric of ceremonial formalism and superstition had been undermined; disruptive influences had grown more intense because so forcibly repressed; and in the later stages of the long movement of reform the underground forces which had been working silently showed themselves at last without disguise, and the Church had cause to rue in bitter earnest the stern intolerance of her summary treatment of dissent in earlier days."

Let me in conclusion add one observation. The attitude of Oxford to the new teaching was exceedingly characteristic of that Academic temper of which we are rightly proud.

There was the generous welcome to the learned teacher who offered his own fresh contribution to the search for truth; there

was welcome while he taught even strange doctrines conflicting perhaps with the accepted and orthodox creed, but not on that account to find no hearing or to elicit no sympathy. But when deductions, rough and ready, were made from Wyclif's theses, deductions which led lawless men to lawless acts, and claimed for communism, pillage, and murder the sanction of his venerated name; then Oxford drew back, and Chancellor Berton's formal condemnation showed the dread of countenancing opinions which might be so developed in practical application.

Oxford has been called—by one of her most highly cultured sons—the home of lost causes. She is not that, if it be meant that she lives in the past, and cannot or will not overtake the present. Oxford has always—except perhaps in periods of

national apathy and intellectual stagnation—provided teachers who have dared to think for themselves, to found new schools, to develop fruitful principles; but the cautious, philosophical, reverent, far-seeing temper which the studies of a University ought always to foster, has made her hesitate before pressing a novel doctrine to its extreme conclusions. Each aspect of truth, she would teach us, needs to be corrected by other aspects: the far sight cripples, it may be, the prompt action; yet the most ardent apostles of each new school must not blame their *alma mater* if she sometimes seems a little lukewarm and a little critical. It is her business to think, and judge, and advise, if she is to be the faithful and kindly nurse of lasting truth.

Review.

Foundations of Knowledge. By A. T. ORMOND. (London: Macmillan.)

This is a very remarkable book, the earlier pages of which do not, however, give promise of the excellence of what is to follow. Professor Ormond is at his best in his discussion of the religious experience. He sees with especial clearness that the ideal of experience must be a consciousness which, without ceasing to be intellectual, possesses its intellectual insight in the form of emotion. The analogy of knowledge and love, already introduced on p. 42, prepares us for the view that both point forward to a higher level of experience at once emotional and rational. For reason is not to be left behind; the soul in the higher stages of its experience has no other eye than the idea by which it sees in the lower (p. 83). The cognitive nature of the aesthetic consciousness "is insisted upon" (pp. 225, 227, 240). The discussion of "personality" (pp. 262, 266) is excellent, showing full appreciation of the truth that "personality has an aspect of plurality," and that only by recognizing this can we hope to explain how we come by the apparently paradoxical notion of *another self*. The difficulties involved in affirming or denying consciousness of the Absolute are well set forth; the conclusions here reached by Professor Ormond are in general agreement with those of Professor Royce. It is interesting to trace the resemblances and differences which there are between the speculations of Professor Ormond and those lately put forth by Mr. McTaggart in his brilliant *Studies in Hegelian Cosmology*. The two thinkers resemble one another in their doctrine of necessary or fundamental individuation of the Absolute, and in the place assigned by both to mystic insight differ widely in their attitude towards what is called the question of the "personality of the Absolute." It would be a mistake to consider Professor Ormond not a true metaphysician because he uses (on p. 89) the ominous phrase: "The very last word of experience is not knowledge, but edification." His meaning will be found to be more harmless than his expression of it, and to approximate, as we have suggested, to Mr. McTaggart's in the last chapter of his *Cosmology*. Professor Ormond has some very just criticism of the exaggerated claims put forward on behalf of the conception of evolution as a principle of explanation, and points out clearly as the weak point in Mr. Herbert Spencer's system the origin of difference in an absolute homogeneity. He prefers to ground what he somewhat tautologically describes as the "cosmology of the world" not on the concept of evolution, but on an "activity analogous to the activity of conception." His discussion of the relation of the individual mind to the universal or absolute mind, a discussion which the idealism thus reached renders inevitable, is developed pp. 407-7. He very sensibly observes (p. 42) that many of those who "make the mistake of supposing that the individual to be real must be absolute," and are hence scandalized at the inclusion of the individual in the absolute mind, fail to see the full force of their contention. They do not seriously "contemplate the complete solution of bonds between the finite individual and something absolute on which it depends," but are generally theists who "regard the finite individual as a creature which owes its existence, if not its continuance, to a creative act." Professor Ormond holds that there is no need to suppose that the recognition of the inclusion of individual minds within the absolute must be fatal to the reality of individual distinctions; "there is not anywhere in experience any tendency for distinctions to lapse. The real tendency is that of transcendence" (p. 419).

We have already said that Professor Ormond's treatment of the religious consciousness is of especial importance. He discusses its transcendence of the social consciousness (pp. 427, 430), and its relation to the moral consciousness, with which "it is not possible to identify it" (p. 438), shows how it tends to reject the thought of a mere "permission" of evil (p. 480), and to recognize that "the heart of goodness in the world contemplates the realization of the good in and through the effort that is involved in overcoming evil" (p. 451). The seventh and following chapters of Part III contain a succession of interesting discussions as well as that which we have just described; on the nature of the desire for unity with God which is entertained by the devout spirit (p. 453); on the attitude of the religious consciousness to the problem of freedom and necessity (pp. 460, 461, 462); on the mystic element in knowledge (ch. ix); and on the "transcendent ground of ethics" (ch. x). These chapters constitute a real contribution to the philosophy of religion.

Among the less successful parts of Professor Ormond's work we should reckon the criticism of Kant's doctrine of space (p. 125). There seems to be some confusion in his treatment of the subject; he seems to wish to find a *priori* for the idea of space, which yet he admits to be unique and not derivative, in a process of which he says, on p. 127, "the space element must be there as a datum." But how can a process be the *priori* of its own datum?

There are some omissions and mistaken judgements. On p. 48 some notice should have been taken of the correction of Schopenhauer's doctrine of will introduced by Von Hartmann in his theory of the "unconscious idea." To represent Hobbes without qualification as holding that "the nature of man is purely egotistic" (p. 294) is at best a half truth only; and it is not to be lacking in respect to Mr. Benjamin Kidd to say that he should hardly be bracketed with Hobbes.

It is a pity that the style of a book so valuable should be so indifferent, and that the proofs should have been so badly corrected. Professor Ormond is far too much in love with the word "pulse" as it occurs in every sort of context, but never more ineffectually than in the remark (p. 11), "the pulsating heart of the Hegelian dialectic was projected into the field of English thinking!" It is an unfortunate use of metaphorical language for the conveyance of what is a remark really worth making to speak (on p. 265) of an "experience which in its roots transcends the temporal stream." "Volistic" (on p. 507) is a new word to us, at any rate which we should be glad never to see again. On p. 156, in the note, "To become real" is loosely used where "For it to become real" is required. To object to a use of the auxiliary "will" where an Englishman would say "shall" is perhaps pedantic.

As to printing, we have *Stirling* for *Stirling* (p. 11); *Réloges* (p. 27), *Recegar* (p. 36), *Recejar* (p. 481) for *Réloges*; *Fouille* for *Fouille* (p. 81); Greek words unaccented (p. 260); *Leyd* for *Lloyd* (p. 69); *pon sto* (p. 105); *preceded* for *precedes* (or is this an American variant?); on p. 106; *transant* for *transcendent* (p. 201); *Schenphenaurian* for *Schopenhaurian* (p. 227); *Schien* for *Schein* (p. 381); *Tyler* for *Tylor* (p. 427). St. Augustine is also credited with a treatise *contra Academicos* (p. 333)!

What is the meaning of the singular and *owning*, apparently in the sense of *insisting*, on p. 117? "The knowing subject begins to have an *owning* that some parts of its vision are not final." Is it, as we have heard suggested, a derivative of the German *Ahnung*?

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NOTES AND NEWS.

LORD HUGH CECIL'S speech on the Education Bill has been called the speech of the debate, and judging from the unanimous consensus of opinion, it was a singularly brilliant and impressive performance. It is not often, for example, that a politician who figured in a Honours List in 1891 is given so early the tribute of a verbatim report in *The Times*, but we fancy not many will dispute that in this case the tribute was deserved. On the argumentative merits of the speech, naturally, we do not desire to enter. *The Magazine* has no politics, and had the speaker been an Oxford man from the opposite camp to that of Lord Hugh Cecil, we should have welcomed it as cordially. For Lord Hugh is more than an Oxford man, in the sense of being intellectually Oxford bred. He is the Fellow of an Oxford College, and as such must help to govern an Oxford Society. All who know him personally are aware that politics have not prevented him from keeping in close touch with the "parochial" interests of his University, and that whatever may be the merits of his views, they are unquestionably coloured and reinforced by a connexion with his University, maintained after his "education" had been completed. In the doings of Oxford men we were warmly interested here in Oxford; we shall look forward to seeing Lord Hugh Cecil repeat his success, and repeat the reward of that success, on an ampler scale in the future.

We understand that before long (this week probably) Council will be presented with a petition requesting that body to consider whether immediate steps cannot be taken to set up a Post-Graduate School of Economics. The letter which Mr. Price addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, drawing attention to the inadequate place given to Political Economy and Economic studies generally in the curriculum of Oxford, will be in the recollection of our readers. The petition is really the outcome of that letter. It has been very numerous signed, and amongst the signatures many are of the class commonly called "influential." We feel sure that Council will listen with attention to so weighty a request, and we note with pleasure that the petitioners have most wisely disarmed opposition by explicitly stating that they do not ask for a new Honours School. On the contrary they have no wish to trench on the provinces of Greats, History, Jurisprudence, and Theology, nor would they favour the addition of a new School of Economic Science in which students might graduate. Should their wish be granted, the new School will be open only to those who already possess the B.A. "or the equivalent of such" (i.e. women). This is as it should be; and we are sure that the movement will be welcomed by all who desire to make the University a place in which all subjects worthy and capable of scientific study may be scientifically studied. Here in Oxford we cannot forget that in our sister and rival, Cambridge, a similar movement has been energetically pushed forward, and is likely to be crowned with success, and that unless we wish to be left behind it behoves us to be up and doing. The petitioners rightly, too, lay strong emphasis on the fact that Economic Science and Economic knowledge will certainly play a greater part, as a subject of study and as an element in national life, in the future than in the past, and that this is recognized in many other Universities. The petition is singularly opportune. It comes at a time when at the request of the authorities the various Faculties are reviewing their position, examining their deficiencies, and drawing up suggestions as to improvements necessitated by new needs and altered circumstances. We have no wish at this stage to discuss details; they can be safely left to the authority whose duty it is to provide machinery and reconcile conflict-

ing claims. But we can, both in the interests of Oxford and of scientific study generally, express our sincere wish that the supporters of a Post-Graduate School of Economics may obtain what they demand. The success of such a School will turn on other factors; but the first stage is to create it, and we hope most strongly that Council will see its way to do so as rapidly as possible.

Now that we have all, or nearly all, been vaccinated, and have suffered accordingly, most of us have ceased to pay quite so much attention as we used to that part of the morning paper headed, "The Small-pox Epidemic." But for all that the epidemic is still continuing in London, and if the number of cases reported daily has somewhat fallen off lately, it is none the less a very serious matter, and one which has to be carefully considered. The danger of having cases imported into Oxford is as serious as ever, and without wishing to appear selfish or cowardly, we cannot but think that the Toynbee Hall authorities have done well in deciding to abandon their usual Whit-Monday invasion of Oxford. The decision undoubtedly bears hardly on the unfortunate East Enders, but it is certainly prudent. Were it possible to secure that only vaccinated persons should be allowed to come, the case would be different, but as it is, the only suggestion we can offer is that a vaccinator with his implements should be part of the entertainment provided. Oxford House, we believe, are coming, but are not to be entertained by any of the Colleges, which seems a rather unsatisfactory half-measure. The Colleges are probably better vaccinated than the town, and it is quite as undesirable to have cases in the town as anywhere. Toynbee seems in this case to have chosen the better part.

Of the past week and its weather the least said is best. Suffice it to remark that it has been endured, with which begins (and ends) all the praise we can bestow upon it. One is always prepared for a little wintry weather during the Summer Term, but such persistent cold is rather more than one had looked for. We have had occasion more than once to look carefully at the Calendar to make sure that it was May and not March, several times we have been on the point of sending special messengers to our Football Correspondents to ask why their copy had not been sent, when a news-boy's unmelodious cry of "Latest Crickit" has recalled us to the fact that it is summer. We can only suppose that the spell of silence which has apparently fallen upon our poets and checked the flow of inspired verse is due to the same north-easter, which makes one wonder whether Kingsey was not after all a satirist.

Albeit the climate suggests anything rather than our "Summer Carnival," as certain of our own poets have styled the Eight's Week, it is a fact that we are within measurable distance of that event, and a large number of concerts and other entertainments are already announced. First and foremost comes the enterprising O.U.D.S. with a performance of *Twelfth Night* on May 23, 24, and 26, in Worcester College Gardens: under more balmy atmospheric conditions we would applaud and commend their venture, which would be delightful were Eight's Week as it should be, but with the thermometer at its present level, the mere idea of a Pastoral Play makes one shiver. However, let us trust the gods will have relented before then, and that the O.U.D.S. will have all the success they deserve. Of College concerns there are more than usual: University will lead off on Friday, May 23, to be followed on Saturday and Sunday by Balliol, on Tuesday by Exeter, on Thursday (29th) by Keble and Jesus, and on Friday (30th) by Queen's. The cricket matches for the week will also be of very considerable interest, as we have

the Australians for the first half, and the All-Ireland team, captained, we believe, by an old Oxonian in Sir T. C. O'Brien, on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. A change in the weather is very much to be hoped for.

Cricketers have certainly deserved our commiseration this Term, but the Trial Matches which have been occupying our attention of late have been, on the whole, much more interesting than might easily—under such conditions—have been the case, and it is obvious that there is plenty of good material from which Mr. Marsham will have to make his selection. Some of the Freshmen, it is true, have rather disappointed expectations: Raphael has done very little to justify his reputation either with bat or ball, Cartwright and Herbert have both been complete disappointments, and McIver, after doing excellently in the Freshmen's Match, failed altogether for the Sixteen against the Twelve. However, it is obvious that the Freshmen are, on the whole, above the average in batting this year, and Burn's bowling performance against the Twelve was all the more satisfactory inasmuch as he was something of a "dark horse." Meanwhile, there are several Seniors who ought to stand a very fair chance, and the principal difficulty may turn out to be to know whom to leave out.

The accounts of the University for the year 1901 do not present any very remarkable features: there is again a deficit, and the expenditure has again risen, from £67,224 in 1900 to £68,826, but against this may be set the fact that the income of the University has risen even more, from £65,635 in 1900 to £68,362, so that the deficit is only about £450 as against £1,400. We suppose, therefore, that the returns may be considered as on the whole fairly satisfactory, even though "external" revenue has somewhat declined. It is also noteworthy that there has been a considerable increase in the contributions of the Colleges to the Common University Fund, and bearing in mind the occasional "luxuries" in which that fund indulges, one can only hope that the efficiency of the Colleges is not suffering on its behalf.

By some oversight we failed last week to offer our congratulations to the newly elected officers of the O.U.B.C., Mr. Long, of New College, the President, and Mr. Adams, of University, the Secretary. It goes without saying that both elections will be thoroughly popular, and that the *Magazine* fervently hopes to see them restore victory at Putney to Oxford. Before that, however, we are likely to see the Secretary engaged in attempting to bump his President in the Eights, and, if rumour speaks truly, we ought to see some exciting racing.

While we are congratulating, always a congenial task, may we offer our congratulations to Mr. Brownrigg, of Magdalen College School, on being chosen Captain of the Oxfordshire County Cricket Club? We shall hardly be divulging a State secret when we remark that the *Magazine* has special reasons for congratulating Mr. Brownrigg, and that the debt it owes to him makes its congratulations and hopes for his success in his new capacity all the more sincere.

We have received from Messrs. Alden the first number of a new recruit to the ranks of Oxford journalism, to which the *Magazine* is glad to offer a cordial welcome. The *Oxford Point of View* is a departure of rather a new kind; it is only to be published twice a Term, and therefore approaches more nearly to the monthly magazine than any other Oxford venture of recent years. It does not concern itself with the passing events of the time, but is pre-eminently general in its scope. Thus we have discussions on "The Liberal Outlook,"

on "Music and the English People," on "The New Cathedral at Westminster," and on "The Art of Acting," as well as on the inevitable "Rhodes Bequest." On this last subject the *Oxford Point of View* takes a rather unusual line, for while it welcomes the Colonial Scholars, and is grateful for Mr. Rhodes's recognition of the value of the University system, it is not enthusiastic over the American Scholars, and regards the ideal of Anglo-Saxon union as impracticable and undesirable. We also are quite alive to the fact that the "union of hearts" and "blood is thicker than water" friendship between America and England may be, and often is, exaggerated, but to expect that the Germans will prove to "have more points in common with Englishmen than Americans have yet displayed" looks as if the writer knew remarkably little of Germans—or of Americans. Still if, as we think, the *Oxford Point of View* hardly comes up to its name in this respect, the magazine is one we are very glad to see, and to which we wish all success.

The Oxford House meeting in New College Hall on Sunday night was in one way of unusual interest, as it was the first since the appointment of the new Head. Mr. Woolcombe and the supporters of the House may be congratulated on the result; for the Hall was full, mainly of undergraduates, and the new Head himself made a speech, in which the only fault that could be found was that it was too short; he had finished, and the meeting was practically over, before 10 p.m. When he has learned a little more how to use his voice, Mr. Woolcombe bids fair to continue the traditions of Oxford House eloquence, which Canon Henson and the Bishop of London have made so familiar. Of the other speakers on Sunday, Canon Spooner in the Chair was weighty, to the point, and happy in phrase (but is it desirable for a chairman to speak for nearly a quarter of an hour?), and Mr. Cunliffe was vigorous and somewhat original in his choice of topics: it was news, for example, to hear of Miss Corelli's great popularity in Bethnal Green. The meeting held together well, and was bigger at 10 p.m. than when it began.

We are glad to learn that the Staffordshire County Council has selected Mr. Graham Balfour as their Director of Technical Instruction, although our pleasure is tempered with regret at his departure from Oxford. We understand that he takes up his new duties, and consequently leaves us, at the end of the present month. His Oxford friends (and they are many) will join with us in our hope that he may be no less successful as a Director than he has been as a biographer. His appointment is interesting, apart from personal questions, because it is the first of the kind to be made from the point of view of secondary education. Mr. Balfour will not be expected to prove himself an expert in technology. It is to be hoped that other County Councils will follow this excellent principle; in which case a new field of activity opens itself at once for Oxford men.

Mr. Edgar C. Marchant, who has just been elected to an Official Fellowship in Lincoln College to take up Mr. Reginald Carter's work, is a scholar and teacher of high reputation. Although we may claim him as an Oxford man, in so far as he was incorporated at Trinity in 1895, the principal field of his work hitherto has been in Cambridge, and at St. Paul's School. In 1886 and 1887 Mr. Marchant was placed in the First Class in the Classical Tripos, with special distinction in Ancient History. In the next year he took work as Assistant Master at St. Paul's, till he was recalled to Cambridge in 1891 as Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Peterhouse. In 1894, when Mr. Cookson was elected to an Official Fellowship at Magdalen, Mr. Marchant was invited by the High Master of St. Paul's to fill Mr. Cookson's place, which he held till

a serious illness caused him to retire in 1899. During the five years of his work at St. Paul's (1894-9) the average of Open Scholarships gained by his pupils was about fourteen a year, including six Scholarships at Balliol. As an editor of classical texts, and as a brilliant contributor to such works as the *Classical Review* and *National Biography*, Mr. Marchant is well known outside University circles; and Lincoln College is to be congratulated on securing the services of a most successful and experienced teacher.

When a College elects one of its own members to a Fellowship without examination it may be congratulated with some degree of certainty on having taken a sound step and made a "safe" election, even if such a proceeding has not for the University in general quite the same interest which is attached to an election after a competitive examination. We may, therefore, offer our congratulations to two Colleges which have recently made such elections, and to the objects of their choice—to Exeter on obtaining an old Scholar, Mr. Blunt, as Fellow and Classical Lecturer; to Queen's on electing their Chaplain, Mr. Cramshaw, to an Official Fellowship.

Professor Ashley's pamphlet on "The Faculty of Commerce in the University of Birmingham" marks a very important and interesting departure in English education. It is the first statesmanlike attempt in this country to deal on University lines with the problem of how to educate, not the rank and file of the commercial army, but the ruling and directing class of the commercial world, the men on whom in the long run the commercial success of England depends. The course for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce seems admirably devised, and the principles laid down will commend themselves to all who believe in making education broad and thorough. Languages and History, Accounting, Applied Science, and Business Technique are the main departments of study; their correlation must be studied in Mr. Ashley's pages, which no Englishman, we think, can read without interest, not unmixed with shame, that this work should have been so long left unattempted. We wish the new University and its Professor of Commerce all success in their new venture: for this reason among others, that "it can hardly be doubted that a prime need of English business men is simply to know more of what is actually going on in the rest of the world."

This is not the only shrewd saying in the pamphlet. Mr. Ashley exposes the false view that the value of a modern language is mainly for conversation or correspondence, though it should be at command for both: "what is more desirable is that he should know where to get the best information in foreign languages on the things which ought to interest him in his business." And again: "Yet all this knowledge of foreign languages is, in the main, merely instrumental." It has been well remarked that "business men have no more use for a man who makes bad bargains in three languages than for one who makes all his bad bargains in English." This is seeing things in their right proportions.

The educational experiments of Mr. Rhodes must not make us forget Lord Kitchener's peaceful enterprise in another part of Africa. The Gordon Memorial College has published its first report and statement of accounts, and it is clear that, if little has been done yet for higher education, the way is being steadily prepared for it, and the progress so far made is very encouraging. The work is under the direction of Mr. James Currie (of Lincoln College, Oxford), and its variety may be seen from an enumeration of the Schools which are now at work: (1) an Industrial School

near Omdurman, with 60 pupils; (2) a Higher Primary School at Omdurman, with 162 pupils; (3) a Higher Primary School at Khartoum, with 72 pupils; (4) a small Training College at Omdurman, with 6 students. A substantial evidence that the work is being done on wise and practical lines is afforded by the recent gift of Mr. William Mather, M.P., who has promised the College a complete equipment for Manual Training and Technical Instruction. The Government of the Sudan is to be congratulated on having taken the first step towards educating both the labouring class and the future civil servants of the Sudan.

A correspondent writes:—

"The large audience which collected in Oriel College on Tuesday last week (May 6) to hear Bishop Hamilton-Baynes on 'Natal' was well repaid for its presence. The Bishop had a most interesting account to give of the natives, and the work which has been done among them, and he dwelt specially on the loyalty of the natives during the crisis of 1899-1900, which according to him saved the situation; but he was dealing with a topic more immediately concerned with Oxford when he touched on Mr. Rhodes and his great bequest. When some people are indulging in rather wild speculations as to the complete change which, according to them, is to come over the University next October, it is useful to be reminded by Bishop Hamilton-Baynes that even as old and settled a Colony as Natal is not exactly teeming with Rhodes Scholars *in posse*; indeed, the Bishop expressed a doubt that the Colony possessed any one capable of passing 'Smalls.' This was perhaps exaggeration, but it shows us that we need not expect to be absolutely inundated with Colonials in October, while it is rather doubtful if even America and Germany will be ready to send us many 'Rhodesians' at so short a notice. If there are an appreciable number in residence by October, 1903, that seems to be the earliest time at which they need be expected. So if we are going to put our house in order for them, there is no need to be precipitate about it."

It is with great pleasure that we chronicle the publication by the Clarendon Press of the first volume of a work of very great value and importance, Mr. Oman's *History of the Peninsular War*. As we had occasion to mention last Term, Mr. Oman has had the advantage of consulting the Vaughan Papers recently deposited in All Souls Library, a collection of documents of the utmost importance. Mr. Oman expressly disclaims in his preface any desire to supersede the immortal work of Napier, but apart from the fact that an enormous amount of evidence has been published on the Peninsular War since Napier wrote, no one who knows his Napier well will deny that "there are spots on the sun." Napier was not exactly free from prejudices, personal or political, and if Napoleon and Sir John Moore have perhaps received somewhat indulgent treatment at his hands, it would be difficult to decide whether the Tory Government of England or the Spanish nation have been the more unfairly castigated. Mr. Oman has made great use of Spanish authorities, as well as of English and French, and the fact that he has sought to represent the share of the Spaniards in the war fairly and without bias, is in itself, even if there were no other justification, a sufficient reply to those of his friends who, as he says, have asked him if it is worth while to rewrite the story of 1808-1814. We congratulate Mr. Oman most heartily on the appearance of this volume, and we congratulate the Press on the way in which they have turned it out.

Though a tranquil calm is at present brooding over the politics of the University, we hear continually of wars and rumours of wars. Last week the trumpet-call was sounded

for the defenders of Greek in Responsions to be on the alert, and now in the *Gazette* we have the Professor of Astronomy warning us that he is about to send round the fiery cross to the Bricks and Mortar party. He apparently intends to keep the question of a residence in the Parks before the University "until a satisfactory decision has been arrived at." For our part, we were under the impression that a satisfactory decision had been arrived at on March 12, 1901, but Professor Turner apparently thinks otherwise, and we suppose we may prepare for a new war of pamphlets, as the Professor considers that a suitable time has elapsed to raise the question again.

A correspondent writes:—

"The many friends of the late Sir John Stainer will be glad to hear that a window to his memory has been placed in the south aisle of St. Cross, Holywell, his parish church. The window, which is by Powell & Sons, of Whitefriars, and which is the gift of Lady Stainer, is a great success."

In these days when international relations tend to be bitter, even in University circles, it is pleasant to notice that the Berlin economists have been giving a complimentary dinner to an English Professor, Mr. W. J. Ashley, the newly-appointed head of the new Commercial Faculty at Birmingham: among the hosts were men of European reputation like Schmoller, Gierke, and Delbrück. It is a little surprising, however, that the last two of these Professors should have anything to say to an Englishman after their recent insolent deliverances as to our country; but the word seems to have been given in Germany lately that indiscriminate abuse of England does not pay—at least the Berlin merchants are seriously moved to find that (as they have officially stated) their orders in England and her Colonies have fallen off by some hundreds of millions of marks, owing to the recent outbreak of abuse.

The Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College have just elected to an Honorary Fellowship in their Society Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., Principal of Owens College, Manchester, and lately Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University. Mr. Hopkinson, as befitted the traditions of his family, came up to Lincoln from Owens College as a Scholar in Natural Science, on the nomination of Mark Pattison; but he soon shifted his ground for studies in Lit. Hum., taking a Second Class in 1872. His contemporaries will remember him as having rowed bow in the Lincoln Torpid in 1870. Mr. Hopkinson's real bent was to the School of Jurisprudence. He took a First Class in the B.C.L. Examination, gained the Vinerian Scholarship, was elected Stowell Fellow of University in 1873, and was then appointed Professor of Law in Owens College, a post which he resigned on moving to London, where he held the Readership in Equity at the Inns of Court, and was made a Bencher at Lincoln's Inn in 1896. Mr. Hopkinson sat for Wilts (Cricklade) as a Unionist from 1895–8. The representatives of the University of Oxford who attended the Jubilee of Owens College at the end of last Term have a lively recollection of Mr. Hopkinson's loyal and genial welcome to them.

Only last week we had occasion to notice the "inaugural" venture of Messrs. Darbshire and Stanford; they have now followed up their map of the *Oxford River* by an equally useful and well-executed map of *Central Oxford*. The area embraces St. John's and Manchester on the north, the O.U.B.C. Boat House on the south, Magdalen Bridge on the east, Carfax and Folly Bridge on the west. Though primarily designed for the use of Eights Week visitors to Oxford, we can imagine that it may be of considerable use to many of us: the fourth-year man will now have no excuse

for not knowing where the Bodleian is, and the mystery of where the University Galleries are need no longer puzzle the undergraduate with artistically-minded relatives. One feature which deserves special praise is that a different shading is used to indicate collegiate and ecclesiastical buildings earlier than 1500, while those of the period between 1500 and 1800 are also distinguished; it is a pity that the principle is not carried a little further, so as to distinguish clearly *all* collegiate and University buildings. In the case of Magdalen College, we notice that the shadings are not quite accurately distributed, while it is rather curious that the name of St. Mary's Church nowhere appears on the plan. But these are comparatively slight blemishes; our more serious complaint is that it will greatly increase the difficulty of "doing" Oxford; one will no longer be able to pass the Meadow Buildings off as Wadham, and Peckwater as St. John's or Worcester, when one's relatives are able to confront one with Mr. Darbshire's plan, and to demand that they shall not be defrauded of one jot or one tittle of the sights they have come to see.

A correspondent writes:—

"Never let it be said again that the undergraduate is the slave of convention. While some of their seniors were endeavouring to delude themselves into the belief that it was fit weather for lawn-tennis, there were not wanting undergraduates who, realizing that just as an Englishman's climate is free and independent of all rules and trammels so should his sports be also, laid aside the racquet and the cricket-bat and played the proper game for such a season—football. The gentlemen who on Wednesday last indulged in a game of Association Football on the University Ground were true philosophers."

We have been asked to announce that Magdalen College will give a ball on the Monday of Commemoration Week (June 23). Tickets (price £1 5s.) may be obtained after May 31 from Sir R. L. Baker, G. A. Barnett, or C. L. Macdonald, Magdalen College.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday evening, May 11, Miss Edie Reynolds was heard in Beethoven's piano and violin sonata in F, Schütt's suite in E, and violin solos by Sitt: Mr. Edward Iles sang selections by Schubert, Schumann, Löwe, and Dr. Walker, who took the piano parts throughout. On Saturday, May 17, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Donald Tovey will give a lecture on "Intellect and Emotion in Music" (admission free, without ticket): on Sunday Mr. Tovey will be the pianist, and the Hon. Margaret Henniker the singer. There will be the usual two concerts on the Saturday and Sunday of the Eights Week, May 24 and 25, when the ordinary forms of admission are suspended: applications for tickets for these concerts should be made to the Hon. Secretary of the Musical Society, or to the Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice. On the Saturday Mr. Plunket Greene will give a vocal recital; and on the Sunday the programme will include Mendelssohn's Octet and Brahms's Sextet in B flat.

We learn that Dr. H. P. Allen hopes to give at least two organ recitals in New College Chapel this Term, probably on June 4 and 11; the programmes will consist exclusively of works by Buxtehude, Bach, and Brahms. Dr. Allen will play all the eleven recently published choral preludes by Brahms; and the opportunity will be afforded of hearing side by side the different composers' various treatments of the same chorales. Further particulars will be issued shortly.

We are glad to call attention to "A Summer Holiday in Denmark," of which we have just received an interesting and attractive prospectus. The promoters seek to combine in-

struction with "visits and excursions." Lectures will be given on the most characteristic features of Danish and, to some extent, of Scandinavian life. Among the Lecturers announced are such well-known Professors as Professor Otto Jespersen and Professor Harald Høffding; Mr. P. H. Wicksteed will deliver a course of lectures on Ibsen, and the manager of the National Theatre will lecture on the Danish drama. Lectures (all in English) will be given not only on Danish History and Literature, but on Danish Agriculture, Co-operative Dairies, the People's High School, the Labour Movement, &c. The "holiday" will last from August 18 to August 30, tickets (one guinea) and all information may be had from the Secretary, Miss Butlin, Old Headington, Oxford.

A Lecture will be given by M. Charles Bouvier (in French) on Alphonse Daudet in the North Lecture Room, St. John's College, on Tuesday next at 5.30 p.m. A feature of the lecture will be the reading of the whole of *Le Papillon Bleu*. Tickets (2s. 6d. each, students and teachers 12s.) can be obtained from Lady Burdon-Sanderson, 64 Banbury Road, and Mrs. Gotch, 89 Banbury Road.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*Whit-Sunday*, May 18, 10.30 a.m., The Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Keble College (on Church Extension over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire), at St. Mary's.

DEGREE DAYS.

Easter Term.

Friday, May 16.

Trinity Term.

Saturday, May 17. Wednesday, June 25.
Thursday, June 19. Saturday, July 5.

University Agenda.

CONVOCACTION, May 20.—The Annual Reports of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, the Visitors of the University Observatory, of the Curators of the Schools, and of the Curators of the Sheldonian Theatre will be presented to the House.

University and College Notices.

The Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, W. Sanday, D.D., will give the remaining two of his Public Lectures on "The Sacred Sites of the Gospels" in the Schools on Wednesdays, May 14 and 21, at 5 p.m. Subjects: May 14, "Sites outside Jerusalem"; May 21, "Sites in Jerusalem."

The Professor of Music, Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Hon. D.C.L., will give his Terminal Lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre on Wednesday, May 21, at 2.30 p.m., on "The Development of Music Style" (continued), with Musical Illustrations.

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., gives notice of lectures as follows:—on Tuesday, May 20, "The pupils of Costa and Francia"; on Wednesday, May 21, "Panetti, Mazzolino, and Dosso Dossi"; on Thursday, May 22, "Garofalo." The lectures will be given in the Professor's room at the University Galleries, at 3.45 p.m. each day.

The Professor of Poetry, A. C. Bradley, M.A., will lecture at the Schools on Wednesday, May 21, at 5 p.m., on "Shakespeare's Theatre."

The Romanes Lecture will be delivered by the Right Hon. James Bryce, D.C.L., M.P., Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, at the Sheldonian Theatre, on Saturday, June 7, at 3 p.m. The subject of the Lecture will be "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind."

ARNOLD ESSAY PRIZE, 1902.—The Trustees, acting on the recommendation of the Judges, have made a gift of books to the value of £20 to W. R. Barker, B.A., Worcester College.

DAVIS CHINESE SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—The Examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mom Chow Tanaya, Non-Collegiate, to this Scholarship.

CRAVEN FELLOWSHIP, 1902.—The Electors to the Craven University Fellowships give notice that an election to one Fellowship will be held early in Michaelmas Term, 1902.

CHANCELLOR'S AND NEWDIGATE PRIZES, 1903.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the year 1903:—

For an English Essay: "The idea of a Golden Age."

For a Latin Essay: "Carminis bucolici quænam fuerit ars et ratio?"

For Latin Verse: "Cleopatra."

For Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: "Charles I at Oxford."

THE MATTHEW ARNOLD MEMORIAL PRIZE, 1903.—The subject of the Essay for the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize for 1903 will be "The Writings of Matthew Arnold." The Prize is open to members of the University who at the date fixed for sending in the compositions (March 1, 1903) have proceeded to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but have not exceeded seven years after their matriculation.

PUSEY AND ELLERTON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIPS, 1902.—Notice is hereby given, that an Examination for two Scholarships will be held at the Schools on Tuesday, October 21, and following days, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

KENNICOTT HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—Notice is hereby given, that an Examination for a Junior Scholarship on this foundation will be held at the Schools on Tuesday, October 21, and following days, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., Lecturer and Chaplain of the College, has been elected to an Official Fellowship.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the College.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

May 27.—Pembroke College.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

December 2.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.

December 9.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.

III. MATHEMATICS.

March 3, 1903.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCE.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

V. LAW.

June 10.—Merton College.

VI. HISTORY.

June 3.—Christ Church.

VII. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

VIII. MUSIC.

May 14.—Keeble College.

ANTHENS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, May 14.

Evening—"Above all praise and all majesty." Mendelssohn.

Thursday, May 15.

Morning—"Awake up my glory." Wise.*Evening*—"Lift up your heads." Gibbons.

Friday, May 16. Service without Organ.

Evening—"If ye love Me, keep My commandments." Tallis.

Saturday, May 17.

Morning—"O Lord our Governor." P. Hayes.*Evening*—"Come, Holy Ghost." Attwood.Sunday, May 18. *W'at Sunday.**Evening*—"The wilderness and the solitary place." S. S. Wesley.

"NON USITATA NEC TENUI FERAR."

A STRUGGLING and ambitious bard

I am, who has not got a stiver;

My Pegasus I flog right hard,

Until she fairly loathes her driver.

"There's none so blind," the proverb runs,

"As those who will not see"—none blinder

Than editors, the senseless ones,

Who know not Genius when they find her.

My court I to the Muse have paid

Full oft in measures soft and rippling,

And every style of verse essayed

From Wordsworth down to Rudyard Kipling.

Of "muddled oafs" and "flannelled fools"

I spake more fiercely than the poet;

And then my "We are Six"—all schools

Should be compelled by heart to know it.

Then, too, the loud Swinburnian lyre

I swept—the fates were unpropitious—

I only roused the critics' ire,

And made the editors more vicious.

At last, my friends, alackaday!

Poor Alfred Austen was my model,

And I, who meant to wing my way

Among the clouds, resolved to waddle:

In vain! There reached me soon or late

That answer which each poet curses—

"The Editor regrets to state

That he cannot accept your verses."

But yet I fondly cherish hopes—

I pray they may not prove mistaken—

That one fine day my works, like Pope's,

Will prove to have been writ by Bacon.

Then far and wide my fame shall sound,

My books—how publishers will sell 'em!

And my "Collected Poems" bound

Shall be in calf or even vellum.

CORKUS.

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SCHOOLS¹.

THIS pamphlet on this subject by Professor Gardner, which has been printed by the Clarendon Press, was suggested by an address which was delivered by Professor Gardner before the Head-Masters' Conference, on the feasibility of introducing the elements of classical archaeology into the schools' curriculum, but it is also concerned with the still more important question of University teaching in this subject. From every point of view the pamphlet is a very weighty and well-considered utterance of an authoritative opinion. Those who are experienced in school teaching may take the view that with so many subjects claiming recognition, it is almost impossible to introduce any new course. And we who have the opportunity of judging of the Public School product may well be sceptical as to the probability of any reform in the mere curriculum producing much fruit, until a greater intellectual vigour has been infused into the Public School spirit. Nevertheless, a change in method may sometimes effect a change in the mental atmosphere; and Professor Gardner is perfectly justified in his contention and in his pleading. "According to the opinion of some noted schoolmasters, the teaching of the classics in schools suffers from a certain unreality, because the learners do not realize that the ancients were men like ourselves, and walked our earth. It is precisely this want of actuality and imagination which a study of the elements of archaeology may serve to correct." He conceives that "the archaeological training acts as a corrective to merely literary education in the same way as does the pursuit of the natural sciences"; and he believes that the study of archaeology, by giving a wider range and a more scientific character to classical learning, might materially strengthen the cause of classical education against the champions of physical science and utilitarian studies. The statement of his case is throughout earnest and impressive, such as we should expect from so trained an expert in scientific investigation and in practical teaching. He is fully aware of the difficulties in the way of successful school instruction in the subject, and he gives some valuable suggestions for surmounting these. In one point only of his exposition there may seem some obscurity: on page 10 he says that "it is not at all necessary that archaeology should be regarded as a separate branch of study (in schools); it may be kept as a means of helping study rather than as a study in itself"; and this might suggest that he was recommending a superficial application of it merely as ancillary to literature, a view of which he demonstrates the futility on pages 14 and 15.

From the proper attention to the monuments of classical art, on lines which he indicates as possible within the range of school study, he reasonably hopes much; perhaps too much in expecting that one result would be the quickening of the power of estimating evidence. Such a faculty is just that which our present literary classical training most rarely engenders even in our best University students, though it may occasionally be found among a few of our ablest men at the end of their Greats course. But it is as necessary to the appreciation of literary questions as it is to archaeological argumentation. A result which we might more confidently hope for from the general acceptance by the Public Schools of Professor Gardner's suggestions might be the awakening of a sense of beauty in form and outline. The lack of this is one of the great misfortunes in our present national character; it is the result of our exclusively literary training, and it goes with a contemptuous indifference to our own and

¹ *Classical Archaeology in Schools*. By Professor P. Gardner. With an Appendix containing Lists of Archaeological Apparatus by Professor Gardner and J. L. Myers, M.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

other nations' national monuments. The apathy of our average statesmen, who are usually the alumni of the Public School system, to the great monuments of the past that claim their interest and care throughout our vast and old-world Empire can be found in no other European nation except Turkey. Again, it is probably easier to quicken the aesthetic than the scientific perception in early youth, and both are equally necessary for the practical needs as well as for the enjoyment of life. The former faculty is more developed in the average young woman than young man, owing to advantages of early training; and the clever Board School boy has probably a better chance of acquiring it than the usual Public School boy. Probably matters could be somewhat improved without any violent change in curriculum; it would be easy, for instance, to introduce a boy who had some power of seeing things and a little imagination to such a stimulating book as Bulle's *Der schöne Mensch in der Kunst aller Zeiten*; the plates alone might give him a new insight into the achievements of ancient life and the possibilities of his own. But the Public Schools, even if they desired what Professor Gardner desires, are straitened by lack of trained and sympathetic teachers. And it is the concern of the Universities to supply them. Little has really been done hitherto, though that little is valuable. We hope much from the development of the Post-Graduate course, of which there is now some promise, and for which Oxford Archaeology has material and apparatus, and only needs organization. Our difficulties are that a theory of classical culture narrower than that which prevailed at the Renaissance still prevails among many of our leading English scholars, and that the Civil Service Examination system, which gives us our orders, has not yet—and will not until a strong effort is made to reform it—come to regard any branch of Archaeology as a natural part of classical education.

LEWIS R. FARNELL.

ATHLETICS.

CRICKET.

THE FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

At the close of play on Tuesday evening, May 6, it appeared as if Mr. Marsham's side had quite made up the ground they had lost on the first innings, as with only one wicket down they had more than cleared off the arrears of 107. However, after McIver and Carlisle, both of whom showed excellent form, had been dismissed, the bowlers assumed the upper hand; Flowers, who carried out his bat for 41, alone offering any resistance. Mr. Findlay's side were left with over 160 to make, and about an hour and a half to do it in, but they proved equal to the occasion, and won by seven wickets five minutes before time, thanks mainly to Raphael and to Brownlee who punished one over from Evans to the extent of nineteen runs.

None of the bowlers did anything remarkable, but Whateley and Flowers were fairly successful, and Burn got rid of three good men in the second innings of Marsham's side.

Score:—

MR. MARSHAM'S SIDE.

First Innings.

W. H. B. Evans (Malvern and New College), c Pope, b Brownlee	5
V. H. Cartwright (Kugly and Corpus), b Whateley	0
C. D. McIver (Fores School and Hertford), c Craig, b Whateley	71
K. M. Carlisle (Harrow and Magdalen), c Roberts, b Firth	30
Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland (Eton and Christ Church), c Wilson, b Raphael	24
Hon. M. Herbert (Eton and Balliol), c Graham, b Brownlee	23
R. S. Bridge (Cheltenham and Trinity), b-b-w b Burn	12

C. H. Alison (Malvern and New College), c Pope, b Brownlee	5
W. Flowers (Eastbourne and Trinity), c Pope, b Whateley	14
J. J. Mouney (Blair Lodge and Lincoln), b Burn	0
H. A. Hield (Leeds Grammar School and Brasenose), b Raphael	3
W. L. Greenlees (Harrow and Magdalen), run out	0
C. H. B. Marsham (Captain), not out	8
Byes, &c.	20
Total	225

Second Innings.

Evans, c Raphael, b Burn	8
Cartwright, b Burn	33
McIver, c and b Whateley	50
Carlisle, b Burn	81
Mulholland, c Findlay, b Firth	14
Herbert, b Graham	4
Bridge, c Wilson, b Firth	1
Alison, c Craig, b Graham	5
Flowers, not out	41
Mouney, b Craig	1
Hield, c Raphael, b Graham	0
Greenlees, c Pope, b Graham	4
Marsham, c Pope, b Craig	4
Byes, &c.	23
Total	269

MR. FINDLAY'S SIDE.

First Innings.

J. D. Craig (Shrewsbury and Hertford), b Evans	29
J. E. Raphael (Merchant Taylors' and St. John's), c Marsham, b Mouney	4
R. Rogers (Malvern and Worcester), b Flowers	16
P. H. Wilson (Sherborne and Oriel), c Marsham, b Hield	26
L. D. Brownlee (Clifton and Oriel), c and b Hield	13
E. G. Whateley (Eton and New), c Marsham, b Flowers	73
A. G. Graham (Marlborough and Trinity), run out	61
D. Firth (Halebury and Keble), c Evans, b Flowers	14
R. C. W. Burn (Winchester and Oriel), c Marsham, b Alison	33
A. N. Pope (Harrow and Magdalen), c Mulholland, b Evans	36
H. A. Roberts (Westminster and Christ Church), b Flowers	4
A. A. Addenbrooke (Warwick and Corpus Christi), b-b-w, b Flowers	0
W. Findlay (Captain), not out	7
Byes, &c.	15
Total	332

Second Innings.

Raphael, not out	47
Craig, b-b-w, b Evans	1
Craig, b Mouney	8
Burn, c Greenlees, b Flowers	18
Graham, c Greenlees, b Mouney	25
Addenbrooke, b Alison	34
Brownlee, not out	25
Byes, &c.	11
Total (of six wickets)	166

FIRST TWELVE v. NEXT SIXTEEN.

Except for one or two good individual performances this match was not very exciting. O'Brien, Darling, and Evans alone redeemed the general failure of the Sixteen before Ernsdaußen, Whateley, and Bonham-Carter. Evans playing a very good innings, and being specially severe upon Williams, who sent down some loose balls to leg. Darling was unlucky in the way he got out, diving a ball back into his partner, which bounced off into a fielder's hands.

The Twelve also failed to score freely, Williams and Whateley being the only two to do much with Burn, whose analysis shows that he was by no means easy to play.

At their second effort the Sixteen would have again made a poor show but for Evans, who was again top scorer, Darling and Brownlee also making useful contributions; but the rest collapsed badly before Bonham-Carter, who did the hat-trick, and Voss. However, the Twelve had no chance

of making the 230 runs they wanted, and their second attempt was only noticeable for a good innings by Samson, while Heathcoat-Amory was the best of the bowlers.

Score and analysis:—

NEXT SIXTEEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hon. D. O'Brien, c Wyld, b Ernsthansen	31	c Findlay, b R. Carter	12
K. M. Carlisle, b Ernsthansen	2	c Collins, b R. Carter	14
C. D. McIver, c and b Ernsthansen	0	b Bosham-Carter	0
W. H. B. Evans, c Williams, b Ernsthansen	82	c and b Voss	85
R. S. Darling, c Ernsthansen, b Wateley	29	b Bonham-Carter	34
A. S. Vetherill, c Marsham, b Wateley	1	not out	17
L. D. Brownlee, c Collins, b Ernsthansen	12	b Ernsthansen	38
J. E. Raphael, c Wordsworth, b Wateley	0	at Findlay, b R. Carter	0
V. H. Cartwright, b-b-w, b Williams	5	b Voss	1
L. Heathcoat-Amory, at Findlay, b Wateley	0	at Findlay, b Voss	0
H. M. Worsley, c Samson, b Ernsthansen	7	not out	12
W. Flowers, c Findlay, b Bonham-Carter	2		
R. C. W. Burn, c Findlay, b Bonham-Carter	4		
F. D. H. Joy, b Bonham-Carter	9		
E. G. Fawcett, not out	1		
H. Bomford, b-b-w, b Williams	3	b Voss, b-b-w, b-b-w	16
Leg-bye 1, n-b 1	3		
Total	188	Total (9 wickets)	229

* Innings declared closed.

FIRST TWELVE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. H. B. Marsham, b Burn	22	not out	1
W. Findlay, c Worsley, b Burn	0		
H. J. Wyld, b Burn	13		
O. M. Samson, b Burn	18	b Heathcoat-Amory	50
R. Z. H. Voss, b-b-w, b Raphael	11	b-b-w, b Burn	14
W. S. Medlicott, c Bomford, b Raphael	12	c Worsley, b H. Amory	11
E. G. Wateley, run out	39		
R. A. Williams, c Bomford, b Heathcoat-Amory	40		
M. Bonham-Carter, c Bomford, b Burn	7	b Raphael	26
A. C. von Ernsthansen, b Burn	2		
B. A. Collins, c Bomford, b Heathcoat-Amory	17		
C. W. Wordsworth, not out	5		
b Voss, b-b-w, b-b-w	1	b Voss, b-b-w, b-b-w	8
Total	187	Total (for 4 wickets)	110

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

NEXT SIXTEEN.

First Innings.					Second Innings.				
	<i>o.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>to.</i>		<i>o.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>to.</i>
Wateley ...	22	9	45	4	24	7	46	0	
Ernsthansen...	27	10	58	6	17	9	26	1	
Williams ...	11	4	40	2	9	3	43	0	
Wordsworth	7	2	21	0	4	0	28	0	
Bonham-Carter	11	4	21	3	14	3	49	5	
Voss ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	21	3	

Wateley bowled two no-balls in each innings.

Wateley bowled two no-balls in each innings.

FIRST TWELVE.

FIRST INNINGS.					SECOND INNINGS.				
	R.	M.	R.	W.		R.	M.	R.	W.
Burn	...	32	12	48	6	14	3	30	1
Fawcett	...	7	0	17	0	...	...	...	...
Worsley	...	7	1	18	0	...	...	...	...
Joy	...	10	4	24	0	5	1	13	0
Raphael	...	13	2	30	2	3	0	9	1
H. Amory	...	13.3	4	18	2	13	5	28	2
Flowers	...	3	0	10	0	1	0	8	0
Darling	...	1	0	7	0	...	...	...	...

In the first innings Heathcoat-Amory bowled a no-ball and Burn a wide; in the second innings Joy bowled four no-balls.

O.U.C.C. v. H. D. G. LEVESON-GOWER'S TEAM.

The following was the score at the close of play on Tuesday evening:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. H. B. Marsham, c L.-Gower, b Burnup	35	b Schwarz	49
O. M. Samson, b-b-w, b Bosanquet	1	c Schwarz, b Bosanquet	29
W. H. B. Evans, c Burnup, b Bosanquet	0	c Schwarz, b Bradley	7
H. J. Wyld, c Schwarz, b Bosanquet	27	b Bosanquet	85
R. S. Darling, b Bosanquet	4	c Bosanquet, b Stevenson	34
L. D. Brownlee, c L.-Gower, b Burnup	23	at Robertson, b Stevenson	12
E. G. Wateley, b Bosanquet	0	b Stevenson	0
M. Bonham-Carter, b Bosanquet	4	not out	21
G. W. F. Kelly, c Schwarz, b Burnup	0	b Bradley	5
W. Findlay, not out	13	not out	12
A. C. von Ernsthansen, c Burnup, b Bosanquet	7		
R. C. W. Burn, c Schwarz, b Burnup	12	Extras	15
Extras	0	Total	289
Total	125		

H. D. G. LEVESON-GOWER'S TEAM.

First Innings.

H. B. Chinnery, c Evans, b von Ernsthansen	73
C. J. Burnup, c Findlay, b von Ernsthansen	32
K. J. Key, b von Ernsthansen	120
W. P. Robertson, c Evans, b Bonham-Carter	45
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c Findlay, b Kelly	86
H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, c Findlay, b von Ernsthansen	0
G. T. V. Weigall, b Burn	0
R. O. Schwarz, c Wateley, b Burn	32
G. Ainsworth, not out	10
H. Stevenson, b Burn	0
J. L. Ainsworth, b Kelly	0
W. M. Bradley, b Burn	9
Extras	2
Total	409

HEAVY SCORING IN COLLEGE CRICKET.

[The completeness of this record must depend on the kindness of College Correspondents.]

100 and over.

P. T. Oyster	Lincoln v. St. Catharine's	147
J. R. Low	Balliol v. Lincoln	140
M. Herbert	Balliol v. Queen's	129
R. S. Leather	Merton v. St. Catharine's	126
R. S. Leather	Merton v. Brasenose	121
K. B. R. Morris	Queen's v. Keble	109
D. D. Craig	Hertford v. University	109
D. J. Casanovi	Trinity v. University	107
G. Marshall	New College v. Lincoln	104
S. A. Warner	Lincoln v. St. Catharine's	101

90 and over.

T. A. Whittington	Corpus v. Exeter	96
J. L. Stocks	Corpus v. Exeter	94

80 and over.

A. K. Hannay	Trinity v. University	88
R. S. Leather	Merton v. Oriel	83

70 and over.

T. A. Whittington	Corpus v. Keble	79*
H. M. Carrick	Hertford v. University	78*
R. A. Williams	University v. Trinity	73
E. N. Bell	University 11 v. Keble 11	71

60 and over.

F. W. Goldberg	University v. Hertford	69
A. K. Hannay	Trinity v. New College	69
L. Lambert	Merton v. St. John's	69
S. J. G. Hoare	New College v. Lincoln	62*
R. S. Bridge	Trinity v. New College	61
J. D. Craig	Hertford v. Christ Church	60

50 and over.

L. F. Goldsmid ...	Magdalen v. St. John's ...	59
F. W. Comber ...	Magdalen v. Henley ...	58
F. Pawle ...	Merton v. Balliol ...	58
C. E. Seymour ...	Magdalen v. Henley ...	57
B. L. Peel ...	Henford v. Christ Church ...	56
R. O. Hutchinson ...	Henford v. Exeter ...	55
A. W. Stevens ...	Wadham "A" v. Littlemore ...	55
H. E. Crawford ...	St. John's v. Magdalen ...	54
C. F. A. Hare ...	New College v. Trinity ...	54
F. W. Goldberg ...	University v. Henford ...	53
F. Pawle ...	Merton v. St. John's ...	53
W. H. P. Lewis ...	University v. Henford ...	52
A. T. Knight ...	Magdalen v. St. John's ...	51
C. F. Ryder ...	Magdalen v. St. John's ...	51

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

R. M. Manser ...	Lincoln v. Thame ...	5	for 24
S. A. Warner ...	Lincoln v. Thame ...	4	8

THE RIVER.

This last week's practice has made a considerable difference in the form of the various eights, and many fast times have been recorded. On Saturday night University rowed the course under seven minutes, and Balliol did a very fast piece of rowing from Rough's to the top. They tried their short and long boats over the same piece, and the long one proved to be some seven seconds the faster of the two. Magdalen have been in some doubt as to who shall row 5, but have now finally settled on Rawstone, and are going fairly well. New College have entirely altered their order, and are now rowing C. Williams at stroke instead of Long, who has gone 6, and have put Gaskell at 7 instead of Bond. They seem to be going somewhat better in this order, but there is a great lack of leg-drive compared with the other crews at the top, although there is no crew which has really got it. Christ Church look like recovering one or two of the places which they have lost in the last two years, and Trinity are going well. They appear to be getting somewhat stale, but no doubt they will come on again before the races. Brasenose cannot be said to be a fast crew, though they try hard. It is especially hard luck on them, as the whole College has shown such admirable keenness. At the present moment, J. G. Milburn, who hurt his knee some ten days ago, intends to row for Lincoln in a day or two, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to do so. Their worst fault at present is unsteadiness forward as soon as they attempt anything like a fast stroke. Exeter have had some difficulty with their strokes, and they have now got Field back in that position. They should make a bump or two. Oriol are fairly well together as regards their blades, but their work does not come on together, and is also rather late. St. Catharine's are a lively crew, and fairly well together; they should go up.

At a Captains' Meeting, A. de L. Long (New College) was elected President for the ensuing year, and H. W. Adams (University) was elected Secretary. Eights are fixed to start on Thursday, May 22.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

Application has been made to the War Office for permission to substitute a regimental camp at Headington Park, which Colonel Morrell has kindly placed at the disposal of the Corps for the purpose, for the camp which it was originally proposed to hold at Aldershot, as notified in orders at the beginning of this Term. The Aldershot Camp was to have opened on the last Saturday of Term, in accordance with the practice of the last two years (which in any normal year is intended to be repeated), and would have

lasted until the following Tuesday or Wednesday week. After some weeks of jibbing and delay, connected with the fact that during Coronation week Aldershot is to be crammed with no less than forty Militia regiments for duty in the streets of London, and that the railway companies had raised difficulties about the transport of any Volunteer Corps at that busy period, sanction had been obtained for a camp at Aldershot, and notice of the camp was published accordingly.

However, a few days ago there came a bolt from the blue in the shape of a letter from the Aldershot authorities to say that the only camping-ground they would be able to offer was one which would have been just vacated by a Militia battalion, but that if they preferred it the Corps might be accommodated in barracks. Nor, in view of the immense additional number of troops quartered in the place at the time, was there any likelihood of securing any of the indulgences in the matter of tent accommodation usually accorded to a University corps by the courtesy of the presiding genius of that department. Now the undergraduate is wont to be very long of limb, and the regulation that requires eight men to share one bell-tent bears somewhat hardly upon him. The luxury of sleeping eight in a tent is not enhanced when that tent has been recently slept in by eight militiamen, and in any case the ground that has formed the site of a camp for some days requires a little airing. It was therefore an additional mark of the consideration with which the University Volunteers invariably meet at the hands of the Aldershot Staff that fair warning should be given about the only available camping-ground, and that the alternative should be offered of going into barracks.

From the numerous applications for leave of absence from camp already received in the Orderly Room, it had become evident that some difficulty was likely to be experienced in getting the minimum numbers in camp required to enable the Corps to draw camp allowances. A great many members have never seen the glories of a real Commemoration week, as there has practically not been one for the last two years, and to ask them to forgo the attractions of that and of the Coronation festivities as well, was, it was felt, putting a somewhat severe strain upon their sense of duty. Upon the top of these complications came the Aldershot letter, practically putting camp there out of the question, and necessitating the far inferior advantages of life in barracks.

A suggestion, originating from the senior Captain, was then made that the idea of going to Aldershot should be abandoned and a camp formed at Headington. Colonel Morrell's leave was obtained, and a meeting of the officers, hastily summoned to consider the situation, resolved to revert, for this year only, to the regimental camp on the hill overlooking Oxford, and to issue an appeal to the Colleges to allow their men to come into camp there on Thursday afternoon as a special case, in order that the requisite 144 hours' attendance might be completed by the afternoon of the following Wednesday, and so any interference with the presence of members at the Coronation, at any rate, might be avoided. The Vice-Chancellor was good enough to give the scheme his countenance; a circular letter was sent to the Heads of Colleges; and, with the exception of one or two whose deliberations are not completed, the project has met with universal consent.

As there appears to be some uneasy feeling about amongst certain members of the Corps that the camp at Headington will not be the genuine article; that the training there will not be so thorough and serviceable as in a camp at Aldershot; and that the whole thing, in fact, is likely to degenerate into a kind of picnic, it may be as well to add that there is no intention whatever to depart from the rigid lines of

discipline to which the military atmosphere of Aldershot has happily accustomed members of the Corps in their last two camps. There is no lack of suitable ground in the neighbourhood. It should be remembered that country suitable for manœuvring over can be reached from the top of Headington which is wholly inaccessible in the short space of an afternoon march-out from Oxford, and the amenities of the ground render it an ideal site for a camp. Special notice had been given that had the Corps gone into camp at Aldershot no assistance could be afforded them by other troops, and that they would be left entirely to their own devices. At Headington there will be at least the *Dépôt* at Cowley to provide an occasional skeleton army to fight against. Facilities also may perhaps be obtained for building trestle bridges and practising other details of field engineering which have never been practicable at Aldershot. There is no sort of reason why the camp there should not prove fully as instructive and practical as if it had once more taken place on the familiar slopes between Cove Common and Laffan's Plain.

Instructions are still being awaited as to the share the Corps is to take in the Coronation ceremonies. Information on the subject published—even officially—in the newspapers should not be taken as final.

GOLF.

Bogey Competition, Friday, May 3—

	Strokes.		
N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	5	... 3 down.
H. S. Croftwaite	...	12	...
C. J. E. David	...	9	...
F. C. A. Wright	...	2	...
W. H. R. Verburgh	...	5	...
T. O. Hodges	...	6	...
J. H. Peckles	...	3	...
E. E. Rivington	...	8	...
M. K. Ilencow	...	10	...

THE THEATRE.

CAPTAIN HOOD's pretty play *Street and Twenty* was produced last week. The part of Joan Trevelyan was well suited to Miss Mabel Love, who won the favour of very good houses. Mr. Mackay and Mr. Leonard were excellent as Pryne and the Blacksmith. A musical farce by Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter served as a curtain-raiser, in which Miss Denny appeared to advantage as Miss Middleton.

The *Twin Sister*, translated by Louis N. Parker from Ludwig Fulda's play, is now being given by Mr. Frohman's Company from the Duke of York's Theatre. The plot of the play is of an extravagant nature, and has an unconvincing Fourth Act: it, moreover, requires the most careful and delicate interpretation to make it at all acceptable to an average audience. As a two-part play of a most exacting nature it would fail except in the hands of strong performers: luckily the right interpretation was not wanting, and on Monday night we had the pleasure of seeing some of the finest acting seen in the Oxford Theatre for many years. Miss Lily Brayton, who has come to the front so very rapidly, gave a wonderful interpretation of a part that few, except Mrs. Campbell, would be strong enough to attempt. Where all was so admirable it is difficult to single out any Act in which she was better than in another. Mr. Irving had a part that fitted him exactly: it was the play's fault that his position in the last Act was so ill defined. Miss May Harvey and Mr. Ramsay made the most of their somewhat repulsive parts, and all the other characters were well in the

picture. Miss Brayton and Mr. Irving were recalled again and again by a very enthusiastic house. Every one should try and see the play this evening.

THE UNION.

THE Union was more animated than usual on Thursday night, when a full House had come together to discuss the question of the hour—the Rhodes Scholarships. In Private Business the President announced a poll of the Society on a motion affecting one of the rules.

Mr. D. L. Savory (St. John's), who stands for the forces of progress, moved, "That the Rhodes scheme of scholarships is impracticable, and incompatible with the best interests of Oxford." He deprecated any charge of ungenerosity: Mr. Rhodes's will was fair game for a discussion. We gave honours in Hebrew and Sanskrit; chairs of engineering were being founded; oh! that a man like Mr. Rhodes might have provided for modern languages. Further, we were to have Yankees and all infidels, but British birth was the one disqualification for a Rhodes Scholarship. Mr. Savory then turned to the details of the scheme. His declaration that three-tenths made thirty per cent, was loudly applauded. Schoolboys, he said, could not be expected to elect the best men. Moreover, in America the ballot was impossible. All the world would send its worst specimens, and we should get your swaggerer, your Duke. Further, £300 would not teach that economy men should learn who are to be curators and schoolmasters. The allotment of Scholars to States of different sizes was made on no reasonable basis. Education ministers, especially in America, were quite unsuitable to act as trustees. And finally, why were Germans preferred to French, though our alliance with France was the most glorious period of our history in the nineteenth century?

Mr. H. Thorp (Wadham) sympathized with the mover in being *contra mundum*, a position, however, no one could fill better. He claimed that Mr. Rhodes's will had reflected great credit upon that statesman, besides being a splendid testimony to Oxford. Even now scholarships are often given for personal appearance and athletic prowess. The exercise of the privilege of election would be an admirable training in citizenship. The high value of the Scholarships was explained by the Scholars having to travel from the ends of the earth, and Mr. Rhodes did not wish them to be handicapped by poverty. The allotment of Scholars to different American States was on the same basis as elections to Congress. The marks suggested in the will were, of course, only intended to indicate the principle of election. He could not agree that our alliance with France in the Crimea was a glorious episode; and we were, after all, of the same race as the Germans. He could not see why the mover should disapprove of the will just because he thought the money might have been better spent. The question was, has it been well spent? He thought it had, and that if Mr. Rhodes's dream about Oxford came true, Oxford would help to consolidate the Empire. Mr. Thorp is now one of the best speakers the Union possesses; he takes his opponent's arguments and meets them one by one, and gains much by speaking without any notes. He is not afraid of a peroration.

Mr. H. L. Stewart (Lincoln) began with a most happy quotation from Macaulay on Warren Hastings. Unlike the mover, he laid chief emphasis on the first part of the motion. Conditions such as those about "qualities of manhood" were fantastical. He drew a picture of Education Ministers adjudicating between candidates, each provided with the highest possible testimonials from their schoolfellows. Even head masters (he said) were human. The scheme should

not be condemned because not ideally good, but judged by the test of practicability; and so judged it would be found wanting.

Mr. J. St. G. Heath (Corpus Christi) pointed out that the question under discussion was whether the scheme was a good one, not whether it might have been better. Mr. Rhodes provided more largely for America than the Colonies, because our Colonies were already pro-British. To complain that Englishmen were excluded was to miss the whole point. The mover was afraid we might not get the best men. That depended on the purpose they were wanted for. He did not share the mover's inherent suspicion of the athletic man. The scheme itself would easily be adapted to circumstances; and it would be ungrateful to forget that there would be gain for Oxford too. Mr. Heath's argument was sound and well delivered, and had the merits of brevity and point. Perhaps he would be more effective if he could acquire a little more fluency.

Dr. Landau, of Berlin (Hon. Visitor), said he judged the mover's speech had not found general agreement. He deeply regretted the omission of French Scholars, which, however, was intelligible when one bore in mind the objects Mr. Rhodes had in view. The grievance about Manitoba he was not qualified to discuss. Educated Germans, he said, had been amazed by the grandeur of Mr. Rhodes's conception, which he paid the high compliment of terming Bismarckian. We ought not to be misled by quotations from a few German newspapers. Between England and Germany there was a sentimental as well as a business coincidence. Though he had not been personally present when Mr. Rhodes and the Kaiser discussed the scheme, he was sure two such men would not have forgotten the educational interests involved. Both nations must profit: and so, indeed, must America and our Colonies. And if sometimes the wrong men were sent, we could always "leave them alone." We need hardly say that in point of interest Dr. Landau's speech was the speech of the evening. Though late on, he was heard by a good many members, and warmly appreciated.

Mr. E. Zeitlyn (Jesus) spoke of the hon. mover as an imperial gazetteer. No man knows what an ass he is, he said, till he has travelled—though indeed not all know it then. He quoted a little-known poem of Victor Hugo. The Scholarships would help to dissipate the ignorance of many Germans about England. His only objection to the scheme was that £300 was too much.

Mr. H. Sacher (New College) said America would never consent to play a second part. If identity of interest already existed, this scheme was superfluous; if not, it would be found futile. The Kaiser would have in it a new weapon against the Social Democrats.

The Hon. N. Primrose (New College), in a maiden speech, opposed the latter half of the motion in particular. The amount of the Scholarships was not, he said, too much, if the Scholars were to see the whole of Oxford life. The scheme was Imperialistic in the best sense, in which Imperialism was as closely associated with Mr. Rhodes as Birmingham with Mr. Chamberlain. Though it was difficult for Oxford to learn new ideas, he hoped it might not be impossible.

Mr. G. S. V. Went (St. John's) had been grievously disappointed by the mover's action. He waxed eloquent about the prospect of mitigating the ultra-modernity of Oxford. Mr. Went should try to emancipate himself from his notes.

Mr. C. P. Blackwell (Wadham) believed that the intermixture of English-speaking races in Oxford would advance the unification of the Anglo-Saxon world.

Mr. G. K. Aga (Worcester), in a fluent maiden speech, insisted on the advantage to foreigners of mixing for a time in Oxford life.

An excellent debate closed at 9.40 p.m.; 133 voted for the motion and 30 against.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

During the last week a solemn hush has reigned here, the prelude of the storm of Triposes which began on Monday. From that date until the middle of May Week, when the last science man is released from his labours, there will be a continual fusillade of them, and gradually one's friends, after discharging their stored bolts of knowledge, will return to their normal condition.

Meanwhile we have made a good beginning to the cricket season, dismissing a strong team brought down by Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower for 141. To this we responded with 417, the most remarkable feature of the innings being two centuries by Edden and Fry, both of whom were making their first appearance for the University. Eventually we won by seven wickets, in spite of a century by Bosanquet.

At Lawn Tennis we have defeated Chiswick Park, and been defeated by Lancashire. The team are still badly in want of practice.

There is nothing to be said about the River, the strong winds having hampered progress. Taylor and Nelson distinguished themselves in the Magdalene Pairs by a first-class performance. They were the only pair in, as their opponents had scratched, so they rowed over alone in somewhat disturbed water, but even under these circumstances succeeded in lowering the record by thirteen seconds. Taylor's career on the river has been almost miraculous. He has won the Colquhouns, the Double Sculls, and the Magdalene Pairs (twice); in the Mays he has gone head of the river, contrary to all expectation; and, lastly (saving your presence!), we have won the Boat Race under his presidency. He is a fine waterman, and his leg-drive is the marvel of all beholders.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

A CORRECTION.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to point out a misprint in the review of Professor Ormrod's *Foundations of Knowledge* in your current number? The sentence, halfway down the first column, comparing and contrasting Professor Ormrod and Mr. McTaggart, should run thus: "The two thinkers resemble one another in their doctrine of necessary or fundamental individuation of the Absolute, and in the place assigned by both to mystic insight; but differ widely in their attitude towards what is called the question of the 'personality of the Absolute.'"

YOUR REVIEWER.

May 7, 1902.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

CRICKET.—We have been beaten by Merton and drawn with Lincoln, Magdalen, and Queen's. The Second Eleven has been beaten by Hertford, Kells, and Clarendon Free.

TENNIS.—The Six have beaten Wadham and Oriel and lost to University.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—The Eight, after sweeping changes in the early part of last week, is now beginning to improve, and has rowed a course. Mr. Veld of Pembroke is coaching, and on Saturday Mr. J. C. Marsden took the crew for the afternoon.

CRICKET.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, May 6 and 7, we defeated Exeter by 8 wickets. The match was decided on the first innings. Whittington (56) and Stocks (52) put on over 200 for the first wicket. We drew with Kettle on Friday. Whittington again played a fine innings of 79 not out. On Saturday we beat St. Edward's School by 6 wickets.

TENNIS.—We have lost to New College and Wadham.

ORIEL'S CLUB.—The Club read *Poets and Poetesses*, by Mr. Stephen Phillips.

TENTERDEN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Glasdon read a paper on "Swift."

HERTFORD.

THE RIVER.—The Eight are making steady progress, though the need of a regular coach is being felt. T. K. Walker has unfortunately contracted a serious strain; his place is being filled by J. T. Foxell.

CRICKET.—The Eleven have beaten Exeter (Hertford, 180—R. O. Hitchinson 55 not out; Exeter, 66), Christ Church (Hertford, 236—J. D. Craig 60, B. L. Peel 56; Christ Church, 250), and University (Hertford, 201—J. D. Craig 108, H. M. Carrick 75 not out; University, 189 and 238 for 6 wickets).

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Term was held in Mr. Browne's rooms on Sunday, when part of *Twelfth Night* was read.

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has been coached by Messrs. Milburn, Frost, and Woodward.

CRICKET.—Our Eleven beat the College Servants and lost to Witney.

ELIZABETHIAN SOCIETY.—Master O. C. White did recite an excellent paper on "Wagner," to which we Hon. Secretary did reply.

A Ladies' Concert is to be held on the Thursday after the Eighth (May 29).

LINCOLN.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has undergone one or two changes. J. G. Milburn at 5 has been unable to row owing to a "cruet" knee.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Thame by 121 (Warner 45, Costain 22) to 56, and St. Catharine's by 319 for 5 wickets (Oyley 142, Warner 101, Glass 45 to 76; and have also drawn with New College—New College, 200 for 3 wickets; Lincoln, 56 for 5 (Glass 29 not out).

MAGDALEN.

THE RIVER.—The only change in the Eight is at five, where Rawstone has come back in place of Haigreaves. Magdalen has also taken his place ascox.

CRICKET.—Congratulations to Carlisle on his score in the Freshmen's Match, and on playing in the Trial Match; also to Mellicott and Worley on playing in the Trial Match. We drew with St. John's on Friday, and beat Henley on Saturday by an innings.

THE RUPERT SOCIETY decided that the abolition of the Royal blackbonds was to be regretted.

The '92 SOCIETY were not opposed to the encroachments on Free Trade principles in the Budget.

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—The Eight is being coached by Mr. H. W. Adams. It is made up as follows:—Bens, J. Cook; 2, W. G. Hole; 3, H. Stahl; 4, W. W. Wells; 5, G. B. Lee; 6, C. R. Snowden; 7, K. E. Poyser; 8, F. A. S. Acres; cox, W. Garrett-Pegge.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Oriel, St. John's, and a weakened team from Balliol. Brasenose defeated us, and the match with St. Catharine's ended in a draw (great) on our favor. Rain prevented us from getting an innings against New College. Congratulations to R. S. Leather on his 126 against St. Catharine's and 121 against Brasenose.

THE BODLEY CLUB met on Friday last, when Mr. Buncher read a paper on "Matthew Arnold."

NEW COLLEGE.

CRICKET.—Congratulations to E. G. Whateley on playing for the First Twelve, and to F. D. H. Joy for the Next Sixteen. We suffered defeat at the hands of Trinity on Tuesday, May 6, in spite of a brilliant innings of 54 by C. E. A. Hare. On Wednesday we drew with Lincoln (C. Marshall 104, S. J. G. Hare 62 not out). On Saturday we defeated Wren's, who, in spite of having a fairly strong side on paper, could only aggregate 90.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has been undergoing several changes lately. Crawshaw Williams coming in place of Blooth, and Gossell and Bond changing places at bow and No. 7. We hope the changes will prove beneficial.

THE GLEE CLUB had to postpone its weekly meeting from Friday till Monday, owing to Mr. Allen's indisposition.

There was a crowded meeting of supporters of the Oxford House in Hall on Sunday; both Mr. Cunliffe and the Head made telling speeches.

NON COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has been more or less distressed on account of the trying winds throughout the week, but appears to be steadily improving.

CRICKET.—Our match with Abingdon School was stopped by rain when we had made 136 for 6 wickets. We have lost to Lincoln and to the Oxford High School.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. C. W. Dodson viewed with alarm the Monopolization of commerce. Mr. P. T. Dismal (of Yale University) opposed, and the motion was eventually lost by 3 votes.

HISTORY SOCIETY.—This Society met at the ex-President's house on May 7, when Mr. C. E. C. Hanbury read a paper on "England's relations with foreign countries, 1650-1760." A subsidiary paper was then read by the Vice-President, Mr. Clarke, the subject being "Frederick the Great."

ORIEL.

CRICKET.—The First Eleven drew with Brasenose, play being impossible on the first day; they were beaten by Exeter on Saturday. The Second Eleven have defeated Brasenose Hornets. W. Findlay, R. S. Darling, W. H. B. Evans, L. D. Brownlee, and R. C. W. Burn are playing for the 'Varsity against Mr. Leveson-Gower's team.

TENNIS.—The College have lost to New College and Trinity.

PLANTAGENET SOCIETY.—R. R. Heysho, on Tuesday evening, May 6, read a paper on "Pope." The attendance was small, owing to the fact that the Bishop of Natal was lecturing in the hall.

The date of the College ball is fixed for Monday, June 23.

PENBROKE.

THE RIVER.—The Eight went into training on Monday, May 5, and has been hitherto coached by Mr. H. H. Dutton. On Saturday a long journey was taken, accompanied by Mr. Demeth, who was on a bicycle most of the time.

CRICKET.—We have drawn with Jesus (Smart 49, Biscoe 42) and New College Nomads.

JOHNSON SOCIETY.—Mr. Crum discoursed on May 10 on "Shelley" to an appreciative audience.

Belated but hearty congratulations to R. E. W. Flower on his First in Mods.

QUEEN'S.

CRICKET.—We have been beaten by Kettle, and have drawn with Balliol. Our match with University could not survive the vagaries of last week's weather. Our new ground is rather marsh-like at present, and both the cricket and tennis have suffered in consequence, but we hope for the best.

Many congratulations to K. D. K. Morrice and C. W. Wordsworth on their play in the Seniors' Match, and to the latter on being chosen for the Trial Match.

EGLEFIELD MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Our concert is fixed for May 30. We have every hope that it will be as great a success as last year.

We have an old friend in our new Fellow. Many congratulations to Mr. Cronshaw and the College.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE RIVER.—Our warmest thanks are due to Mr. Woodward (Jesus) for his kindness in coaching us during the week.

THE PURITANS met in Mr. Lane's rooms and read selections.

ST. JOHN'S.

CRICKET.—We lost to Merton (203 to 184). The Second Eleven drew with University Second and City Police. We also drew with Magdalen (208 for 4 wickets; St. John's, 91 for 4 wickets), and with St. John's, Cambridge, who made 179 for 5 wickets to our 146 for 6. For St. John's, Magdalen H. E. Crawford made 54.

TENNIS.—We beat Hertford (5-3) and Wadham (7-2).

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. E. H. Minkley read an amusing paper on "An Irish Village."

TRINITY.

THE RIVER.—To quote the sporting papers, "Trinity are being soundly outcoached by Mr. Legge," and show considerable promise. The Eight are well satisfied with their new boat.

CRICKET.—On Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6, we beat University by 247 to 150 (J. Casavetti made 107 for us, and A. K. Hannay 88). On Thursday and Friday we defeated New College by 163 to 210 (A. K. Hannay 69, R. S. Hridge 61).

Congratulations to A. J. Graham and J. Flowers on their successful batting and bowling performances in the Freshmen's Match, and to J. Flowers on being selected for the Trial Match.

UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVER.—The Eight are showing good form under the coaching of Mr. F. O. J. Hontley.

CRICKET.—We have been beaten by Trinity (Trinity, 246; University, 175—R. A. Williams, 73) and Hertford (Hertford, 293;

University, 189 and 210 for 6.—F. W. Goldberg 53 and 69, and W. H. P. Lewis 52 not out). The Second Eleven have won against Trinity II and Kettle II (University, 133 for 2; and 152—K. N. Bell 71), and drawn with St. John's II (University, 230 for 4; St. John's, 67 for 6).

FOOTBALL. Association.—SPIRIT vs. ANTI-SPIRITS, played on Wednesday, May 7, the latter scoring 3 goals, the former 4 off-side goals.

TENNIS.—We defeated Balliol 5-1.

THE MARXISTS.—This Society met on Friday in Mr. W. H. P. Lewis's rooms, when Mr. A. D. Lindsay read a paper on "Tolstoi."

The College Concert is fixed for Friday, May 23.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—We have been unfortunate in losing W. S. Hett, who was stroking us, owing to illness. The Eight is now made up as follows:—*Star*, R. W. Long; 2, C. R. Leadley-Brown; 3, M. A. Bailey; 4, W. T. M. Wright; 5, H. Johnson; 6, L. M. Brown; 7, G. C. Drinkwater; *Str.*, J. F. R. Daniel; *cox*, G. W. Manly.

CRICKET.—We beat Worcester, 124 for 5 wickets (S. L. Brown 33, C. J. Irwin 23 not out) to 123. We lost to Exeter, 122 (C. H. B. Kendall 50) to 193 for 7. An "A" team drew with Littlemore Asylum, 124 for 8 (A. W. Stevens 55, C. H. B. Kendall 35 not out) to 157.

LAWN TENNIS.—We beat Corpus (6-3), but lost to St. John's (6-2) and Balliol (6-3).

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. S. L. Brown read a very instructive paper on "East Yorkshire Dialect." A discussion followed on various other dialects.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has improved considerably of late, thanks to the tuition of Mr. K. T. Frost of Bracegosh. The beginning is still rather weak, but the finish is much stronger.

CRICKET.—We have lost to Wadham, and drawn with Kettle. We congratulate R. Rogers on playing in the Freshmen's Match.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

CRICKET.—The season opened with two defeats, Swansea beating us by 134 to 4 (A. S. Jones 30, and Aberystwyth College by 89 to 71 (A. S. Jones 24). Bat on May to kick changed, and we defeated Llandoverly School by 109 to 70.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, May 6:—

- Romanzen aus Magelone, Op. 33 (Nos. 1-2) Brahms.
Singer—Mr. EDWARD ILES.
 Accompanist—Dr. F. WALKER.
 Sonata for two Pianos in D major Mozart.
 Dr. HASSIL HARRWOOD and Mr. FRANKLIN HARVEY.
 Romanzen aus Magelone (Nos. 6-10) Brahms.
Singer—Mr. EDWARD ILES.
 Accompanist—Dr. F. WALKER.
 Grosses Duo for two Pianos in E minor C. Hubert H. Parry.
 Dr. ERNEST WALKER and Dr. H. P. ALLEN.
 Romanzen aus Magelone (Nos. 11-15) Brahms.
Singer—Mr. EDWARD ILES.
 Accompanist—Dr. F. WALKER.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, May 13:—

- Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello in D major, Op. 18, No. 3 Beethoven.
 Messrs. TOM MORRIS, HAYDEN WOOD, E. TOMLINSON, and E. MASON.
 Sonata for Piano and Viola (Clarinet), Op. 120, No. 2 Brahms.
 Dr. F. WALKER and Mr. E. TOMLINSON.
 Quartet for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello in B \flat (Kuchel No. 20) Mozart.
 Messrs. HAYDEN WOOD, TOM MORRIS, E. TOMLINSON, and E. MASON.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, May 14:—

- Piano and Quartet in E \flat major, Op. 38 Rheinberger.
 Messrs. A. F. COLLINS, S. G. RENNELL, A. F. BURGESS, and E. S. KEMP.
 Song Recitative and Air, "O loss of Sight" Handel.
 Mr. A. A. F. WINNER.
 Organ Solo. "Idylle" in F major from Organ Sonata, No. 14, Op. 165 Rheinberger.
 Mr. P. H. MCGUIRE.

Song "Orpheus with his lute" Sullivan.
 Mr. A. A. F. WINNER.
 String Trio in A major, No. 2 Haydn.
 Messrs. F. G. JOSEPH, W. E. SEALY, and E. BAYLISS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Summer Term was held on Monday, May 5, in Mr. E. W. Allfrey's rooms, 2 St. Michael's Chambers. Sums of money were voted for the relaying of loose brasses at Lewknor, Oxon, Offord Darcy, Hants, and Trotton, Sussex, and brasses from Lewknor and Piddington, Oxon, were exhibited. Mr. P. Manning then read a paper on the Heraldry of the tomb of Thomas Chaucer at Ewelme, Oxon, as illustrating the relationship between Thomas Chaucer and Geoffrey Chaucer the poet. Thomas Chaucer, who died in 1434, was a man of some eminence under Henry IV and Henry V, was employed in various important diplomatic and military errands, and was Speaker of the House of Commons. He married Matilda, daughter and heiress of Sir John Burghersh, a relation of Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, a well-known military commander, and of Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord High Treasurer under Richard II.

The heraldry of the tomb, the importance of which has hitherto been somewhat minimized by Chaucer students, shows that Thomas Chaucer bore the arms of Roet in the right of his parents, and that he could claim close relationship to John of Gaunt and his third wife Katherine Roet, to John of Gaunt's children, the Beauforts, and to his grand-children, the Nevils, one of whom was mother of Edward IV, and another, father of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, the "King Maker." There is strong historical evidence for supposing that Thomas Chaucer was the son of Geoffrey, and the heraldry is only explicable on the theory that Geoffrey Chaucer married the sister of Katherine Roet, and that Thomas was their son.

Mr. E. C.'Brien exhibited lantern slides of the Trotton Brass and of stained glass, &c.

On Friday, May 16, there will be a cycling excursion to Stanton Harcourt, starting from the L. & N.W. Station at 1.30. The Church and the Manor Houses of the Harcourt and the Hustingdon families will be visited.

OXFORD PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

EASTER AND TRINITY TERMS, 1902.

Papers will be read at 8.30 p.m. as follows:—

May 16, in University College Common-Room. "On the text of Plato in the light of the Petrie and the Oxyrhynchus Papyri." Mr. J. BARNES.

May 30, in St. John's College Common-Room. (a) On Aesch. Agam. 287, 369, 1163, 1228-1230, 1640. Mr. POWELL and Mr. SNOW. (b) "On Lucretius 1. 289; 2. 356; 2. 363; 3. 963 and other passages." Mr. BAILEY. June 13, in Exeter College Common-Room. "On questions connected with the Cretan Script." Mr. ARDRE EVANS.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

England and the Holy See: An Essay towards Remunion. By SPENCER JONES, M.A. With an Introduction by the Right Hon. VISCOUNT HALIFAX. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Shortly before the appearance of Canon Henson's book advocating union between Anglicans and Romanists, there was published this book on union between England and Rome. The tone is quiet and temperate. The effect is practically to advocate reunion with Rome on the lines laid down by the Roman formularies as interpreted by English Roman Catholic controversialists. It is the last fact which seems to us to prove both the author's sincerity and his mistake. He sees clearly that English Protestants are usually quite ignorant of the Roman doctrines which they distort; he does not see what strong arguments can be brought against those doctrines, even when they have been edited by his friends at Farm Street and Downside. For instance, he rightly rebukes the grotesque popular English idea that an indulgence is a "pardon of sins past, present, and future." But he expresses no consciousness of the fact that even the refined Jesuit explanation is guilty of an absurdity in supposing that God in His love requires a soul to pass through a certain amount of moral discipline, and is nevertheless quite satisfied when another soul "reduces the sum."

The controversy which the book has already aroused has been still further excited by Lord Halifax's introduction. Lord Halifax guards himself by saying that it must not be assumed that he

identifies himself with all the positions asserted in the essay. The special passage which has been criticized is his explanation of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. But with regard to this crucial doctrine he appears to us to be as willing as Mr. Spencer Jones to accept the easiest interpretation. It is an interpretation which is not only quietly assumed by many Roman Catholics, but is declared to be true by some of their controversialists. After careful consideration, we feel convinced that it is true, but it is not the whole truth. For the Vatican Council did not merely mean that the Pope is infallible when he acts as spokesman of the mind of the Church, but that he is so by virtue of certain prerogatives granted to him as the successor of St. Peter. And that "infallible" Council derived these prerogatives from Scripture by a process of exegesis which we decline to believe that Lord Halifax would commend.

Godly Union and Concord. By H. HENSLEY HENSON, B.D. (London: J. Murray.)

We awaited the publication of this book with some eagerness, expecting to find a strong presentation of an important theory. And we admit that Canon Henson, when he is neither directly controversial nor expansively egotistic, is both interesting and persuasive. But as the book is frankly controversial, it must be judged as such. It contains every defect which an honest controversial book by an educated man could contain. The author is neither the master of all the necessary facts, nor of a consistent policy, nor of himself. On p. 22 he rebukes the Ritualists for "disobedience to lawful authority," while on p. xlvii he himself advises that the plain law of the Prayer Book should be broken. On p. 37 he denounces "contending zealots," and on p. 46 makes the zealous but strictly untrue statement that "the Roman Church has, by its new dogma of Infallibility, claimed and provided for complete liberty of innovation." On pp. 49-50 we are told that "the New Testament is the law-book of the Christian society," and its inspiration is extolled in glowing terms, while on pp. 57-58 part of Acts is said to be "highly artificial," and appeal is made to a critic who rejects the Divinity of Christ. Before the book ends the author expresses equally "great hesitation" as to the Pastoral Epistles.

In dealing with the question of the necessity of episcopal orders, Canon Henson, after mentioning side by side "Bishop Gore and Dr. Moberly" as the chief upholders of this theory, provokes obvious criticism by leaving alone the former and attacking the latter. This is the easier, but not the more courageous task. The bad taste of certain allusions to Dr. Moberly is only paralleled by the passage in the last sermon, where the preacher quotes a personal conversation with Bishop Mylne, in which the bishop appears to have been too polite to express all his own mind. The statements as to the supposed Presbyterian government of certain primitive churches are not at all adequately supported, and a reference on p. xxxii is highly misleading. For it would suggest to any person unacquainted with the originals that three different cases were implied, whereas that of Alexandria alone is meant. It is characteristic of the whole book that the only Greek quotation which the introduction contains, and the quotation is of great importance, is marked by four misprints.

CLASSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

New Tales of Old Rome. By RODOLFO LANCIANI. (London: Macmillan.)

No book written by Signor Lanciani on the history of the city which he knows better, perhaps, than any other living antiquarian could fail to possess an interest. The present volume is based on the Historical Lectures of 1899-1900, and in fact consists of the whole book that the only Greek portions of those lectures. The subjects of its chapters range from the recent discoveries in the Forum, which take us back to the beginning of Rome's history, and even beyond, to the English and Scottish memorials in Rome, which lead us to the death of the last of the Stuarts. But the headings do not exhaust the bewildering diversity of subjects treated in these chapters. We have rarely read a book in which digressions were so frequent. Signor Lanciani dwells with full and frank story, to stores of information, often recollective, concerning the story which may be read in every stone of the Eternal City. This is not in any sense

a manual—we already possess such from his pen—but it is a book which all lovers of Rome will read. Not the least of its value for them will consist in the numerous illustrations from photographs, especially the clever "aerial" photographs by Captain Morris, of the Forum. It is inevitable that the progress of discovery should cause the account of the recent excavations given in the first chapter to need correction in some points already, such as the situation of the oldest Cloaca Maxima; but this is due to no fault of Signor Lanciani. It is our duty to note, however, that his patriotic prepossessions in favour of Italian research have led him to give Cæci's impossible restoration of the early inscription as though certainty (or something like it) could be claimed for it. We note, too, here and there, a phrase which might be misleading to readers not already conversant with Roman antiquities. Thus we are told on p. 176 that the Praetorian Guard was recruited "from the Spanish and Gallic provinces and even from Italy" (the italics are ours), while on p. 180 the uninstructed reader might take Signor Lanciani to mean that the legionary received Roman citizenship on his discharge. Misspellings occur (e.g. Afranius Burro, pp. 156, 159; Cresus, p. 162; Chronos, p. 185) which more careful proof-reading might have removed. To some photographs of statues are given fancy titles—Venus Clotho, Venus Lamiaria, Venus Genetrix "of Arkesilao"—which are more than question-begging.

Life and Letters in the Fourth Century. By T. R. GLOVER, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press.)

The period which Mr. Glover has chosen for his subject has been treated by so many hands within recent years that its features have become singularly familiar to the reader. Besides the exhaustive works of Boissier and Seeck, we have in Professor Dill's *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire* no mean contribution to the study of the age from an English pen. Nevertheless there is room for a series of sketches such as Mr. Glover here gives us; for Professor Dill excludes from his purview the Eastern Empire and the Greek writers of the time, while Mr. Glover writes of Greek as well as Roman *littérateurs*, and in his chapters on Julian and Synesius deals with two of the most interesting figures of the fourth century. We have called his book a series of sketches, and such it is; not, as the title might suggest, a complete or comprehensive account of its subject. It would seem, indeed, as though the several chapters had been written in complete independence of each other; for we sometimes find an explanatory note or expression which a previous chapter renders superfluous (e.g. on Ausonius, p. 25; on Claudian's *In Eutropium*, p. 375). Thus the book seems a little disjointed; and in the several studies Mr. Glover is often content to jot down the notes and impressions which a reading of his author has suggested without much attempt at arrangement. Notwithstanding, the book is an interesting one, and may be highly commended to those who are attracted by the spectacle of the decay of Paganism. They will find some fresh suggestions and collocations; for example, the last chapter, headed "Greek and Early Christian Novels," takes us into an unexplored field of comparison. We cannot subscribe to Mr. Glover's critical judgements in every case, and should be disposed, for instance, to rate Claudian's invectives, especially that against Eutropius, more highly than he does; but these are matters of taste.

HISTORY.

The French People. By ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A. The Great Peoples. (London: W. Heinemann.)

Mr. Hassall writes about France in a thoroughly sympathetic fashion. This is rather refreshing after the efforts of a school of politicians to minimize the intellectual and social position of France, and to regard the great crimes she has rendered to the civilization of the world. The book gives us a lucid exposition of the history of the country, and due regard is paid to the literary development—the Augustan period of Louis XIV, and the brilliant outburst of romanticism in the second decade of the nineteenth century.

So many books have been written upon French history and literature that it would seem difficult to say anything new, but Mr. Hassall succeeds in doing so. We like very much the contrasts and parallels which he establishes between the periods of French history: "Like the Fronde, and the republican

government established on the fall of Napoleon III, the States-General, which met after Poitiers, at first proceeded with prudence, and adopted a constitutional attitude and carried out useful reforms" (p. 109). Compare also the remarks on the failure of the League (p. 151).

Mr. Hassall has no hesitation in emphasizing the fact that the French are apathetic about constitutional government, and prefer personal rule. "The centralized system of the first Empire remains most suitable to the French temperament." The great figures of French history are vigorously outlined, such as Louis XI, Henry IV, and Louis XIV. The character of Napoleon III is sketched not altogether unfavourably. The great work done by the French in North America, such as the discoveries of La Salle and the foundation of Canada, is stated sympathetically. In too many English books the services of the French are slurred over so that our countrymen may seem to have done so much more. Finally, Mr. Hassall tells us how great a power of recuperation France has always shown after considerable disasters. This fact should be remembered by some of our politicians in their hasty desire to treat France as a negligible quantity in the European commonwealth. The literary notes are very interesting and appreciative; thus the splendid historical work done by France in the nineteenth century meets with due recognition. We imagine, however, that when speaking of the poets Mr. Hassall somewhat overrates the vitality of Béranger. It has always astonished us that the modern Frenchman knows so little about him.

The Welsh Wars of King Edward the First. By J. E. MORRIS. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This is a book for specialists alone. But to specialists it will be very useful. The author's researches have been thorough, his results are clearly stated, and he throws considerable light upon some problems of military and constitutional history.

Turning first to military matters, we find that he has given in his second chapter a better account of English armies in the reign of Edward I than any previous writer. He estimates that the feudal service of England at the end of the thirteenth century amounted to a nominal total of about 7,000 men, and that of this total about 2,000 would be knights, the remainder mounted men-at-arms. But he points out that Edward I almost invariably committed himself with demanding a small quota of the service nominally due; and that tenants-in-chief, with the exception of the earls, received pay when they were kept in the field for a longer time than the traditional forty days. He produces some reason for thinking that Edward's wish was to substitute an army of paid volunteers for the feudal array. He shows how far the tactics of Halidon Hill and Crecy were anticipated in the Welsh wars of Edward I; and he rescues from obscurity the name of John Giffard, by establishing a strong presumption that it was this experienced captain who disposed the English troops at Orewin Bridge in 1282 and Conway in 1295.

The constitutional questions on which he throws most light are the later history of scutage, and the secret history of the baronial movement of 1297. With regard to scutage, he brings out very clearly the difference between the two sorts of fine or composition to which the name is applied, and proves that neither sort formed an important item in Edward's budget. He finds that the scutage-fines paid by the greater barons were regularly assessed at the rate of forty marks on each fee of the reduced quota for which they were held liable. In writing this part of his book he appears to have had in mind the corresponding passage of Pollock and Maitland: at all events his results will be best understood if they are treated as a commentary on it. As for the barons, Mr. Morris has something fresh to say about the motives which made Norfolk and Hereford the leaders of a constitutional opposition, and calls attention to the striking influence of the Scotch war upon the crisis in England. It was the news of the English defeat at Stirling which encouraged Norfolk and Hereford to enter London in arms, and decided the regents not to risk the civil war for which they had been preparing. Thus William Wallace indirectly assisted the struggle for the *Constitutio Cartarum*.

There is one striking theory in this book of which the less need be said since it has been already criticized by Professor Tout. Mr. Morris explains the vacillations of the Clares and Mortimers, in the course of the Barons' War, entirely by reference to their interests as Marchers. We think, with Professor Tout,

that he has overstrained this point. The Welsh Marchers, in rallying to the Crown at the last moment, were probably influenced by the same feelings as the Balliols and other northern families—by hereditary loyalty, suspicion of Earl Simon, and a dislike for democratic ideas.

FICTION.

The Making of a Country House. By J. P. MOWBRAY. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

This is a pleasing, if not remarkably exciting, narrative of the experiences of a young American husband, who is discontented with his life in town, as superintendent in a large wholesale establishment, with a salary of "two thousand four hundred a year." Let us hasten to add that the word to be supplied is "dollars," lest the reader should incontinently set down the hero as the most unreasonable of mortals. He is likewise tired of living in a flat, and thinks his wife and baby should have a home of their own. Starting from this point, the historian tells how he selected a place with possibilities, and finally worked it into shape. Story there is little or none, but we are glad John Dennison succeeded. It would appear that among other things conveyed to America by Irish emigrants is a certain uncertainty as to the difference between "will" and "shall," "would" and "should," at least we have detected both John and Lucy using the former for the latter, but we have no other fault to find with them.

When the Land was Young: Being the true Romance of Mistress Antoinette Huguenin and Captain Jack Middleton in the days of the Buccaneers. By LAFAYETTE McLAWS. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

It seems to be the fashion just at present to write novels about the early days of America, for this is the "land" referred to in the title of this book, and the story is laid in the reigns of the second Charles and the second James. Mr. McLaws has provided us with all the necessary constituent parts, such as treasure and torture, love and bloodshed, buccaneers and Indians, friendly and otherwise, yet we cannot say that the result is altogether satisfactory. That his heroine, of whom there is a charming picture on the cover, should in an emergency assume male attire, and ruffle it as her own (imaginary) brother, is well enough, but that she should prove so excellent a swordsman as to defeat the pirate mate, "a tall giant with fair curls and the face and figure of a fierce and beautiful god," is, it must be confessed, rather "steep"; and when the said mate subsequently turns out to be "Louis Joseph duc de Vendôme," the situation becomes almost precipitous. Still, if once we frankly accept these somewhat improbable personages, we shall find that the story moves briskly enough, for even if not as good as some others of its class, it is at least not dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Vol. i. (London: A. & C. Black and The Times.)

The very limited space at our disposal unfortunately prevents anything approaching an adequate review of this volume; and he would indeed be a bold reviewer who would undertake to say he had read every column of the eight hundred closely printed pages which make up this first instalment; or, even if he had read them, would be competent to pass judgement on contents the first of which is "Sachsen" and the last "Australia," with all and singular that intervenes between these two items. We must therefore restrict our notice to a brief indication of what the reader may expect to find in this new issue. The lines on which it has been compiled are very clearly laid down in the Editorial Introduction, and a very short acquaintance with the work will satisfy the inquirer that no pains have been spared to secure the collaboration of the most eminent experts available; for example, Sir Alfred Lyall writes on "Abdurrahman Khan," Mr. J. F. Rhoads on "Charles Francis Adams," Admiral Sir Verel Hamilton on "Admiralty Administration," Sir W. Phillimore on "Admiralty Jurisdiction," Professor Collins on "Anglican Orders," Professor Tylor on "Anthropology," Professor Gardner on "Archæology," Lord Rayleigh on

"Argon," Sir J. F. Maurice (and half a dozen others) on "Armies," Professor Mathews on "Algebra," Mr. Lucius Wolf (better known, if we mistake not, as "Diplomaticus") on "Anti-Semitism," and Mr. Keane and Mr. Keltie on "Africa." These names and their subjects, selected more or less at random, more than justify the contention of the editors that they have enlisted a staff which will inspire confidence. If the standard of this volume is maintained in the succeeding ten, there will be little fault to find on this score, and the Supplement, in reality a "tenth edition," will be what we all want it to be, "an authoritative work of reference" in the English language *hors concours*. The editing, too, the printing, and the illustrations, are fully up to the requirements of an enterprise which desires to satisfy the most exacting, and they certainly mark an advance on the earlier volumes of the ninth edition. Judging, then, by this first volume on the points mentioned, the tenth edition deserves unqualified praise, and will unquestionably be of the greatest use to all who desire an encyclopædia in which confidence may be placed. It will in no way take the place on library-shelves beside *The Dictionary of National Biography*. So far all is excellent, but on one point—an important one—we must at present suspend judgement. That the familiar ninth edition of *The Encyclopædia* was in many respects out-of-date is freely admitted by the editors and publishers, and this very fact is of course the reason for the publication of these new volumes. It is relevant here to note that it was out-of-date for three separate and distinct reasons, corresponding to three different spheres of subject-matter: (1) because since the earlier volumes five and twenty years have elapsed, and in certain articles, e.g. "Africa," under which head in the ninth edition the last date mentioned was about 1873—which appears extraordinary to a generation which has lived through the Boer war; (2) because in the purely literary and historical articles not only has research introduced much new material but it has also completely altered the point of view; (3) because in the more purely scientific articles discovery has so revolutionized the knowledge of the experts that the contributions of the most eminent writers in the ninth edition had actually come to be misleading, if not untrue. Combining these three reasons, we see that the main duty of the new editors was to supply omissions, to bring the time up-to-date, to correct and supplement knowledge, and, if possible, to indicate new points of view. Obviously the most satisfactory method would have been to have, so to speak, cancelled the ninth edition, and reissued an entirely new edition of some thirty volumes, in which all that was good in the old would have been incorporated with all that editorial care and a fine staff of writers thought fit to add for the new. We can well believe that time and money barred the way, not to mention the fact that the thousands who have recently acquired the ninth edition would have had a serious though not an insurmountable grievance. On the other hand, a Supplement, which evades these difficulties, has two grave disadvantages on the face of it: (1) It virtually presupposes the possession of the old edition in the purchaser of the new; (2) whatever date is taken as the starting-point, the new articles take up the story, not from the beginning, but from the date fixed by the editors. No doubt in the numerous subjects drawn from physical science articles written at or before 1875 have to-day at best a historic value: the modern inquirer will probably be more than content with the Supplement. But for all the rest this is not so. Take for example one single subject—"Armies." An inquirer desiring the whole truth will not find it in the Supplement. He must refer to vol. ii. of the ninth edition, put it away, and then read the admirable article in the Supplement. We freely admit that the editors in question have done everything in their power to make the Supplement self-sufficing; if there is a fault, it is not with their work, but the principle which governs it. How far the value of the Supplement will be diminished if it is at present impossible to pronounce fairly from a single volume, particularly as it happens that the articles in the volumes before us belong more especially to that class in which the jointure is less apparent and less readily felt. Those who have planned and produced the "Supplement" deserve ungrudging praise for the care, skill, and scale on which their work is planned and executed; it is not easy to give them adequate credit for the labour obviously spent on this volume. One only regret is that an undertaking which deserves the gratitude of all should by the law of its being

run the risk of being marred or rendered incomplete not from any defect in its material, but from its framework and scheme. We shall therefore await with renewed interest the succeeding volumes, in the sincere hope that the disadvantages frankly pointed out by ourselves may be proved to have been reduced to a satisfactory minimum.

Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, and Labour Leaders.
By GEORGE HOWELL. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

In this book Mr. Howell has in a sense told a "thrice-told tale." He would probably not deny that some of the material presented in his new volume will be familiar to readers of his earlier *Conflicts of Capital and Labour*; but he may fairly claim the credit of having first supplied in that book an account, now told again in fuller detail, of the story of labour's early struggle against disheartening odds for liberty of combination, and of its complete, if delayed, success. In that struggle, as in that success, Mr. Howell himself played a conspicuous part, and we may pardon the egotism, to which he frankly owns, in consideration of the personal interest given to the story and of the authoritative testimony borne on obscure disputed points. That he is free from a decided bias no candid reader could allow. That he has throughout avoided undue prolixity as is impossible to affirm; and he himself admits more than once that he has been betrayed into dealing with some particular event or incident at unexpected and perhaps disproportionate length. That he is hardly conscious that his own account of the development of Unionism must now be read along with the dexterous narrative of Mr. and Mrs. Webb's *History of Trade Unionism*, and the vast mass of ordered material contained in their *Industrial Democracy*, may be condoned as an amiable defect; and apparently he still believes that the history of the mediaeval guilds, which he took avowedly from Dr. Brentano, is the accepted version of those earlier institutions, while readers of Mr. and Mrs. Webb could hardly admit that they were the true precursors, or the lineal ancestors, of modern trade unions. On the other hand, he is now inclined to look with a more tolerant eye upon that "new unionism," which at one time he regarded with not undeserved mistrust; and, while the resounding echoes of the noisy contests of the past reverberate in his pages, there is a sanity about his judgement of the present and the future, which may be the natural outcome of advancing years, but is also, we believe, the product of an acquaintance with hard facts and of actual contact with experience. Recent decisions of the law courts, recognizing the liability of unions to sue and to be sued for action by their members or officials, may indeed seem to render nugatory some portion of the struggle, recorded in this book, which ended in the Labour Laws of 1875; but on this matter Mr. Howell is careful to note the important difference between civil damages and criminal penalties, and he does not counsel any hasty attempt to alter the law, to which the judges have recently given an interpretation not anticipated by the framers of the Acts, but authoritative with law-abiding citizens.

The English Chronicle Play. By FELIX E. SCHELLING.
(London: Macmillan.)

The student will find in this book a comprehensive and interesting account of the origin and development of the English historical play from the earliest traces of it that can be seen up to the period of its decline. It is clearly written, and the successive stages are well shown, and while it is primarily intended for the literary student, it is a book that will well repay the attention of the general reader. While one cannot help admiring a work that is evidently the outcome of much patient research, Professor Schelling appears to assume more than his facts warrant when dealing with the origin of the Chronicle play. A student of literature naturally takes a literary point of view when discussing the history of the drama, and is therefore apt to disregard other than literary evidence. Thus, when Professor Schelling says that he finds in the play of *St. George* a link which seems "to connect the national drama with the miracle-plays and saints' plays" (p. 272), he is assuming, firstly, that the play of *St. George* can be traced to the miracle-play, and, secondly, that the miracle-play itself was the prototype of all other forms of drama in this country (except those that were directly imitated from classical models). Both of these assumptions, we venture to say, are open to dispute.

There is nothing in Collier's account of the play, or rather pageant, of *St. George*, which was performed at Windsor before the Emperor Sigismund in 1416, and which Professor Schelling quotes as the earliest example of such a play, to show that it was in any way like either the miracle-play or the modern Christmas mummers' play with which he is inclined to identify it. From the way in which he refers to the latter, which, by the way, is still extant, he is apparently unaware of its stereotyped character and extremely wide distribution: whereas it seems practically certain that it is not an offshoot of the miracle-play, though doubtless coloured by it, but an ancient folk custom, probably based upon some early pagan ritual, which may have contained within itself the germ of a purely native drama. There is a possibility that the plays of Robin Hood (of which Professor Schelling remarks that "the national spirit first glimmered in the dramatized ballads of Robin Hood" (p. 272)), intimately associated as they were with May Day customs, may point to a similarly remote and native origin. The influence of folk customs on the drama in this country has been singularly neglected by its literary historians, and though one need not give it undue importance, it is an element that requires at least to be taken into account. It is customary to look upon the drama as having been taken directly, or indirectly, through the medium of the miracle-play, from classical models; but there are gaps in the chain of evidence; and, on the other hand, there is much to show that the popular symbolic rites, the relics of paganism with which the miracle-play had to compete, had more to do than is generally allowed with the development of the drama in general, and the Chronicle Play in particular. It is only fair to say, however, that Professor Schelling notices the wide difference separating the Chronicle Play from other types. "Its growth was indigenous, its spirit national. Neither the schoolmaster... nor the University man... had much to do with it." "The Chronicle Play may be considered in the development of the English Drama practically as a thing apart." He here plainly recognizes the popular spirit that animated it. Whatever opinion one may hold, however, upon this point, the usefulness of the book as an account of the Chronicle Play is not affected, and it

is to be welcomed as a valuable addition to the history of the English Drama.

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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

VOL. XX. NO. 21.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

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We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

(Full Term began April 27. Full Term ends June 21.)

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

O.U.C.C. v. All Ireland.
O.U.L.T.C. v. Staffordshire.
11 a.m.—Lecture by the Reader in English Law on "The Distinction between Remainders and Executory Interests," at All Souls College.
4.30 p.m.—The Eight: Lower Division.
6 p.m.—The Eight: Upper Division.
8 p.m.—Town Hall: "The Scarlet Mr. E's."
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Edward Compton and Company, *A Reformed Rake*.

THURSDAY, May 29.

O.U.C.C. Trial Match.
9.30 a.m.—Examination for the Hertford Scholarship.
11.45 a.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Excursion to Sluip-ton-under-Wychwood and Berford.
8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That a Revolution in Russia is both probable and desirable." (Mover: Mr. W. Temple, Balliol.)
8 p.m.—Town Hall: "The Scarlet Mr. E's."
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. E. Lockwood's Comic Opera Company, *Les Saltimbanques*.
8.30 p.m.—Keble College Concert.
Jews College Concert.

FRIDAY, May 30.

O.U.C.C. Trial Match.
1.30 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Cycling Excursion to Chalgrove and Brightwell Baldwin. (Meet on Magdalen Bridge.)
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. E. Lockwood's Comic Opera Company, *Les Saltimbanques*.
Queen's College Concert.
8.30 p.m.—Oxford Philological Society: Paper by Messrs. Powell and Snow, on "Aeschylus, *Agam.* 287, 369, 1163,

1228-1230, 1640," and by Mr. Bailey on "Lucretius l. 289, il. 356, 363, iii. 962, and other passages," in St. John's College Common Room.

SATURDAY, May 31.

O.U.C.C. Trial Match.
O.U.L.T.C. v. Finsley United.
3 and 8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. E. Lockwood's Comic Opera Company, *Les Saltimbanques*.

SUNDAY, June 1. First Sunday after Trinity.

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—
10.30 a.m.—The Rev. Dr. Biggs, Christ Church.

MONDAY, June 2.

8 p.m.—Assembly Room, City Buildings: Pianoforte and Violoncello Recital by Messrs. Herbert Fryer and Bertie Withers.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.

TUESDAY, June 3.

Examination for Colquhitt Exhibition at Brasenose College.
10 a.m.—Examination for Scholarship in History at Christ Church.
2 p.m.—Convocation. Congregation.
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

O.U.L.T.C. v. Edgbaston.
2.15 p.m.—Terminal Lecture by the Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, on "Geography and Mythological Terms in the Septuagint" (continued, at Queen's College).
8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.
8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Paper by Mr. C. E. Gillett, on "The Quakers in Oxford," in the Ashmolean Museum.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS.				EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.		THEATRE AND MUSIC.	
June							
Th.	5	O.U.C.C. v. Kent	...	Second Public Examination: Honour Schools of Literae Humaniores, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Studies, and English Language and Literature.		Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, <i>Florodora</i> , at the Theatre.	
				Congregation.			
Fri.	6	"	"	O.U. Antiquarian Society: Cycling excursion to Eastone and Ditchley. (Meet at Mary's Memorial.)		"	"
Sat.	7	O.U.L.T.C. v. Clapton.	...	Romanes Lecture by the Right Hon. J. Bryce, on "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind," at the Sheldonian Theatre.		"	"
Mon.	9	...	...	Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group D.		Evening,	(Matinée and

NOTES AND NEWS.

So once again the mighty have fallen, and we have a change in the Headship of the River. It was not perhaps altogether a surprise, but after New College had got away from their pursuers so gamely on Thursday evening it was a little unexpected that University should have made their bump before the Boat House. We desire to congratulate University most heartily on this successful culmination to the steady rise which they have been making of late years. Not of course that they are strangers to the Headship, but it is a far cry, in Oxford at least, to the year 1878, when they were last Head, and in the meanwhile they have suffered adversity. Indeed, it is not a little remarkable that the boat which has at last triumphed over the Brasenose-Magdalen-New College monopoly, which has ruled the river since Magdalen replaced Corpus as Head in 1886, should have had in 1889 only one boat between it and the wooden spoon. At the same time we desire very sincerely to condole with New College; they have done so much of late for Oxford rowing, and have had such a fine record, that it would be hard-hearted indeed not to sympathize with them. But after all change is a good thing at times, and it is just as well that the monopoly should have been broken down at last: it will not be long, probably, before New College are back again.

Really the Clerk of the Weather seems to be going to pass through the ordeal of Eights Week with flying colours. When on Thursday morning one looked up and perceived an overcast and rain-laden sky, one endeavoured to hope against hope, one murmured that if it rained in the morning it would probably be fine for the races, one welcomed the "clearing shower" time after time, and finally one abandoned all hope under a cloud of umbrellas and mackintoshes. Rarely has Eights Week opened under such unfavourable circumstances, and the only thing which could be said on behalf of the day was that the tow-path was left fairly clear for those whom patriotism, boredom, or desire for exercise impelled to run. We would not like to have been one of the O.U.D.S. officials on Thursday night. But having shown us what he could do, the Clerk of the Weather suddenly repented him of his evil intentions, and after the closeness and damp heat of Friday, we had the real Eights Week weather of one's dreams for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Whether it will last out the week seems, as we write, a little uncertain; it is not a bad augury that the forecast says, "Unsettled, some rain later," but after the Arctic horrors of the first three weeks of Term and the unspeakable beginning of the week, we must express our gratitude at having had a glimpse of real summer.

It must, we fear, be confessed that the University Eleven cut a rather inglorious figure in their contest with the Australians. For defeat one was of course prepared, but one had hoped to give our visitors a rather better fight. Despite all one had heard about the decline in Australian cricket, and the comparative weakness of this team, it seems to be able to stand comparison with almost any one of its predecessors, and we may comfort ourselves with the thought that we did not do much worse than most of the other sides which have faced the visitors. Still, we can hardly attempt to put down our failure in the first innings to the state of the wicket or any other palliating circumstance. That fatal half-hour after lunch on Friday quite ruined all our chance of making a close struggle, and from that point the only question was how soon would the Australians have made runs enough to be able to declare. Last time we had the Australians here their play was not exactly invigorating, but no such com-

plaint can be urged against them this time: Trumper's innings, in particular, was as crisp and vigorous cricket as one could wish to see, and he scored at a very rapid pace. Our bowling was obviously easy, and the only thing to be said about it is that apparently the greater part of the team are prepared to go on if necessary. At one time in the second innings it seemed possible that we might fare even worse than at the first attempt, as the only two men who had shown any capacity to cope with the visitors' bowling got out almost at once: the later batsmen, however, did make something of a show, and succeeded in the end in putting together a very fairly creditable score, Kelly hitting out freely and Findlay once again revealing considerable latent capacity as a bat. Voss also justified his inclusion.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is not always that one's visions of the future are realized 'while you wait,' but the author of the vision of the Americanized Oxford in your Eights Week Number may be interested to learn that he was not at all premature in running an 'Oxford special' down from Paddington for the Eights Week. Such a train reached Oxford on Saturday about 2 p.m., and probably contributed largely to the almost 'record' crowd of that day, while a special London express took the 'week-enders' back on Monday morning at a nominal 8.55 a.m."

Let us say at once that the Whit-Monday visit of the Oxford House in Bethnal Green to Oxford was a great success. Despite some difficulties, both in London and Oxford, Mr. Brinton and Mr. Hicks assisted the Head (Rev. H. S. Woolcombe) to arrange and execute a most satisfactory programme. Our visitors arrived shortly before 11 a.m., and were met at the station by Mr. Hicks and a few "hosts" from various Colleges. Some of the party explored Oxford, while others made their way to the river, where an Oxford House "four" made a good fight with a powerful New College combination. We all met for lunch at 12.30 in the Corn Exchange, where the Rector of Exeter took the chair. A cheerful meal was followed by an address from the Chairman, welcoming our guests, and a rapid extemporization of a cricket team to take the place of the University Club XI (who had failed at the last moment) for a match against University College. After lunch most of us went on the river and the Cherwell; while the Oxford House Club played a cricket match on the New College ground. We reassembled at the Corn Exchange for tea; after which came speeches and songs. At 8.30 p.m. we saw our visitors off at the station. Despite the threatening aspect of the morning the weather held up well on the whole, and nothing occurred to mar the entire success of the day. We can only add that we hope Oxford House enjoyed their visit as much as we did.

The connexion between the Army and the University has received a new and a pleasant illustration in the appointment of Captain Slessor as Steward of Christ Church. The military bursar is already not unknown in Oxford, and has always been so successful that it is surprising the experiment has not been tried more often. But Captain Slessor is the first regular Oxford man who, after distinguished service in the army, has returned to serve his old College as an administrator. Few men are better known than he in Oxford, as he has been for some years the Adjutant of our Volunteers, and a most successful one; the revival and the development of the Corps owes much to him. But he is well known outside of Oxford too, for he has been service in three continents, and has shown that he can use his pen as well as his sword. We congratulate both Christ Church and their new Steward heartily on drawing closer their tie of

relationship, and we hope that our Volunteer Corps may get as good an Adjutant; we cannot give them a better wish.

The Provost and Fellows of Oriel have, we are glad to see, secured for themselves and for Oxford Mr. Tennyson Cole's portrait of their great man, "such as was Cecil Rhodes, a notable benefactor of the same." So the legend, we suppose, will run, and certainly Oriel and Oxford men of the future—aye, and of the present—will like to see and have preserved the presentment of Mr. Rhodes as he was in life.

The University of London are to be congratulated on having secured Lord Rosebery as their Chancellor, and Lord Rosebery is to be congratulated on becoming, what he is so eminently fitted to be, the titular head of a University. It is true that at Glasgow, not so long ago, he hinted that books were things of the past, and that Universities, except in so far as they cultivated Association Football, were doubtful institutions, but perhaps he was not quite serious, and certainly nothing could have been happier than his address at the London University function the other day.

A correspondent writes:—

"Surely the following paragraph is too interesting to be left in the obscurity of a Bodleian Report. Even you, sir, must admit that it is more likely to be read in the columns of the *Magazine* than when buried in the dignity of a Supplement to the *University Gazette*:—

"Miscellaneous Donations.—In the Bodleian, as probably in every other library of the first size, there exist many small collections of objects which some persons might suppose to be not worth preservation, but which, if properly arranged, have well-recognized antiquarian uses and values. The space they occupy is almost nil, and no money or time is spent on their acquisition, but everything given is kept, and the knowledge that such collections exist has led to considerable augmentations of them. In 1901 Mr. Edward Pencock, F.S.A., added about 950 specimens to the collection of memorial cards (which are arranged by date). Mr. S. Chance, of the Hodeian staff, gave to the collection of postage-stamps (now numbering some thousands) 149 specimens from British colonies and dependencies, including a beautiful Labuan set. And Mary, Countess of Galloway, gave a Cretan handkerchief printed in three colours, containing a portrait of the ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΣ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΗΣ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ, the insular flag, and typical Christian and Mohammedan figures. The collection of such handkerchiefs, though only lately formed, shows them to be decorated with a singular variety of matter."

Oxford men will be pleased to have seen last week the fine Art exhibits from the affiliated Reading College. The work of the Reading Art Students was, as far as Art goes, the leading feature of the exhibition in the Town Hall. Mr. Morley Fletcher and Miss Hilliam must have been proud of their pupils' work. The design of the Reading work was really good. It is in decorative and applied Art that English men and women still lead the way, and though Germany is paying us the compliment of a pretty close imitation of much of our recent work, she is as yet unable to compete with us. But to hold our own constant effort is necessary, and in the Reading College Art work we have an example of the high capability of English students properly taught, and an assurance of further success.

Not long ago we noticed the issue at the Clarendon Press of the special *Form of Service for the Coronation*, Mr. Henry Frowde has now followed this up with an equally tastefully designed special *Coronation Prayer Book*. It is a very handsome production, bound in white buckram and with the rubrics printed in red, a special set of matrices presented to the University by Bishop Fell in or about the year 1666 having been employed. Needless to say the volume contains the Form and Order of Service to be observed on June 26, but as it is printed on Oxford India paper its weight and size have been kept down within manageable limits. If the sug-

gestion may be permitted, it is a volume which will probably be in considerable demand this year as a wedding-present.

The old question of Scholarships is once more to the front. This time it has been again raised by Cambridge, which approached our Vice-Chancellor with the question, Whether Oxford Colleges would join in extending the "close time" to March? i.e. to limiting the time of competition to about three months. Apparently all but two Cambridge Colleges were in favour of this extraordinary proposal, which clearly has its origin in the efforts of those head masters whose openly-avowed wish is that all Scholarships should be given as the result of one simultaneous examination. It is satisfactory to hear that at a meeting last Saturday of representatives of the Oxford Colleges not a single voice was raised in support of the change; it was felt that it would be contrary to the whole tradition of Oxford Scholarship examining. It was also obvious at the meeting that there was very widespread discontent among the Colleges at the present chaos of our arrangements. A motion was moved that the question of better distribution of examination times be again referred to the Colleges; but although it was passed by a small majority, yet obviously the general feeling was that the time for improvement had not yet come. Apparently inter-College unions are like the Zollverein of the British Empire—they require very careful handling to bring about, and cannot be hurried.

A "Voice from the Tow-path" has reached us:—

"Being for various reasons more energetically disposed than usual, I have this year forsaken the comparative sloth of my College Barge for the vigour of the tow-path, and I wish to make a suggestion in your columns in connexion with that resort. Surely one of the features of the Eights is the crowd of runners accompanying their College boats and exhorting them with the usual instruments of peace and war. It is one of the things which always strike the intelligent foreigner and which form an important part of the whole affair. But before very long it will be absolutely impossible to run with one's boat at all on account of the continually increasing crowds which line the tow-path. It would, I think, be very much to be regretted if men were to altogether give up running with their boats, but I am afraid that such is beginning to be the case. Why cannot the mere spectators be induced to stand behind the railings all along the path? they would see very nearly as well, and would leave the path clear for the runners. At present it is almost impossible to make one's way through the throng on the path, and it is a wonder to me that no children have ever been knocked into the river by the crowd running past."

We are inclined to agree with our correspondent's suggestion. The tow-path gets more crowded every year: it is not merely along the wall that one has to fight one's way through an all but impenetrable thicket of perambulators and babies, but nearly the whole way from the Ferry up. As our correspondent says, this is one reason why running with the boats seems to be becoming less general. Surely it would be possible for the path to be kept comparatively clear in the way our correspondent suggests. In this connexion one might also notice that the practice of going down in boats and punts to see the boats pass along the Green Bank seems to be growing increasingly popular. This year there has usually been a complete line of boats along the Green Bank, and the Berkshire bank also has been lined two deep. Yet without the Barges are as crowded as ever. We can only suppose that more and more people come up to see the Eights every year.

There is a very pretty literary quarrel going on at present in the columns of the *Times* (supplemental). Mr. Churton Collins thought it necessary to take notice of the views on the drama expressed in a rather foolish and pretentious article in the *Quarterly*, condemning the poems of Mr. Stephen Phillips. He quoted Aristotle in support of his views, and this at once brought Mr. Andrew Lang into the struggle, which has since raged as a sort of triangular duel between Mr. Lang, Mr. Collins, and the reviewer on the questions—what Aristotle meant to say? whether what Aristotle said mattered at all to modern critics? and other such points. Mr. Stephen Phillips has disappeared under these side issues—

None could see Valerius
And none wist where he lay,

so keen has been the interest excited by the name of Aristotle. And yet we are told that Greek is a dead language; it can at any rate rouse living quarrels.

Professor Bradley's reputation for mingling wit with instruction is now well established, and he will always be able, we think, to count on a large and appreciative audience. Certainly he enjoyed this last week, when he lectured on "Shakespeare's Theatre." Few of us realize what the machinery and "spectacle" of the Shakespearian theatre were, how different from those of the Lyceum or Her Majesty's of to-day—as different as the ships of the time of the Armada from the twentieth-century ironclad or White Star liner. Still fewer, perhaps, realize the difference which this implies in arrangement and treatment. All this Professor Bradley brought out most systematically, and at the same time with the lightest and happiest touch. He also brought out no less well how Shakespeare, the most profound, was also the most popular of poets. He was perhaps a little hard on the modern "popularity" of Mr. Stephen Phillips and Mr. Tree. Whether good scenery can kill good acting and good poetry is questionable. The Wagnerians would probably say it could not. But it is certain that bad scenery cannot kill good acting, nor good scenery make bad acting and bad poetry live, which would seem to prove that *Ulysses*, if popular, was still not bad.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Mackenzie River and the Arctic Circle is to be the preacher at St. Ebbe's Church, Pembroke Street, on Sunday morning and evening, June 1. As he is not a very frequent visitor to our shores, and has an interesting tale to tell of work done in the face of enormous difficulties, there are doubtless many in Oxford who would both like to see and hear him. One illustration of the sort of difficulty that the Bishop has to face will suffice. On St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1900, the Bishop held a Conference of his clergy, at which all but one were present! The Bishop himself had to travel 800 miles by boat and snow-shoes, and one of his clergy over 200 miles from a spot within the Arctic Circle. One feature of this Conference was a meeting for united prayer and intercession while the midnight sun was shining. In some parts of his vast Diocese the post only comes in once a year, and even at Fort Simpson, his Diocesan centre, it is but twice.

We are asked to state that, under the auspices of the Children of the Empire League, the Master of Pembroke has promised to give a lecture in the Hall of Pembroke College, at 4.30 p.m. on June 7, on "The Antilles, the seat of the recent volcanic disturbances." The Chair will be taken by the Rector of Exeter, and the proceeds of the tickets (1s. each) will be given to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the sufferers in St. Vincent.

We have had occasion more than once this Term to notice elections to Honorary Fellowships at various Colleges in this University. This week again it is our pleasing task to notice two more elections of this sort, of Mr. Arthur Sidwick to an Honorary Fellowship at Corpus Christi and of the Bishop of Worcester at his old college, Trinity. Both these elections are well-deserved compliments, and do honour alike to their recipients and to the Colleges in question.

Though nothing very revolutionary has actually been moved in matters academic this Term, the air is positively thick with rumours. We have been warned that an onslaught is to be made upon Smalls by the opponents of compulsory Greek and Latin, another rumour now reaches us of a movement in favour of the abolition of "set books" in that most important of examinations. It is argued that at present the weak candidate learns up the same "set book" time after time, until at length, having it practically by heart, he succeeds in recognizing the portion which the examiners have selected as a test of his knowledge, and triumphs accordingly. It is true, we are afraid, that such is often the case, and that as at present arranged the examination tests memory rather than intelligence. But surely what one wants is rather some reform in the direction of including subject-matter questions which would insure that the candidates would know more than the mere literal translation. To absolutely eliminate the prepared book seems altogether too drastic a remedy.

We have been asked to mention that Wadham College propose to give their usual dance in Commemoration Week this year. It will be held upon Monday, June 23, and tickets (price 7s. 6d.) may be obtained from R. A. Chisom, A. McD. Morley, or E. Macfadyen. Applications should be made before June 16.

We believe that it is not generally known that the Union Society have opened a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible disaster in the island of St. Vincent. So deserving an object certainly ought to obtain wide support; for if the first reports represented the plight of St. Vincent as not as bad as that of Martinique, later accounts make one fear that it is quite as bad, if not worse, and as British subjects the people of St. Vincent have an even greater demand upon us than have their fellow sufferers in Martinique. We wish the subscription list all success.

At the Balliol Concert on Saturday evening Mr. Plunket Greene gave a recital of twenty-one varied songs, and Dr. Walker, besides accompanying, played a couple of Chopin solos; at the concert on Sunday evening Mendelssohn's Octet and Brahms's Sextet in B flat were played by Messrs. A. Gibson, H. Wynne Reeves, A. J. Stoccombe, W. Waldo Warner, A. Hobday, F. Tomlinson, C. Ould, and B. Patterson Parker. Next Sunday Mr. Hans Wessely will be the violinist, and Mrs. Aylmer Jones the singer: the concert will begin at 9.15 p.m., and admission will be as usual.

Those who value highly the ideal of School life and Schoolmastering will have heard with regret the recent announcement that the Warden of Glenalmond has resigned his post. Coming to Corpus Christi College from Uppingham in 1867, enthusiastic from the inspiration of Thring, Mr. Skrine returned to be his loyal assistant from 1873 to 1887, and became in *Under Two Queens* the noble poet of his School, while in *Edward Thring, a Memory* he raised by far the most appreciative tribute that has appeared to the character of his master and hero. Since 1888 he has been Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, and during that

time the School has thriven in numbers; while at the same time he has given us poems, such as *Columba* and *Joan the Maid*, which, even if somewhat marred by obscurity and a touch of strained effort and pedantry, are yet imaginative, melodious, and high-souled: and in his last book, *Pastor Agnorum*, we have an expression of the aims of education and of the chivalrous ideal of a schoolboy's life which lifts them above all that is narrow and commercial and mechanical. Mr. Skrine is, we believe, giving himself a well-earned rest; then "to fresh woods and pastures new" of a more parochial nature. It is to be hoped that his rest may be as fruitful as his busy hours have been, and that Glenalmond may find in his successor one who will correspond to the ideal which he has sketched.

A meeting will be held in the Hall of Exeter College on Friday, June 6, in connexion with the Mission to the Assyrian Christians. The Rector of Exeter will be in the Chair, and the speakers will include the Rev. O. H. Parry (Head of the Archbishop's Mission), Professor Margoliouth, and the Rev. B. J. Kidd. The meeting will begin at 3 p.m.

The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for April publishes some interesting statistics as to the number of Oxford and Cambridge men who had been missionaries of the Society down to the end of last year. As might have been expected, the Cambridge men are much more numerous than those from Oxford, but it is surprising to see that they are nearly three to one: in all there have been 244 from the sister University against 83 of our own. The largest number come of course from Trinity (Cambridge), i.e. fifty-seven, but Corpus (Cambridge), in spite of its far smaller numbers, is a good second with forty-eight; in one year alone, 1890, no less than ten Corpus (Cambridge) men went out. Wadham is the only Oxford College which reaches double figures, with eleven missionaries, whose dates range from 1841 to 1898. Of the Oxford men eleven have been made bishops as against ten from Cambridge. Of course these figures refer to the Church Missionary Society alone, and not to other missionary societies: there is no doubt that the statistics from these would somewhat redress the balance in favour of Oxford.

We are asked to state that the title of Professor Flinders Petrie's Lecture before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, on Wednesday, June 11, will be "The Beginning of Egyptian History," not "The Royal Tombs of Abydos" as announced at first.

A meeting in support of the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, will be held (by kind permission of the Fellows) in the Old Common Room, Balliol College, Sunday, June 1, at 8.15 p.m. Sir William Markby will take the Chair, and the speakers will be Dr. Blake Odgers, K.C., and the Warden, Mr. R. G. Tatton, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, who will explain the nature of the work which the Settlement is doing in St. Pancras. All who are interested in the working of Social Settlements are cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—*First Sunday after Trinity*, June 1, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Bigg, Christ Church. At St. Mary's.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, June 19. Wednesday, June 25.
Saturday, July 5.

University Acts.

CONVOCATION, May 27.—It was resolved (*nemine contradicente*) gratefully to accept a Collection of Antiquities bequeathed to the University by the late Edmund Oldfield, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Worcester College, F.S.A.

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION, June 3.—It will be proposed to confer the Degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, upon the Ven. Henry Norris Churton, M.A., University College, Bishop-elect of Nassau, and upon the Rev. John Edward Mercer, M.A., Lincoln College, Bishop-nominate of Tasmania. It will be proposed to confer the Degree of M.A. upon William J. Smith-Jerome (B.M. London), by Decree of the House.

University and College Notices.

The Reader in English Law, E. Jenks, M.A., will deliver (by request) a Lecture in All Souls College on Wednesday, May 28, at 11 a.m., on "The Distinction between Remainders and Executory Interests."

The Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, Rev. H. A. Redpath, D.Litt., M.A., will give his Terminal Lecture at Queen's College on Wednesday, June 4, at 2.15 p.m. Subject: "Geography and Mythological Terms in the Septuagint" (continued).

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., gives notice of lectures as follows:—on Wednesday, June 11, "Later School of Ferrara" (continued); "The Pupils of Dosso Dossi and Garofalo"; on Thursday, June 12, "The Schools of the Marches and of Parma and Modena"; also on Wednesday, June 18, "Correggio"; and on Thursday, June 19, "Correggio" (continued). The lectures will be given in the Professor's room at the University Galleries, at 2.30 p.m. each day.

TAYLORIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, &c., 1903.—Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in Michaelmas Term, 1903, of three Scholars. For one Scholarship the Examination will be in the German Language and Literature; and another, in the Italian Language and Literature; and for another in the Russian Language and Literature. The Examination will begin on the third Monday in full Term of Michaelmas Term, 1903.

SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION, PASS SCHOOL, GROUP B. 1.—The Board of Studies gives notice that the following period of Indian History may be offered by Candidates in the Pass School, Group B. 1, viz.: "The History of the British Dominion in India to the year 1860." Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the general principles of Physical Geography and of the geography of India, as well as of the Political Geography belonging to this period.

TERCENTENARY OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—Subscriptions to the fund have been promised to the amount of £536, and offers have been received to accommodate 360 guests in Colleges or in private houses. A list of guests will be circulated later among those concerned. It is requested that any further offers of support be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Cowley, Wadham College.

ROMANES LECTURE.—The Romanes Lecture will be delivered by the Right Hon. J. Bryce, D.C.L., M.P., Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, at the Sheldonian Theatre, on Saturday, June 7, at 3 p.m. The subject of the Lecture will be "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind."

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.—There will be an Election to Two Fellowships in this College on Monday, November 3.

ORIEL COLLEGE.—

Died, on Saturday, May 24, at 1 Park Row, Knightsbridge, S.W., Edward Poste, M.A., Fellow of the College. Aged 79.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—Mr. A. Sidgwick, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at this College.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Captain A. K. Slessor, formerly Scholar of the House, has been appointed Steward.

To a *Dixon Scholarship*: C. H. Blakiston, B.A., formerly Scholar.

To a *Boulter Exhibition*: A. C. Pawson, Commoner.

To *Holford Exhibitions*: A. F. H. Metcalfe and W. J. Brymer, both of Charterhouse School.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the President and Fellows on Trinity Monday, the Right Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, sometime Fellow and Dean of the College, was elected to an Honorary Fellowship in the College.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. DIVINITY.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

II. CLASSICS.

June 3.—Brasenose College.

December 2.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.

December 9.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.

III. MATHEMATICS.

March 3, 1903.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCE.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

V. LAW.

June 10.—Merton College.

VI. HISTORY.

June 3.—Christ Church.

December 9.—Corpus Christi College.

VII. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, May 28.

Evening—"Jesu, Word of God Incarnate." Mozart.

Thursday, May 29.

Evening—"Jesus said unto the people." Stainer.

Friday, May 30. Service without Organ.

Evening—"All people that on earth do dwell." Tallis.

Saturday, May 31.

Morning—"Lord, we pray Thee." Roberts.

Evening—"I beheld, and lo, a great multitude." How.

Sunday, June 1. *First Sunday after Trinity.*

Evening—"Hear my words, ye people." Parry.

"MODES ET ROBES."

A DUOLOGUE.

TIME—MAY, 1902.

[*Usual North Oxbridge little drawing-room, crammed with pseudo-Chippendale furniture; on the Morris-papered wall are hung in a line portraits of Milton, the late Master of Balliol, and Shakespeare.*]

MRS. CANDOUR (*sinking into a chair near a tea-table*). Oh! how glad I am to be at home again, after all our journeyings to and from the Eights. Do have some tea—you must be wanting it dreadfully.

LADY GREENSLEEVES. Why, we had tea on King's large! Have you already forgotten the good young Don who brought us cups of tea with more than half of it spilt in the saucers, and the polite undergraduates who buzzed round us with lordly dishes of bread and butter?

MRS. C. Yes, I certainly had a great deal of tea; but all the stimulus I got from it evaporated almost immediately from my efforts to get up an expression of intense enjoyment.

LADY G. I think it was all great fun, even the umbrella and waterproof day, and in spite of the rain I wore my best new toque. You remember it, don't you?—pale green tulle, with white veiling and a wreath of gardenias and leaves. Even though a part of me looked like Mrs. Noah, my head was all right! A hat is the most important part of one's get-up, after all.

MRS. C. Don't you think there were some very pretty people charmingly dressed at these Eights?

LADY G. I agree with you; indeed, many were so pretty that I nearly forgot to notice their frocks. I did, however, observe a lady in an enchanting effect of blue and green, more like a bird's plumage than ordinary clothing. There were shimmerings of pale green inlay (I don't know the technical name) on a *bolero* of dark blue, and the two colours were mixed up in the curves of her hat. The idea was extraordinary. She looked like a kingfisher, or an "extravagant and erring" parrot.

MRS. C. You may depend on it, she and her dressmaker had combined to symbolize something or another in the colour of her dress—a sunrise, or sunset, a spring evening, or a flower. One can do a good deal by a skilful use of colour. Yesterday I saw a forget-me-not girl; her dress was green linen, of the same tint as the leaves of the flower, and the blue of her eyes was echoed in bands of blue on her bodice.

LADY G. What you say is awfully true; why, now I see that Sophia was masquerading as a Persian lilac this afternoon.

MRS. C. Of course she was; I noticed that fact directly I saw her. Remember the warm chocolate-brown of the skirt, slightly raised to give a hint of lilac frillings; the Bartolozzi rustic hat of the palest tint of the flower, with its cluster of lilac, black velvet knots and strings. Altogether, Sophia was an incarnate *Syringa persica*.

LADY G. I longed for Barbara's unobtrusively glorious gown. It was embossed, fretted, inlaid, and tormented with a variety of materials, all of the same colour.

MRS. C. I remember it, but it made me feel tired. I admired much more the general effect of that tall brunette on the Rhodian barge, the one in the black cloth gown and black velvet-edged hat with the pretty downward curve.

LADY G. I felt very envious when I saw how well the punt and Canadair girls looked in their setting of boating cushions of exactly the right shades of green and red. They looked so complete, so finished, it was scarcely fair to the other girls on barges, who could carry no such attributes about with them.

Mrs. C. I am glad, however, that I was *not* one of the band of resigned-looking martyrs in charge of the girls. Poor dear middle-aged Saint Ursula, with a contingent of the eleven thousand Virgins, they did look so miserably wretched embarked in punts, sticking up stiffly like pins in a pin cushion, and exhibiting such a remarkable amount of shoe soles!

LADY G. They really *did*; whilst the girls managed so much more cleverly, reclining gracefully like mermaids in swish of drapery.

[A pause.]

Mrs. C. (*reflectively*). How very differently the undergraduates and Dons do dress at the Eights. The undergraduate is all glorious in worn flannels, becoming ties, and unpaid-for pins, with the brim of his picturesque Panama hat bent to suit the cock of his nose. The genuinely young Don (under thirty) is clad in strictly non-committal "summer suiting"; the middle-aged clerical Don wears a jaunty straw hat, and black clothing a shade too tight; and, lastly, the indestructible Don, of no particular age at all, rejoices in the ink trousers he wore at his grandmother's funeral, the waistcoat he went unsuccessfully a-wooning in, and a hat he has apparently borrowed.

LADY G. What does it matter what they wear; they are all *dears*!

F.

O.U.D.S. "TWELFTH NIGHT."

It was a singularly happy idea which led the O.U.D.S. to make a novel departure in their performances and to give a pastoral play in the Worcester Gardens. The entertainment provided on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings (with a matinee on Saturday), has proved a distinct feature of this year's Eights Week, and it is to be hoped that this success will be a precedent for similar achievements in future years. Most fortunately the weather, which had it in its power to spoil everything, and threatened to do so remorselessly, turned propitious almost at the last moment.

The play had been subjected to considerable rearrangement, but the alterations had not been made without discretion. The acting, with scarcely any exception, reached an exceedingly high standard of uniform excellence, and reflected the highest credit, not only on the actors, but also on Mr. H. M. Tennent, under whose direction the play was produced. A pastoral play makes peculiar demands on the performers, and possibly one or two would have shown to better advantage on the boards of the stage. The finer touches are apt to be lost; a subdued voice becomes inaudible. It is otherwise with the broader effects; boisterous fun is at a premium. The part of Olivia is the most difficult in the play, and Miss Rachel Daniel contended with the difficulties most sympathetically and successfully. In the scarcely less arduous part of Viola, Miss Beryl Faber proved adequately masculine without losing her feminine charm. Her interpretation of the character always possessed the proper restraint, even if she seemed once or twice a thought too unimpassioned. And last, but not least of the female characters, Miss Jessie Ferrar made the utmost of the part of Maria, being unfailingly vivacious and sprightly throughout.

The principal male characters were almost equally good. Mr. J. F. G. Gilliat made an impressive and dignified duke. His enunciation was admirable. Mr. E. M. C. Mackenzie, as Sir Toby, was naturally prominent, and was particularly good when drunk. As Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. A. F. Hood played the timorous, half-witted gentleman excellently. Mr. B. Forsyth was marked out by his figure for the part of Malvolio, and was equally effective in the earlier stages, "full

of self-love," and later, when "the whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Specially good was Mr. R. K. Cox as the clown. Such a part is apt to tempt the actor into modernities, but Mr. Cox remained reasonably Elizabethan. Fabian (Mr. R. G. Wavell) and Sebastian (Mr. A. P. Boissier) were very fair, but Antonio (Mr. H. G. Barnes) was not so good. The villainous aspect of the latter seemed sufficient warrant for his arrest on suspicion.

The Orchestra, conducted by Mr. G. S. Monck, added greatly to the charm of the performance. The tasteful incidental music, including two songs, was composed by Mr. Monck. The song, "Come away Death," sung by Mr. W. L. Greenlees, and the clown's final song, sung by Mr. Fox, both proved most agreeable items. It may be mentioned that Mr. Paul Rubens's well-known and altogether charming "Malvolio motif" was introduced. For the nearly designed programme Mr. Claude Kirby was responsible.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Orsino	A. P. REISNER (Balliol).
Sebastian	J. F. G. GILLIAT (University).
Antonio	H. G. BARNES (Trinity).
Sir Toby Belch	E. M. C. MACKENZIE (Magdalen).
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	A. F. HOOD (Magdalen).
Malvolio	B. FORSYTH (Christ Church).
Fabian	R. G. WAVELL (Magdalen).
Feste	R. K. COX (Grindley Hall).
Olivia	MISS RACHEL DANIEL.
Maria	MISS JESSIE FERRAR.
Viola	MISS BERYL FABER.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE opening day of Eights Week was more according to the taste of the oarsmen than of the spectators. The steady rain which fell all the afternoon kept the water beautifully calm, and the boats had every chance of going well. Since then the weather has been beautiful, and in spite of the counter-attraction of the Australian match, the river was always crowded before the start of the Second Division. As regards the details of the racing, University have gained the leadership, bumping New College on the second night, and have proved themselves considerably the fastest boat over the course. Every one has been pleased to see Brasenose go up three places; they have raced very well indeed, according to their traditions. Merton, at the moment of writing, seem pretty sure to be bumped every night, and there is no doubt they started much above their proper level. Queen's have also gone down several places. Wadham are to be congratulated on their success, which is largely due to the fine rowing of Drinkwater at 7. St. Catharine's have lost three places, chiefly owing to their lightness, as they row with lots of pluck. The details are as follows:—

Thursday.—Second Division. There were three bumps in this Division—Hertford bumped Queen's opposite the Worcester barge, Wadham bumped Corpus early in the race, and Jesus bumped St. Catharine's before the Gut. Lincoln had a good race with Keble, but managed to get away all right.

First Division. A very fine race between New College and University; the latter came out of the Gut some three-quarters of a length behind, but went up very fast at the crossing, and were almost overlapping from the New Cut to the Magdalen barge, when New College drew away and got home by about four yards. Magdalen kept easily away from Balliol. Pembroke lost on Worcester up to the Gut, but bumped them at the Red Post. Merton fell to Exeter coming out of the Gut.

Friday.—Second Division. Another fine race between

Lincoln and Keble, who overlapped the former for some way. It again resulted in Lincoln getting away. Christ Church bumped Queen's before the Gut. Oriel bumped St. Catharine's at the Boat House.

First Division. New College got off fast, and going into the Gut had not lost ground to University; the latter, however, came up fast through the Gut and along the Green Bank, and made their bump at the Wadham barge. Magdalen were not in any danger from Balliol, who were well away from Pembroke. Exeter pressed Trinity hard, but failed to catch them, while Brasenose overtook Merton at the entrance to the Gut.

Saturday.—Second Division. Keble again overlapped Lincoln, and the latter again got clean away at the finish. Christ Church bumped Hertford at the crossing. Wadham bumped Queen's before the Gut, and St. John's caught St. Catharine's at the Red Post. Oriel came past about a quarter of a length behind Jesus, but failed to make their bump.

First Division. University got off very slowly, and New College, who were being pressed by Magdalen, came up on them at the start. Magdalen got within a few yards of New College at the Willows, but the latter then began to draw away. Balliol and Pembroke followed at considerable intervals. Brasenose bumped Exeter before the Gut.

Monday.—Second Division. Keble bumped Merton as they came out of the Gut, the bows of their boat just touching the Merton stern as it swung round. Wadham took Hertford just by the Boat House, and Jesus, after a splendid race up the Barges, bumped Corpus at the University College barge.

First Division. There was no bump in this Division. The first six boats finished with long intervals between them. Lincoln was a bit up on Exeter.

Tuesday.—Second Division. Christ Church assisted Merton to descend still further, upon which Wadham made a valiant effort to catch Keble, but failed by a couple of lengths. St. John's caught Oriel, and St. Catharine's and St. Edmund Hall brought up the tail of the procession.

First Division. There was only one bump, Brasenose catching Trinity before the Gut. Magdalen at one time gained on New College, but the latter finished strongly quite their distance ahead.

CRICKET.

O.U.C.C. v. AUSTRALIANS.

Owing to rain this match could not be started till Friday, and the 'Varsity, who won the toss, sent in Dillon and Marsham to face the bowling of Jones (Pavilion end) and Noble. Runs came slowly, and the score reached 42 before a separation was effected, Marsham being caught at mid-off. Dillon soon followed, and then a rot set in and the whole side were out for 77. The Australians started with Trumper and Duff, and the batting was in strong contrast to that shown by the 'Varsity. Trumper played a beautiful innings for 121, though he might have been caught by the captain when 87. Hill compiled 64 in somewhat lucky style, and Darling declared at lunch time on Saturday when they had got 314 for six wickets. The 'Varsity did much better in their second innings, for although three good wickets fell for 33, the remaining batsmen did so well that the match was nearly saved, the Australians only winning seven minutes before time. Whateley bowled well on Saturday morning, but was not backed up by the field, one or two easy catches being missed off his bowling.

Score and analysis:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. W. Dillon, c Darling, b Jones	21	c Duff, b Jones	3
C. H. B. Marsham, c Hopkins, b Noble	21	b Noble	5
H. J. Wyld, c Saunders, b Noble	1	b Jones	19
W. H. B. Evans, c Trumper, b Noble	7	b Saunders	13
R. Z. H. Voss, b Armstrong	10	b Saunders	28
M. Bonham-Carter, c Jones, b Noble	7	1-b-w, b Saunders	9
R. A. Williams, c Trumper, b E. G. Whateley, b Armstrong	0	c Noble, b Saunders	26
G. W. F. Kelly, b Armstrong	0	c Jones, b Saunders	8
W. Findlay, not out	5	0 1-b-w, b Saunders	31
A. C. von Ernsthausen, b Noble	4	b Saunders	21
Extras	1	4 not out	3
Total	77	Extras	17
		Total	183

AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.	
V. Trumper, c Wyld, b Evans	121
R. A. Duff, c Findlay, b von Ernsthausen	41
C. Hill, st Findlay, b Whateley	64
S. E. Gregory, b Whateley	6
A. J. Hopkins, c Bonham-Carter, b von Ernsthausen	39
W. Armstrong, c Bonham-Carter, b Kelly	17
M. A. Noble, not out	4
J. Darling, not out	5
J. V. Saunders	did not bat.
H. Carter	did not bat.

Extras ... 17

Total (for 6 wickets) ... 314

* Innings declared closed.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.				Second Innings.				
	<i>o.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>w.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>w.</i>
Noble ...	20.3	7	38	5	18	9	25	1
Jones ...	14	5	29	1	16	5	38	2
Armstrong ...	6	1	9	4	15	6	19	0
Saunders ...	...	...	...	...	26.5	8	67	7
Trumper ...	...	...	...	...	3	0	17	0

In the first innings Noble delivered a no-ball.

AUSTRALIANS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
Ernsthausen	19	4	86	2
Whateley	20	3	76	3
Dillon	4	0	17	0
Williams	15	2	63	0
Bonham-Carter	4	0	18	0
Kelly	8	0	21	1
Evans	3	0	23	1

Williams bowled two wides and a no-ball, Bonham-Carter a wide, and Whateley a no-ball.

O.U.C.C. v. ALL IRELAND.

The 'Varsity won the toss, and elected to bat on a good wicket. They had the best of the day's play, compiling 304 against 21 for one wicket: Williams (65), Bonham-Carter (60), Evans (55), and Kelly (43) all showed very good form. Ross bowled exceptionally well, taking six wickets at a moderate cost.

Ireland were rather disappointing with the bat, Adair and the two Lamberts being the only people to offer much resistance, and though the innings defeat was averted, they were nearly 120 behind. With the wicket playing well, and encouraged by their lead, the 'Varsity piled on runs apace, the second wicket putting on 73, the third 65, and the fourth 81, while Voss and Bonham-Carter had put on another 65 without being separated before the close of play.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.

C. H. B. Marsham, b Ross ...	0	c Adair, b R. Lambert ...	120
E. W. Dillon, c Ross, b Harvey ...	23	c Ross, b R. Lambert ...	17
H. J. Wyld, b Ross ...	28	c Meldon, b Harrington ...	40
R. Z. H. Voss, b Ross ...	9	not out ...	43
W. H. B. Evans, b Ross ...	58	b Adair ...	34
M. Bonham-Carter, b Harvey ...	60	not out ...	37
R. A. Williams, l-b-w, b Ross ...	65		
W. Findlay, c Harvey, b R. Lambert ...	8		
E. G. Whateley, b Ross ...	0		
G. W. F. Kelly, c Browning, b Harrington ...	43		
A. C. von Ernsausen, not out ...	7		
Extras ...	6	Extras ...	18
Total ...	304	Total (for 4 wickets) ...	309

ALL IRELAND.

First Innings.

F. H. Browning, c Williams, b Whateley ...	6
R. E. Adair, c Williams, b Whateley ...	24
O. Andrews, b von Ernsausen ...	10
A. D. Conyn, b Whateley ...	8
R. H. Lambert, c Findlay, b Williams ...	30
S. D. Lambert, not out ...	60
Sir T. C. O'Brien, at Findlay, b Dillon ...	11
T. C. Ross, b Dillon ...	9
J. M. Meldon, c Dillon, b von Ernsausen ...	12
T. A. Harvey, c Wyld, b Whateley ...	7
W. Harrington, run out ...	5
Extras ...	4
Total ...	185

HEAVY SCORING IN COLLEGE CRICKET.

[The completeness of this record must depend on the kindness of College Correspondents.]

100 and over.

F. G. Robinson ...	Exeter v. University ...	142
L. G. Crowsy ...	Exeter v. Merton ...	111*
G. Marshall ...	New Coll. v. Malmesbury College ...	104
R. Rogers ...	Worcester v. Pembroke ...	100

80 and over.

A. C. von Ernsausen ...	Balliol v. St. John's ...	87
C. W. Wordsworth ...	Queen's v. Corpus ...	85
M. Herbert ...	Balliol v. Brasenose ...	83

60 and over.

L. F. Goldsmid ...	Magdalen v. Trinity ...	65
H. Woodham ...	Worcester v. Pembroke ...	64
A. J. Graham ...	Trinity v. Magdalen ...	61

50 and over.

F. Kershaw ...	Trinity v. Magdalen ...	59*
D. J. C. Glass ...	Lincoln v. Emmanuel (Camb.) ...	58*
M. Herbert ...	Balliol Present v. Past ...	51
M. Bonham-Carter ...	Balliol v. St. John's ...	50
C. S. Stephenson ...	Magdalen v. Trinity ...	50

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

		wickets.	runs.
F. R. Green ...	Wadham v. Leamington Coll. ...	7	for 23

GOLF.

Bogey Competition, Friday, May 23 :—

	Strokes.	
E. E. Rivington ...	8 ...	2 down.
W. M. Grundy ...	2 ...	3 "
H. S. Pelham ...	2 ...	3 "
G. R. Girdlestone ...	5 ...	4 "

Ten entries; ten returns.

FRAGMENT OF A MONKISH CHRONICLE.

The following lines, inscribed on two papyrus fragments, are the latest of the many treasures which have rewarded Palaeographical study in this University. Their discovery has been characterized by an eminent authority as "without doubt the most unimportant of recent years." To the same learned gentleman we are indebted for many convincing emendations of the text, which is extremely corrupt, the last couplet especially defying solution.

The general appropriateness of the subject, heightened by many curious coincidences, makes it a matter for regret that our copy was received just too late for inclusion in our last number. By its insertion there the long-forgotten author's claim to *parvity* might fairly have been established; his claims to the cognate *parva* can be denied by none.

This earliest record of an Oxford Eights Week runs as follows:—

Hic est ordo transactorum
Primo die Octonorum.
Universitas, (quod nescit
Nemo,) Novum dore pressit :
Balliolense robur pacis
Tristit puppim Magdalene:
Pemmicus ad Rubrum Palum
Vigornenses fecit malum:
Ibat Trinitas secuta,
Nihil tamen effectura:
At Exonia quam gravis
Sistit cursum tuas navis,
Merto, prope curvum sinum
Qui vocatur Intestinum!
Fors adhuc Aheni Nari
Danna vetat iterari,
Necdum nocuit suspensis
Curia vis Lincolnensis.

Here the first fragment collapses into a welcome lacuna, and we are spared all further details, except for the following pair of lines, written on a separate sheet, and apparently with nothing after them—

Mille passibus distans,
†Teddest remigavit trans . . .

But the obelized word seems absolutely hopeless, and another couplet is obviously required to complete the sense and the construction.

E. A. B.

THE THEATRE.

The Mummy and the Humming Bird was a good selection for the early part of Eights Week. The play itself, though dealing with a well-worn theme, is ingeniously contrived, and well written, and the acting was quite excellent. Much of the by-play had evidently been well thought out, and the honours were very evenly divided between Mr. Bassett Roe, Mr. William Devereux, and Mr. Julius Knight. Of the ladies, Miss May Congdon was the best.

Mr. Edward Compton is always welcome with *Daisy Garrick*, and on Monday night he celebrated his eleven hundredth performance of the part. He gave us once more the finished acting we always expect from him, and Mr. Murray Hathorn repeated his fine performance of Gresham. To-night Mr. Compton appears as *The Reformed Rake*, and makes his bow to the audience as a young Oxford graduate.

On Thursday there is a new musical comedy—*Les Saltimbanques*.

THE UNION.

THE "Eights Week Debate" has now become a convention, and we presume is unalterable. We should like to see the effect if a strong-minded President were to put down a political motion for this night. The motion on Thursday was, "That this House would approve of a Tax on Bachelors."

The officers were as early as we wish they always were, and the Private Business half-hour yielded considerably more amusement than usual. Question and answer went on with some briskness. The annual anxiety for the stability of the gallery reappeared.

Mr. F. W. Curran (Lincoln) made a speech which conformed to the now well-established standard of such speeches. It contained a number of excellent puns, and a whole repertory of stories. The President, the gallery, the tradesman, the undertaker, and the British workman, all came in for their allusion. He quoted Stevenson, and proved from the experience of a Chicago millionaire that a wife is not always a domesticated guardian angel. The "Dying Chorister" and the "Babes in the Wood" were touched on tenderly: and Mr. Curran ended with a pathetic peroration.

The President having threatened to clear the gallery, if applause continued, Mr. H. Asquith (Balfio) opposed the motion. He feared that, like Cicero's, his tongue might adorn some toilet talk for this night's work. He contrasted the lives of the married man and the bachelor, in regard to their chins and other respects. He had been continually refused for the last ten years, and thought it hard that his bachelorhood should be regarded as a luxury. He took a cursory view of matrimony, from the lop-sided arrangement of Eden to Milton, who lost Paradise in his honeymoon and regained it after his wife's decease. Zeus, Solomon, and Henry the Eighth received his commiseration.

Mr. C. M. Barber (Magdalen) treated the House to the form of verbal jugglery it has learnt to associate with his name. He also eloquently contrasted the life of the bachelor and the married man, greatly to the advantage of the latter, whose larger life is incomparably happier, from the moment when he rises with alacrity to the moment when his children espy him while he is yet far off on his return from business. The sordid solitary was compared with the genial member of society. Augustus and Sir William Jones were quoted in support of the motion.

Mr. H. Thorp (Wadham) feared that he had not, like the last speaker, kissed the blarney-stone. He classified the genus bachelor into those who had loved and lost, those who could not afford "it," and bachelors from inclination (who could not be found). He condemned the tax on economic grounds. Mr. Thorp made a brief and good speech to round off the Debate.

After voting by acclamation a division was taken. It was found that there had voted—for the Motion, 45; against, 151.

The House adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

SINCERE apologies for having sent no letter last week, owing to absence.

After a good display against London County the week before, when it seemed we were only robbed of victory by the rain, the Cricket Eleven very nearly collapsed against Yorkshire last week. On Friday night, owing to inclement weather, the game had only progressed so far that eight Yorkshire wickets were down for 219. Lord Hawke de-

clared at once on Saturday morning, and we were summarily disposed of for 126. If it had not been for a contribution of 65 by K. R. B. Fry, who stopped a rot, there is no knowing what our score might have been. Yorkshire then declared again with three wickets down for 64, leaving us 158 to get to win. Wickets fell with startling rapidity, and it looked as if the game was lost, when Dowson, playing fine cricket, saved it. He contributed 52, and Blaker 18, the score standing at 85 for seven wickets at the close of play.

On the River most of the boats are beginning to come on fast. Third Trinity have changed their order entirely, Taylor going stroke and Nelson four. Trinity Hall look good, but are not heavy enough, and should have a good race with First Trinity. Edwards-Moss and Thomas created a good deal of surprise last week by defeating Taylor and Nelson in the Lowe Double Sculls, in good time.

At Lawn Tennis we have again been defeated, this time by Yorkshire, 10 matches to 5. Our first pair distinguished themselves by losing to our opponents' third pair, after defeating the first and second.

We are all rejoicing over the change of weather so long in vain awaited, and most people are in a position to take advantage of the sun now that triposes are clearing away.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

A CHANGE IN GREATS.

SIR,—I have been a little surprised that you have not yet commented on what seems a considerable, and may easily prove a revolutionary, change in the regulations of the *Lit. Hum.* School which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 4. As the changes in the other subjects are dwarfed by those affecting "Logic," I make no apology for confining my remarks to the latter.

(1) The old declaratory clause permitting the inclusion under "Logic" of questions as to the nature and origin of knowledge, the relation of language to thought, the elements of Aristotelian Logic, with the history of Greek logic, the theory of the syllogism, and Scientific Method and the principles of historical evidence, has totally disappeared. (2) In its stead there appeared a clause prescribing "Logic with special study of the Logic of Aristotle" (no longer "the elements" merely) "and Bacon's *Novum Organum*." The effect of this would seem to be (a) a great increase in the stress laid on Aristotelian logic, and (b) the restriction of "Logic" to the two works mentioned, which, interesting and historically important as they are, can hardly be said to afford a complete survey of the science of Logic. As for the references to the cognate philosophical subjects of a metaphysical, epistemological and psychological character, which would in modern times be held to be indispensable for the proper treatment of logical questions, and which the old regulations expressly sanctioned, they are wholly excluded, if not explicitly and in no many words, yet implicitly and by comparison. To find even the scantiest recognition of them we have to search the enlarged limbo of "Special Subjects."

The total effect of these alterations seems to me, I confess, exceedingly unfortunate. The philosophic situation called for progress rather than retrogression. It was something of an anomaly that a great University should decline to teach philosophy to any but good classical scholars who were prepared to spend half their time on the study of ancient history; but still the Oxford Philosophy School managed to flourish under the old regulations, and even (almost) to hold its own against those of Cambridge and Scotland. The new regulations, however, look as though they were designed to drive us back into medievalism. And it seems peculiarly inopportune that just at a time when our best teacher has endowed us with a special Readership in Psychology, and another has endeavoured to make us a cosmopolitan centre of learning, we should promptly proceed to stop up the only loophole by which a breath of philosophy could enter our schools, and should seem to revert to the notion that no logic worth noticing has been produced since the seventeenth century! Nor again does it seem good policy to widen the divergence between the Oxford "Logic" paper and the Civil Service examination in "Logic and Mental Philosophy." Complaints are already rife on this score, and we may soon have to face the fact that the greater number of our best men find themselves compelled to retire to the crammers in their fourth year.

All these things, however, are to a certain extent matters of opinion, and I myself hope that my apprehensions may prove to be exaggerated. But it is hardly a matter of opinion that alterations fraught with such far-reaching possibilities ought not to be made without due discussion and consultation of the general body of teachers of philosophy. Instead of which the latter were confronted with an accomplished fact, and their protests were only met with a slight concession, the substitution of "including the logic of Aristotle" for "with special study of."

I conclude, Sir, with the hope that you may be able to elicit the solution of the riddle as to the whence, why, and whither of this change in Greats, and remain,

Your obedient servant,
F. C. S. SCHILLER.

A SUGGESTION.

DEAR SIR,—May I make use of your columns to bring to the notice of the powers that be a suggestion? *Tempora mutantur* is frequently written nowadays on the tombstones of many old customs which lie buried in the memories of the past, and in no place more so than in Oxford. Some customs one would not wish revived, others are impracticable; but seeing how much "the Eight's Week" has now been selected for so many gaieties, and how many visitors there are in our midst, would it not be possible to revive the Procession of Boats? Could it not be held on the last night of the Eight's? say within half-an-hour or so after the last Division has rowed. There would be none of the old difficulties which existed at the time when it ceased to be one of the most attractive features of bygone Commem., and those who remember what a really pretty sight the Procession of Boats used to be would, I am sure, gladly welcome a revival of this old custom at any rate.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A FRESHMAN OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ENCYCLICAL.

SIR,—In the last number of the *Magazine* reference is made to an "Encyclical" of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors which included a warning to the Examiners in Natural Science not to allow unauthorized persons to be present in the Laboratories during the Examination.

This "Encyclical" was specially addressed to the Teachers of Natural Science in Oxford, and seems to suggest that it is not unusual for people to intrude upon the Examiners in this way. An outsider would be likely so to construe it. The fact is, I believe, as your correspondent states, that it is the action of only one of our number that has brought this undesired rebuke upon us all.

The warning, too, in this "Encyclical" seems somewhat belated, for it is, or ought to be, well known to the authorities that the Examiners in the Honour School of Natural Science have been placed in a very difficult position, not last summer only, but on many previous occasions, by the intrusions against which they are now warned but are unable to prevent.

I am, yours faithfully,
May 21, 1902. A TEACHER OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has kept its place, but has failed to catch Magdalen.

CRICKET.—We have beaten the Past, and drawn with St. John's and Brasenose. The Second Eleven drew with New College Second, but lost to the Corporation.

CHRIST CHURCH.

CRICKET.—The Eleven drew with a strong team of the Authentics and small chances of success.

THE RIVER.—The Eight has gone up three places, and is much to be congratulated, especially after the loss of Lord Grimston.

Our congratulations to Mr. Roxby on winning the first Gladstone Prize.

EXETER.

THE RIVER.—We have as yet bumped Merton and gone down to Brasenose.

CRICKET.—We have drawn with University, 241 for 6; Exeter, 240 for 6—F. G. Robinson scored 142 in 78 minutes, and

beaten Merton (Merton, 175; Exeter, 176 for 2—L. G. Cruwys made 111 not out).

STAPLETON DEBATING SOCIETY.—A motion, "That the House of Lords is the chief bulwark of the State," was won.

HERTFORD.

THE RIVER.—After catching Queen's on Thursday we have fallen to Christ Church and Wadham, and should remain where we are. The crew seem to have got stale. It is a pity they do not move so well at the beginning as they do in the second half of the course.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Wadham and drawn with Merton and Malvern College.

TYNDALE SOCIETY.—The debate on Tuesday, May 19, was quit: in accord with the spirit of Eight's Week.

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—On Thursday we bumped St. Catharine's at the Ferry On Friday we made a very bad start, and rowed over. On Saturday we were chasing Corpus when a crab was caught, and the boat exiled. After rather a struggle by the Barge we got away from Oriel, and on Monday caught Corpus just by University Barge after a tough race. Our congratulations to the Eight, and best wishes for the remaining nights.

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.—Master A. C. Edwards did recite an excellent paper on "Macaulay."

Congratulations to the Rev. C. S. Woodward.

LINCOLN.

THE RIVER.—We have made one bump, and hope with any luck to make yet another.

CRICKET.—We have drawn with Emmanuel College, Cambridge, making 130 for 2 wickets (Glass 58 not out, Voss 32 not out) to their 86 for 4.

MAGDALEN.

THE RIVER.—Congratulations to the Eight on keeping their place. We hope they will have caught New College before this appears.

CRICKET.—We were beaten by Trinity, though L. F. Goldsmid (62) and C. S. Stephenson (50) played well for us.

LAWN TENNIS.—We were beaten by New College.

MERTON.

THE RIVER.—We unfortunately have to record five bumps against us. Exeter, Brasenose, Lincoln, Keble, and Christ Church have lowered our colours.

CRICKET.—We drew with Hertford (Merton, 260 for 51 Hertford, 130 for 3), and lost to Exeter by 7 wickets.

THE BODLEY CLUB met on Friday, when Mr. J. B. S. Holloway read a paper on "Maps in Books of Travel and History."

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Saturday, May 10, the Rev. H. I. Wild read a paper on "Thomas Arnold," and on Saturday, May 17, Mr. W. B. Brown read a paper on "The Recent Round Table Conference on Confession and Absolution."

NEW COLLEGE.

THE RIVER.—Having with great difficulty maintained our place the first night, we fell to University on Friday at the Boat House.

CRICKET.—On Tuesday, May 20, the team went to Malvern, where time deprived them of victory over the College. We scored 250 for 7 wickets (G. Marshall 104), while our opponents lost 7 wickets for 130. On Saturday the Second Eleven just managed to avoid defeat by the Clarendon Press; on Wednesday they had the advantage in a draw with Balliol Second.

TENNIS.—On Monday, May 19, we were defeated by a strong Six captained by F. de Zulueta. On Tuesday, May 20, we defeated Magdalen.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—So far there is nothing but disaster in chronicle; on Thursday we fell to Jesus, on Friday to Oriel, and on Saturday to St. John's.

CRICKET.—We have been badly beaten by Corpus.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—At the Open Night debate on May 24, Mr. H. Thorp (Wadham) moved, "That this House disapproves the multiplication of Universities in the United Kingdom." The Hon. E. C. Cadogan (Balliol) opposed. There spoke—for the motion, Mr. F. W. Curran (Lincoln), Mr. D. T. Griffith, and Mr. G. V. Sumner (Hon. Sec.); against the motion, Mr. G. C. Upcott (Corpus) and Mr. G. K. Macbean (Vice-Pres.). The motion was carried.

THE CRITICS.—This Society met in Mr. Farquharson's rooms. Mr. Fitzgerald's paper on "Swinburne as a dramatist" was read by Mr. Macbean owing to the author's absence. Officers for next Term were elected as follows:—President, H. S. Payne; Secretary, G. K. Macbean.

HISTORY SOCIETY.—The Vice-President read a paper on "The progress of Parliamentary Reform in the eighteenth century"; "The Middlesex Elections" were considered by Mr. Yarnold.

PEMBROKE.

THE RIVER.—Heartiest congratulations to the Eight on bumping Worcester.

CRICKET.—We were defeated by Worcester last Monday.

TRINITY.

THE RIVER.—During the first half of the week we successfully maintained our position, but were caught by Brasenose on Tuesday.

CRICKET.—We gained a sensational victory over Magdalen on Wednesday on the stroke of time (Magdalen, 262; Trinity, 163 for 8 wickets—A. J. Graham 60, F. Kenning 39 not out). On Bosis Holiday the Trifles C. C. beat Wallingford after a most exciting struggle.

LAWN TENNIS.—On Monday, May 19, we defeated Magdalen, and on Wednesday Balliol. Our Tennis Six has so far an unbeaten record. Long may it remain so.

UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVER.—Heartiest congratulations to the crew on bumping New College and taking their place as head of the river. Best luck to them this week.

CRICKET.—We drew with Exeter on Tuesday, May 20.

THE DURHAM SOCIETY met in Mr. Robertson's rooms on Monday, May 19, and read *Puero's Magistrate*.

The College Concert was held in the Hall on Friday, May 23, and was a great success, thanks to the energy of Mr. L. T. Burn and Mr. A. J. Swamy.

WADHAM.

THE RIVER.—On Thursday we bumped Corpus after two minutes' rowing in the Cut; on Friday we rowed over, and on Saturday we caught *Queer's* at the Long Bridges. We have thus gone up two places in the first three days. No. 5 has been suffering from a bad throat, but is now, happily, recovered.

CRICKET.—We lost to Hertford (88 to 93 for 6). We beat Leamington College (88 to 81). F. R. Green took 7 of their wickets for 23 runs.

LAWN TENNIS.—We beat Hertford, but lost to St. John's.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—Pembroke bumped us off the Varsity Boat House on Thursday.

CRICKET.—We beat Pembroke easily (7 wickets and a good margin) and drew with Brasenose.

LOVELACE CLUB.—Mr. D. Reynell has been elected Secretary, and Mr. G. B. Carlisle a member of the Club.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

CRICKET.—The team has beaten Aberystwyth and Cardiff University Colleges, but has succumbed to Mr. W. M. Roberts's Eleven.

TENNIS.—A tournament is projected.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

Programme of the performance on Tuesday, May 20:—

Variations on a theme by Haydn in Bb, Op. 56b, for two Pianofortes.

Hon. T. A. SPRING-RICE and Mr. A. F. HODGSON, Songs of sixteenth and seventeenth centuries:—

- (a) "Have you seen but a white lily grow?"
- (b) "I am confirmed a woman can."
- (c) "My lute is pretty one."
- (d) "Man's life is but vain."

MR. WALTER IVIMEY.

Isolero for Pianoforte Solo, Op. 19.

MR. K. B. KING.

(a) "How can ye sing, lassie!"

(b) "Ceil the voices to the notes" arr. by M. Lawson

(c) "Gwendolyn"

(d) "Ye maidens of England" arr. by A. Somervell.

MR. WALTER IVIMEY.

Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello in G major.

Messrs. K. B. KING, H. B. WILSON, and W. W. WOODWARD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, May 28:—

String Quartet in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1.

Messrs. H. G. A. BAKER, A. E. A. NAPIER, H. S. SANDERS, and G. F. SIMS.

Song . . . "A Song of Thanksgiving" Frances Allitt.

MR. C. P. BLACKWELL.

Air for 'Cello Solo in D major Bach.

Mr. E. S. KEMP Stanford.

Songs . . . (a) "The Rose of Killarney" Old Irish Melody.

(b) "Eva Toole" Mr. C. P. BLACKWELL.

Organ Solos . . . (a) Canticle T. Salom.

(b) Grand Choeur Mr. E. BAYLISS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Friday, May 30. Cycling Excursion. Meet on Magdalen Bridge at 1.30 p.m. Ride to Chalgrove Church (10 miles), notable for its houses and fourteenth century mural paintings, stopping at the remains of Ascot Manor House; thence to Brightwell Baldwin (2 miles), where the fine Church will be visited.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Excursion to Shipton-under-Wychwood and Burford, on Thursday, May 29. Members will leave Oxford (G.W.R.) by the 11.15 train, arriving at Shipton at 12.35, where they will visit the Church (which has an E.E. spire and other features), and, if possible, the Prebendal Farm, with remains of a Perpendicular Chapel. A drive of 4 miles will bring the party to Burford, a most interesting and picturesque old town, on the River Windrush, possessing many objects of interest and a wealth of historical association. The magnificent cruciform church (of various dates) will be visited, and, if possible, there will be pointed out and briefly inspected, the Priory (with chapel, early seventeenth century), the old "Heal" and "George" Inns (of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), the Tolsey (sixteenth century), an E.E. Crypt in the High Street, Elizabethan houses, E.E. and Dec. fragments at the "Bull" Inn, &c. All these objects are close together.

It may be practicable to return to Shipton, via Ashall, with its good church and beautiful Elizabethan Manor, but in any case the 5.25 train will be taken from Shipton, arriving at Oxford at 9.5 p.m. The distance from Oxford to Shipton by road is 20 miles (via Woodstock and Charlbury).

Evening Meeting, Wednesday, June 4, at 8.15 p.m., in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. C. C. Gillett will read a paper on "The Quakers in Oxford," a subject of great interest which, it is believed, has not previously received attention in a lecture.

Reviews.

BIOGRAPHY.

Peter III, Emperor of Russia: The Story of a Crisis and a Crime. By R. NISBET BAIN. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Mr. Nisbet Bain has written an interesting and carefully compiled narrative of the short career of the unfortunate Peter III and the *révolution de palais* in which he perished. We cannot see, however, that he has materially altered the generally received accounts of this crime. Catherine was certainly privy to it, but of course how far she allowed her wishes to be shown will never be ascertained. We are not great believers in the letter of Alexander Orlov. It may have been written to order, and, on the other hand, it perhaps never existed; at all events in the form in which we know it. Princess Dashkov speaks of the existence of this document, and Count Rostopchin declares that he had it in his possession for a quarter of an hour, and made a copy of it. But then Rostopchin could lie when it suited him, as he did in the matter of the conflagration of Moscow. The document which has come down to us is certainly of a very grotesque kind, and has a made-up look about it. But, whether it existed or not, Catherine was certainly in some way an accessory. Peter was a hopelessly feeble and ridiculous man, and the stories which Mr. Bain has collected about him amply bear out such an opinion. We do not follow Mr. Bain in his depreciation of the Memoirs of the Princess Dashkov, nor the strong expressions he uses about Rulhière. The writings of the latter he speaks of as "saturated with vileness," as "false as well as filthy," but Rulhière as a writer is hardly to be dismissed in the summary fashion. Those familiar with M. Albert Sorel's *La Question d'Orient au dix-huitième siècle* will remember how much use he makes of him, and he cannot help asking why Catherine should have been so anxious to get possession of his manuscript if it was so worthless. Mr. Bain seems to us to exaggerate the importance of the Memoirs of Bolotov. However, readers of Russian history will

find his book interesting. M. Waliszewski has made this anecdotal—we had almost said gossiping—sort of history fashionable, and Mr. Bain clearly belongs to his school. Many of the reigns of the Russian sovereigns furnish, it must be confessed, *chronique scandaleuse* which would have been worthy of the pen of a Procopius. The book is illustrated with some good portraits.

THEOLOGY.

Regnum Dei: Eight Lectures on the Kingdom of God in the History of Christian Thought. By ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Principal of King's College, London. (London: Methuen & Co.)

Dr. Robertson's Hamptons were by no means easy to follow, since the exigencies of time obliged him to shorten by omission lectures already condensed in style, crammed with facts, and closely argued throughout. There were fine passages which arrested the attention at the time and are easily recognizable in this volume; but on the whole they seemed to lack coordination and continuity. The complete work as now issued gives a very different impression. It is a clear, compact, and comprehensive treatise, in which each part of the subject is systematically developed with constant reference to the lines of certain theories which Dr. Robertson has adopted as the result of his wide reading, and "with a view to his own guidance in life." The notes as well as the text are full of fruitful suggestions and allusions, though perhaps they sometimes follow the track of special authorities, e.g. Dr. Charles on Eschatology, rather too closely. In short, this volume will take a high place among those Hampton Lectures arousing excitement at their delivery, are at once recognized on publication as likely to become standing authorities on their subjects.

The "Kingdom of God" is so wide a question that it might involve a discussion of any or all of the subjects prescribed for the Hampton Lectures; indeed, a layman is disposed to regard it, even in the mouth of our Lord Himself, as a term which is so vague as to be incapable of definition, and to class it with such terms as Education, or Civilization, or Nature, which seem to mean something slightly different to every one who uses them. In this volume the field is at once narrowed to the task of ascertaining historically the interpretations which were uppermost at different periods of thought. Dr. Robertson does not press very far the distinction he draws as to the kingdom of God and the kingdom of Christ, which might have formed his clue; but he distinguishes three or four dominant conceptions, (1) the reign of God in heaven, now and hereafter; (2) a millennial reign of Christ on earth; (3) a visible church; and possibly also (4) an invisible church. The history of these shifting ideas as they melt into one another falls into two cycles. The realistic eschatology of the Early Church joins hands with the Messianic universalism; both of these phases, as well as the more important ideals and presentations of the gospels and epistles, Dr. Robertson discusses with many curious and significant details. In Lecture v we start again with St. Augustine; here Dr. Robertson draws freely on what promises to be an exhaustive account of that Father to be contributed by himself to the shorter *Dictionary of Christian Biography*. St. Augustine is responsible for two tendencies, one depending on his practical churchmanship, the other on his predestinarianism; and these, the ideas of an *externa communio* and a *communio sanctorum*, are pronounced "disparate elements, incapable of any true synthesis." The papacy gave the first its most remarkable embodiment; the various revolts against it, among which Dr. Robertson rates very high the pre-Reformation efforts of Arnold of Brescia, Ockham, and Marsilius, worked out the other ideal. Both tendencies have, perhaps more than Dr. Robertson quite realizes in his last lecture, which is too crowded and, except in its treatment of Ritschl, sketchy, come back again almost to their starting-points. The ecclesiastical and the purely ethical conceptions still seem incapable of synthesis, except so far as their supporters may have learnt toleration from the history of the ages which are reviewed in this volume. It is in this sense that the practical man as well as the student will find this discussion fruitful; and for most periods and phases both will find plenty of illuminating phrases, which make us wish for more space to do justice to the varied merits of the work.

We should like to call the attention of the publishers to the badness of the binding of this and some similar volumes. The

boards warp at the slightest provocation, and any attempt to flatten them again proves ruinous to the back.

A Relation of the Conference between William Laud, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Fisher the Jesuit. A new edition. With Introduction and Notes by C. H. SIMPKINSON, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. The English Theological Library. (London: Macmillan.)

It is a bold thing to republish at the present day a purely controversial treatise, even if it is one of the classics of English theology; but, as the Church of Rome does not change, Laud's contest with Fisher over the souls of the Countess and Duke of Buckingham is still valuable, as the most learned and evenly balanced refutation of Papal claims to an inflexible authority based on tradition and prescription. The present edition, like the preceding volumes of the series, is beautifully printed, carefully arranged, and fully equipped. It is based on the Anglo-Catholic Library edition by William Scott "of Hoxton," perhaps more entirely than the general reader will surmise from the bare statement of the preface that "to the learned editor of 1849 the present edition owes much." As a matter of fact it owes to him nearly all the notes containing additions to Laud's own work and "placed in square brackets," including some of the more reconciling historical identifications; and Mr. Scott should certainly have been credited with the immense labour involved in identifying the passages cited by Laud from the Fathers, Schoolmen, and controversialists, in adding contexts where necessary, and expanding the crabbed figures and abbreviations into businesslike references to the best editions. Mr. Simpkinson himself has now added (1) a very short sketch of the situation as affecting Laud and Buckingham; (2) "summaries of the argument" to the fifteen chapters into which he has conveniently divided the text, with new page-headings; (3) a number of ordinary historical notes, giving the dates, persons, places, councils, &c., and explaining such terms as Manichean and Anabaptist; (4) corresponding items in the index, which is still substantially Mr. Scott's; (5) some references to editions which are among the later volumes of Migne's *Patrologia*; (6) a few illustrative extracts from Chillingworth, Bramhall, and Stillingfleet; and (7) translations of all the Latin and Greek citations occurring in Laud's own notes or the subsequent expansions of them. This last is his real contribution to the work as we now have it; and wherever we have tested his versions, they are correct and readable. They will help to make the edition the most attractive to the man whose Latin and Greek are rather rusty; and may perhaps be held to excuse Mr. Simpkinson for having failed to indicate quite adequately his obligations to his predecessor.

HISTORY.

A History of Modern Europe. Vols. v, vi. By T. H. DYER. Revised by ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

There is little to be added to our notice of the first four volumes of this reissue. Volume v covers the period from 1789-1815, vol. vi brings us down to the assassination of President McKinley. Mr. Hassall presumably is responsible for the final chapter, as the original work ended with the Congress of Berlin in 1878. This chapter is a useful and rapid summary of the main facts, but it is hardly more. However, its insertion shows a determination on the editor's part at any rate to be abreast of the most recent events. Throughout both volumes his hand too can be traced in the footnotes, where references to most of the important works of recent scholarship and a convenient bibliography for each country precedes a very full and helpful index. It is rather a pity, nevertheless, that each volume has not its own index: would-be purchasers may not care to buy all six volumes, and unless they do, their instalment is indexless, a fact not wholly compensated for by the comparatively elaborate contents tables. If Messrs. Bell issue a fourth edition, they might well weigh this point. Mr. Hassall has interfered very little with Dr. Dyer's text; he might indeed with advantage have interfered a little more. For example, Dyer gives practically no account of the epoch-making reforms of Stein, Hardenberg, and Scharnhorst. We are told (v. 466) von Stein (as despite all that Seeley has written he is called) was in office in 1807, and then he inexplicably appears in 1813 in Russian service (v. 496); similarly

Scharnhorst is only mentioned as killed (v. 502) at Gross-Görchen, which is not strictly true. Hardenberg is mentioned only six times (once called Hardenburg); of his reforms there is no account. It is not this something like describing the foreign policy of England between 1827 and 1835 and leaving out the Reform Bill of 1832 and its authors? And after this we feel grateful (iv. 154) even for a single sentence summing up a momentous epoch, "With this view, assisted by von Roon, the Minister of War, he (Bismarck) reformed and increased the army." But despite its occasional lapses and omissions, Dyer's is a useful and compact work, and Mr. Hassall has done much to make it a reliable guide to the modern student.

Historical Atlas of Modern Europe. Part xxviii. Edited by R. LANE POOLE. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The three maps contained in Part xxviii of the Oxford Historical Atlas are excellent, and fully up to the level of the work. The growth of Prussia "through nearly five centuries of patient policy" has been admirably traced by Mr. Grant Robertson. By careful colouring the minute accessions of territory are made clear, grouping themselves round the March of Brandenburg, the Duchy of (East) Prussia, and the Lower Rhine. We think many readers of modern European history will be very glad of this map. Miss Eckenstein treats of Italy (1167-1250). Here also there is a great deal of complicated geography in the struggles between the Italian cities. This was the great period of the papacy under Innocent III (1198-1216). The Pope gets a firm hold on Spoleto and Ancona, the latter city still retaining so many traces of its old masters. In the south the county of Molise develops into a principality. Professor Lane Poole gives us a valuable map of "India under Mohammedan Rule," and we can see the growth of the kingdom of Delhi. To the letterpress is added a table of the Mohammedan dynasties of India.

LAW.

An Analysis of the Thirteenth Edition of Snell's Principles of Equity, with Notes thereon. By E. E. BLYTH, LL.D. (London, Solicitor. Seventh Edition. (London: Stevens & Haynes.)

A new edition of Dr. Blyth's excellent little compendium needs few words from the reviewer. The work tends to slightly increase in bulk with every new edition. This edition contains fourteen pages more than its predecessor, published in 1898. As long as the student uses it as a companion to, and not as a substitute for, the larger work, it may be confidently recommended to him.

Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence. By J. M. LELY, Barrister-at-Law. Ninth Edition. (London: Sweet & Maxwell.)

Best's work, though cumbersome in bulk, is far more readable than those of Sir James Stephen and Mr. Phipson. It occupies a position midway between them and the exhaustive volume of Pitt Taylor. Laymen as well as lawyers will be interested in some of the strange cases of self-accusation and of miscarriage of justice by circumstantial evidence. At the end of the book are David Paul Brown's "Golden Rules for the Examination of Witnesses," and a digest of leading principles of the law of evidence by Mr. Lely. The chapter on history would probably have been better had Mr. Lely been acquainted with the work of the late Professor J. B. Thayer, whose recent death must be deplored by every one who respects great learning combined with literary qualifications.

Lectures on Slavonic Law, being the Ilchester Lectures for the year 1900. By FEDOR SIGEL, Professor of Law in the University of Warsaw. (London: H. Frowde.)

There is probably no Englishman who could write a really satisfactory review of this book. To do so would require the almost impossible combination of a competent knowledge of foreign law and a competent knowledge of about six languages and dialects. As it is, Professor Sigel gives his authorities—the bibliographical part is very full and complete—but one cannot tell how far he is justified in his deductions. Russia naturally fills the largest space. It is interesting to note that early compilations of law, both in Russia and Bulgaria, were little more than versions of Byzantine texts, such as the *Edigeti* and the

Prochiron. Russia's debt to Constantinople was not only for her religion. In the *Russkaya Pravda* may be found a good analogy to the Twelve Tables; Professor Sigel points out that the part dealing with procedure is a digest of customary law. The subsequent history of law in both the Roman and the Russian empires suggest further resemblances. In both alike private law was progressive; it has hardly been so in other Slavonic systems. In both alike the development of "common law," so vigorous in England, was checked by the influence of a despotism, sometimes enlightened, sometimes not. A good example of the former is the well-known instruction of Catherine II to her commissioners who framed the draft Code of 1768. In both alike the ecclesiastical element in law was enormous, the Novels of Justinian influenced not only the successive Russian Codes, but also the more purely local Slavonic compilations, such as the Law of Vinodol.

We welcome this volume as an interesting addition to the good work already done by Slavonic jurists, such as Vinogradoff and Kovalevsky, on behalf of the Ilchester trust. The value of Professor Sigel's lectures would, however, be much increased by an index and by an alphabetical list of authorities.

Practical Legislation. By LORD THIRING, K.C.B. (London: J. Murray.)

The work of a parliamentary draftsman, though not conducive to elegance of style, is at least educative to this extent, that it teaches better than almost anything else the meaning of words. To draft a clause which will successfully run the gauntlet of a House of Commons Committee and of a Divisional Court afterwards, surely this is the triumph of a difficult art. To use the language of Austin, "it is far easier to conceive justly what would be useful law than so to construct that same law that it may accomplish the design of the law-giver." The draftsman will find all that he requires in the code of instructions of this book, the result of ripe experience, especially if he supplement his reading by Sir Courtenay Albert's *Legislative Methods and Forms*. A reader not interested in the technical details of practical legislation will find Lord Thiring's introduction very good reading. The learned author lifts the veil that hides Cabinet secrets, and gives his impressions of interviews with Disraeli and Gladstone on questions of drafting. He also gives at pp. 3 and 4 some ludicrous instances of unskillful drafting, culminating in a notice of amendment in the House of Lords to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, "To ask the Government whether they will consider the practicability of introducing into the Bill some provision for alleviating the great hardship now suffered by the family of any clergyman if he dies while occupying his glebe, as many clergymen have latterly found themselves reluctantly compelled to do."

FICTION.

Monsieur Martin: A Romance of the great Swedish War. By WYMOND CAREY. (Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood & Sons.)

If this is a first attempt, and we do not remember to have come across any work bearing the name of Mr. Wymond Carey before, we would congratulate him heartily on making so promising a first appearance. We hope we may take this book as a sign of the continuance of that healthy love of a story that is a story, the existence of which has been proved by the success of Mr. Stanley Weyman and Mr. Anthony Hope, to mention two only of Mr. Carey's predecessors in the field of historical fiction. The interest in the story of M. Martin, tutor to the Frøken Grefvinnä Polstenjerna, and son (as he reminds us with perhaps needless frequency) of an English yeoman, never flags for an instant. Indeed, if we wished to find a fault, it would be that the threads in the web of intrigue, and which he moves, are so complicated, that it becomes at times a little hard to disentangle them; especially for those who have not as clear a conception of continental politics during the reign of Charles XI of Sweden as might be desired. Nevertheless, even the most ignorant, and *experto credite*, can read this romance with enjoyment; and lest it should be thought that we have only praised it as a story of adventure, it may be added that it is excellently written, and that the various characters, both great and small, are admirably drawn.

Wistons. A Story in three parts. By MILES AMBER. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

The success of this book, the opening volume of Mr. Fisher Unwin's "First Novel Library," is proved by the fact that the copy before us bears the mark of a second edition. And the success is not undeserved. The sketch of life at Wistons, of George and Bella, equally ineffective in their different ways, and of Hetty Hurst, on whom every one depended, is excellent. Still more remarkable characters are the two sisters, sprung from the marriage of a yeoman father and a gipsy mother—Fisher who "is so conscientious that she is always trying to reconcile what is with what ought to be," and whom "only the whole world's child could satisfy," and Rhoda, to whom "life was a spectacle with which she did not wish to interfere. She wanted to take her own way undisturbed—to come into no collision with other people's passions or strong feelings." Each works out her life for herself, the one meeting Robin Yaldwyn, the other Costa, but how the experiments ended we shall not reveal. We think the author of this undeniably able book would have been better advised to omit the concluding personal address to his readers. The addition of the lines printed in italics strikes us as, artistically, a mistake.

Miss Barbara Cunliffe. By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

Mr. Sutcliffe has returned to the Yorkshire moors for the scene of his latest novel, which is indeed laid in almost the same spot as one of its predecessors, as may be gathered from the fact that Wistons is referred to as close at hand on page 45. The book is named after the heroine, but charming as she is, she is yet of less interest than Stephen Royd, son of a "moonraker," who left him penniless, and, from Stephen's point of view, still worse, a landless lad of sixteen. From that time onward Stephen set himself to make a fortune out of wool, and when we meet him in the first chapter he has been toiling for twenty years to amass money, not for his own sake, but in order to win back his old family place, the Heights, now occupied by an intruder. What else he hopes to win, and how far he succeeds in his double quest, we will not tell here, but merely say that he is a fine instance of a strong, even hard, man, one prepared to work to the last to gain his end, and prepared, if need be, to sacrifice end and self together at the call of a higher duty. The date of the story would seem to be somewhere early in the last century, when gentlemen still wore beaver hats and knee-breeches, and local offenders were still placed in the stocks. We find in this book some references to the fearful cruelties of mill life, when the old order was slowly changing to the new, and also, what is pleasant reading, appreciative studies of moorland scenery by day and night. We speak with considerable ignorance of the possibilities of the case, but we should have supposed that Squire Cunliffe's efforts, as revealed in the last chapter, would have been inadequate to produce the desired result, but Mr. Sutcliffe is more likely to be right than we are, so we will accept his authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The University Song Book. (London: Grant Richards.)

The University Song Book is certainly the most complete collection of its kind that has yet appeared. Planned much on the lines of the later editions of the *Scottish Student's Song Book*, the editors have made their selections from a far wider range of songs than are included in that time-honoured favourite, and many songs are to be found in the *University Song Book* which are not usually met with in similar collections, as, for instance, the beautiful air "Faithful Johnnie," arranged by Beethoven, "Phyllis is my Only Joy," Lover's "What will you do Love?" and—among those of a robust sentiment—"A fine old English Gentleman" finds a well-deserved place.

The distinctive feature of this collection is, however, that it contains more University songs than any previous book of the kind, and the editors are to be congratulated upon giving us settings of verses from *Varsity Verse*, *Light Blue and Dark*, *The Oxford Magazine*, *Anni Fugaces*, and *Common Room Carols*. Also almost every sport has its appropriate ditties; not only are there hunting songs in plenty, but there is a delightful selection of songs of the river, and the cricketer, the golfer, the fisherman,

even the cyclist, may each find here an outlet for his rufing passion in song. Football songs are ignored, which is much to be deplored, as the *Harrow School Songs* contain some excellent examples—for instance, "Forty Years On"—but perhaps for another edition these may be secured, and also that some specimens of Calverley's verse, the "Ode to Tobacco," for example, may find a place. One may hope, too, that in later editions it will be found possible to include the Eton Boating Song, and other songs of schools, which would add greatly to the value of the collection.

The editors, in their preface, invite criticism so earnestly that one feels called upon to take them at their word, more especially as a second volume is promised in the event of this one meeting with success, which it seems certain to do. Therefore one would like to suggest certain alterations and additions, and to say that while English and Scotch songs are on the whole well represented, "Barbara Allen," one of the most charming of old English ballads, is certainly as deserving of a place as "The Lass of Richmond Hill," and that "Montrose's Love Song" might fitly accompany that excellent and bracing ditty, "The Manly Heart." "Widdicombe Fair" should certainly not be excluded, and a much better setting of "The Golden Vanity" than that given is to be found in the *English Country Songs*, from which several in the present edition of the *University Song Book* have been borrowed.

As to the Irish songs, one might reasonably expect to find "The Wearin' of the Green" and "Father O'Flynn" among them; while Wales, the most musical of our four nations, is somewhat unaccountably left out. If the "March of the Men of Harlech" be too painfully reminiscent of the instruction book period of our youth, the beautiful national anthem, "Land of my Fathers," might form a fitting substitute. Again, while there is an unusually comprehensive selection of French and French-Canadian songs (including "Malbrouc s'en va-t-en guerre"—which song, as the note appended tells us, spreading through France after the battle of Malplaquet, "gave the Duke of Marlborough a more popular celebrity than all his victories"), the "Marseillaise" is a regrettable omission, and in the Italian section "Funiculi, Funicula" might replace "Tic e Toc" with advantage.

One could also have dispensed with certain of the American and nigger songs, for, while some are most welcome, their numbers are somewhat disproportionate to their merits.

But these imperfections are slight compared to the general success of the book—in which the musical settings are thoughtfully arranged to suit voices of medium compass—and which will undoubtedly prove a very popular addition to collections of the kind.

Britain and the British Seas. By H. J. MACKINDER, Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford. (London: W. Heinemann.)

This volume is the first of a series of twelve which aim at presenting a picture of the physical features and conditions of the various regions of the world, and showing how they have influenced their inhabitants. I need hardly be said that Mr. Mackinder has produced a most valuable and interesting book, copiously supplied with maps, diagrams, and charts, and dealing with the subject in a comprehensive and masterly character. We would select the chapters on "Historical Geography," on "Metropolitan and Industrial England," and on "Strategic Geography," as worthy of special commendation, and as being the chapters which will appeal most strongly to the majority of Mr. Mackinder's readers: they are full of good points and help one to see many things which might easily escape one's notice, but which appear rather simple when pointed out. In the earlier part of the book, however, Mr. Mackinder has, we think, been less happy; he seems to have assumed that his readers have a little more acquaintance with geology and with the technicalities of the subject than most people possess, and we fancy that the average reader will be a little overwhelmed by this part of the book. But this does not materially affect the interest or the value of the work as a whole, and if the rest of the series attain to the level of the opening volume it will more than justify its publication.

Tales of the Spanish Main. By MOWBRAY MORRIS. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Though apparently intended for schoolboys—and excellently adapted to that purpose too—this book may be safely recom-

mended to older persons. Any one who can enjoy tales of adventure, who can read a historical novel, or who appreciates stories of stout fighting, of courage and enterprise, may be warmly urged to read *Tales of the Spanish Main*. As Mr. Morris says, there is something magical about those three words, "the Spanish Main," it seems to send a thrill of adventurousness and excitement through one, and Mr. Morris has contrived to impart no little of that magical excitement to the stories he tells. And, moreover, the book is not merely good reading, it is very good history also. Mr. Morris enables one to appreciate properly the share played in the great struggle for the West Indies between England and Spain, not merely by Drake and Raleigh and their fellows, but by less reputable heroes, such as that stout Welsh knight, Sir Thomas Morgan. The story of what happened in the Caribbean Sea in the seventeenth century is a sealed book to most readers, and Mr. Morris deserves our gratitude for having made it so accessible and having told it so well. Incidentally, too, he corrects the vulgar error which classes Drake, Hawkins, Prince Rupert, and Morgan together with Captain Kidd under the vague title of "pirates," thereby displaying an ignorance alike of what a "pirate" is, and of what all these really were, and for this also his book ought to be widely read.

The College Student and his Problems. By JAMES HULME CANFIELD. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

This little book belongs to a class with which we have all been made familiar in some period of our lives, certainly in the Old Country. Manuals of the sort abound, and in old times used to take the form of "Letters to a Young Nobleman on entering the University." They were frequently written by clergymen whose piety and manners were sometimes superior to their erudition, as when the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, in his letters to the youthful Lord Russell (1807), incited him to nobility of life by the example of Maecenas, of whom he says that his very name, which is derived from the Greek *μακρον*, showed that he was a gentleman.

The present work has to do with the lives of the youthful citizens of the Great Republic. The tone throughout is sensible and manly, and the advice given practical. The chapter on "Athletics" is excellent; thus, nothing could be better than this: "Play like a gentleman, not for the sake of victory, but for the sake of the game; win like a gentleman, without obtrusive conceit; and lose like a gentleman without the whimpers and reproaches and excuses of a cad" (p. 116).

In the chapter on the "Choice of Life Work" the various outlets to success in the different sections of the American continent are well stated—we have the characteristics of the East, the South, and the West. The last of these seems to offer the widest field: "If you wish to be accepted at once upon presumptive merit, without much reference to your ancestors and with very little inquiry as to your pedigree, go West. It is a country whose leisure class is almost wholly in the penitentiary or by the roadside" (p. 171). The italics are ours; we can see from these words that it is not a part of the Great Republic where a man can be idle.

We have no time to go through this clever little book in detail, but would fain say something about the advice to the young man of the attitude he is to assume towards "organizations," which seems to be Mr. Canfield's more elaborated phraseology for the Trust system. The chapter on "Electives," i.e. the choice of particular subjects in the University course, is very suggestive. Mr. Canfield denies that "Electives" have been established as a "collection of soft snaps." He justly recommends an "ample training in history, especially in American history and in civics."

We can, however, only say in conclusion that this is an excellent book, and, *mutatis mutandis*, can be read with advantage by any undergraduate of the Old World; the broad views of life—the *honestum*, the *utile*, and their conflict, are the same problems with which we have to do. Mr. Canfield never lets the *honestum* succumb to the *utile*, and the American undergraduate who follows his teaching will be a manly, sensible, and, we are sure, also a successful young fellow. Only when we read this little treatise, describing in a phraseology, so unlike our own, modes of life also so unlike our own, we doubt whether the great Pan-Anglican—the universal parliament of Anglo-Saxons—dreamed of by enthusiasts, shareholders, and Trust-men can ever possibly come to pass.

Memorials of Charles Dixon Kimber, Lieut. 48th Co. Imperial Yeomanry. By his sister, ADA THOMSON. (London: J. Nisbet & Co.)

Charles Kimber sailed for the Cape as a trooper in the Duke of Cambridge's Own (13th Battalion) I. Y., on March 31, 1900. He was among those taken prisoners at Lindley, and succeeded in escaping with a friend from Nootigedacht on July 29, reaching the British lines on August 3. He then served for a time with the First Cavalry Division, under General Gordon, until that officer returned to England early in 1901, and, after acting in various capacities, he was finally sent as a Lieutenant in the I. Y. to Klerksdorp to join General Dixon's column. While serving here he was killed on July 17 in an action at Wildfontein, while gallantly attempting to rescue a sergeant, curiously enough a man of his own name, though no relation. The fact that this book has been written by his sister, with the intention of devoting the proceeds of its sale "to helping forward the spiritual and material interests of the comrades in arms whom he leaves behind," would be enough to silence criticism, even if criticism were needed. So we shall only say that those whose memories can go back to the Crimean War will be reminded of a book very well known at that time, *The Life of Hedley Vicars*. Like Vicars, Charles Kimber was an earnest Christian, perhaps, as some may think, unduly given to self-tormenting about harmless things, such as smoking, but always ready to help others, and determined to do his duty. Much beloved by his fellow officers and by the men he commanded, he was one of whose life his University, for he was a Merton man, may well be proud, and his life is best summed up in the last words he spoke: "The sergeant stooped down to see what he could do for him, saying, 'This is hard on you, Sir' . . . his only reply was, 'What could be better?' And he was gone."

The Cynic's Breviary: Maxims and Anecdotes from Nicolas de Chamfort. Selected and translated by WILLIAM G. HUTCHINSON. (London: Elkin Mathews.)

"The comparison of Chamfort," says Mr. Hutchinson in his preface, with his great predecessor, La Rochefoucauld, "is inevitable, but Chamfort emerges from it with little loss of credit. If he lacks La Rochefoucauld's breadth, serenity, restraint, and universality of penetration, he surpasses the elder moralist in passion, daring, and, one may add, sincerity." We are hardly prepared to endorse the high opinion of the author expressed, and even more implied, by his editor. Even allowing for the inevitable loss caused by his translation from "the language best fitted for the purpose" of writing such things, we do not think that any of the aphorisms contained in this selection merit such high praise. Better than any of them, to our thinking, is the *Sis men frere ou je vous tue* quoted in the preface. However, the expenditure of a shilling will enable any one to judge for himself. We may quote a neat comparison by way of a sample: "We must be just before being generous, as we must possess shirts before having lace embroideries."

EDUCATIONAL.

A Parallel of Greek and Latin Syntax. By C. H. RUSSELL, M.A. (London: Sonnenschein & Co.)

Scenes from Sophocles: Antigone. By C. E. LAURENCE, M.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Sophocles: Antigone. By M. A. BAYFIELD, M.A. (London: Macmillan.)

Latin Passages for Translation. By M. ALFORD. (London: Macmillan.)

The Phormio of Terence. By W. C. LAMING. (London: Blackie & Son.)

Vergil: Georgics. Bks. i and iv. By F. G. PLAISTOW, M.A. and G. NORWOOD.

Plato: Euthyphro and Menecenus. By T. R. MILLS, M.A.

Cæsar: Civil War. Bk. i. By A. H. ALLCROFT, M.A. (London: W. B. Clive.)

The aim of Mr. Russell's *Syntax* is sufficiently explained by its title. Whether the learner will be helped or distracted by having Greek and Latin syntax before him in parallel columns experience alone can decide. There is no doubt that the book will prove helpful and suggestive to the teacher. Mr. Laurence's *Scenes from the Antigone* seems very well fitted to introduce beginners to Sophocles. The notes are short and sensible. We

recommended Mr. Hayfield's edition of the *Electra* a short time ago. He now comes before us with an edition of the *Antigone* upon the same scale. The notes embody the latest information, and are well suited to the higher forms in schools. Miss Alford's *Latin Passages for Translation* is intended for students working for pass degrees. The passages are well chosen, and furnish examples from the best authors. Mr. Laming's *Phormio* belongs to the illustrated series published by Messrs. Blackie. The notes are careful and accurate. On p. 67 διδαγμαλίου needs correction. The last three books before us belong to the "University Tutorial Series," which is designed primarily for students at the University of London. They are all carefully compiled, and well suited for their purpose.

Matriculation Directory. No. XXXI. (London: W. B. Clive.)

This number is constructed on the same lines as its predecessors. Their utility has been frequently noted in these columns.

French Prose Composition. By R. R. N. BARON. (London: Methuen & Co.)

The rapid succession of good books on French and German Prose Composition is a noteworthy sign of the times. Mr. Baron's selection deserves mention amongst the best. The assistance rendered to the pupil is judicious and necessary. It is to be hoped that the rational study of modern languages may be furthered by the issue of such textbooks.

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SHOWING THE CHANGES OF POSITION TO MAY 27.

		May 22	May 23	May 24	May 26	May 27	May 28.	
I.	1. New College		X					1.
	2. University			X				2.
	3. Magdalen							3.
	4. Balliol							4.
	5. Worcester							5.
	6. Pembroke	X						6.
	7. Trinity					X		7.
	8. Merton		X		X			8.
	9. Exeter	X		X				9.
	10. Brasenose							10.
II.	11. Lincoln			X				11.
	12. Keble				X			12.
	13. Queen's					X		13.
	14. Hertford	X		X				14.
	15. Christ Church		X		X			15.
	16. Corpus Christi			X				16.
	17. Wadham	X						17.
	18. St. Catharine's				X			18.
	19. Jesus	X						19.
	20. Oriel			X		X		20.
	21. St. John's			X				21.
	22. St. Edmund Hall							22.

THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



WEEKLY DURING TERM.
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

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UNIVERSITY SERMON (THE REV.

H. L. THOMPSON).

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Oxford.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

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We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[Full Term began April 27. Full Term ends June 11.]

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

O.U.C.C. Trial Match.

O.U.L.T.C. v. Edghaston.

2.15 p.m.—Terminal Lecture by the Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, on "Geography and Mythological Terms in the Septuagint" (continued), at Queen's College.

3 p.m.—Organ Recital by Dr. Allen in New College Chapel.

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.

8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Paper by Mr. C. E. Gillett, on "The Quakers in Oxford," in the Ashmolean Museum.

THURSDAY, June 5.

O.U.C.C. v. Kent.

Second Public Examination: Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Studies, and English Language and Literature.

8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That this House warmly approves of the Government Education Bill." (Mover: Hon. E. Cadogan, Balliol, Secretary; Mr. Winston S. Churchill, M.P., will speak fifth.)

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.

FRIDAY, June 6.

O.U.C.C. v. Kent.

1.30 p.m.—O.U. Antiquarian Society: Cycling Excursion to Eastone and Ditchley. (Meet at Martyn's Memorial.)

3 p.m.—Meeting in support of the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians in the Hall of Exeter College. (Chairman: The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College.)

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.

SATURDAY, June 7.

O.U.C.C. v. Kent.

O.U.L.T.C. v. Clapton.

2 and 8 p.m.—Mr. T. B. Davis's Company, *Florodora*.

3 p.m.—Romanes Lecture by the Right Hon. J. Bryce, on "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind," at the Sheldonian Theatre.

4.30 p.m.—Lecture by the Master of Pembroke (under the auspices of the Children of the Empire League), on "The Antilles," the seat of the recent volcanic disturbances, in the Hall of Pembroke College.

SUNDAY, June 8. *Second Sunday after Trinity.*

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—

10.30 a.m.—The Rev. J. H. Overton, Lincoln College.

MONDAY, June 9.

Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group D.

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Louis Bradfield's Company, *The Man from Australia*.

8.30 p.m.—Oxford University Fabian Society: Public Lecture by Mr. F. H. Wicksteed, at Manchester College.

TUESDAY, June 10.

9.30 a.m.—Examination for Exhibition in Law at Merton College.

Examination for the Degree of B.C.L.

2 p.m.—Convocation: Congregation.

3 p.m.—Performance of W. S. Gilbert's *Sweethearts*, in aid of the Raddiffe Infirmary, in the Out-Patients' Hall.

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Louis Bradfield's Company, *The Man from Australia*.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

O.U.B.C. The Pairs.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

2.30 p.m.—Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "The Later School of Ferrara" (continued): "The Pupils of Dosso Dossi and Garofalo," at the University Galleries.

3 p.m.—Organ Recital by Dr. Allen in New College Chapel.

8 p.m.—Assembly Room, City Buildings: Performance of Sterndale Bennett's *May Queen*.

8 p.m.—Theatre: Mr. Louis Bradfield's Company, *The Man from Australia*.

8.15 p.m.—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society: Lecture by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, on "The Beginning of Egyptian History," illustrated by Lantern Slides.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ATHLETICS AND THEATRE.

June

Th. 12 O.U.B.C. The Pairs
Messrs. Clinton and Lascelles's Company, *Dandy Dick*, at the Theatre.

Fri. 13

O.U.B.C. The Pairs. " " " " " "

EXAMINATIONS, LECTURES, &c.

Second Public Examination: Honour School of Mathematics and Pass School, Group B (1), (3), (5).

Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "The Schools of the Marches and of Parma and Modena," at the University Galleries.

Public Lecture by the Professor of Assyriology, on "The Hittites in the Cuneiform Inscriptions," at Queen's College.

Oxford Philological Society: Paper by Mr. A. Evans, on "Questions connected with the Cretan Script," at Exeter College.

O.U. Antiquarian Society: Excursion to Fairford and Northleach.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE welcome news which reached Oxford on Sunday afternoon was none the less welcome because it was not altogether unexpected; still, it is a great relief that it should have come at last, especially after those weary weeks of negotiations which appeared to be going to prove abortive after all. It is hardly within the province of the *Magazine* to speak at length of the surrender of our brave enemies, or to indulge in retrospects of the war, or prospects as to its lessons. All that we would do here is to give expression to the pleasure and relief which the news has brought to Oxford.

As was only natural, the undergraduate has devoted himself with strenuous energy to the celebration of peace after his own lines. The news does not seem to have reached all Colleges before Hall on Sunday, but those which had heard the news signaled it in a most appropriate fashion by singing the National Anthem. The more serious celebration was, however, that of Monday: from a very early hour flags began to flutter and Chinese lanterns to dangle out of the windows; it was nearly impossible for lecturers to lecture, or even for their audiences to go to sleep during lecture, such was the noise of the decorators, and by the evening Oxford, if not as completely draped in bunting as on Mafeking or Ladysmith night, made a very fair show. And with the evening came the bonfires and the fireworks: of the former we discovered four; the principal one was, as usual, in St. Giles', which was rather spoilt by being too widely scattered, so that it died out prematurely. That in front of Balliol was rather better, though smaller, while a third in front of Wadham had enjoyed its brief hour of crowded life by the time our commissioner reached it. The remaining bonfire was in the remote districts of North Oxford, the work apparently of some of those who did not wish to be hustled by the crowd in St. Giles', which, though on the whole fairly moderate in its transports, was still "Mafficky." The decorations were not as good as we have known them: one or two provident people were already prepared for the Coronation, and gave their illuminations a trial trip, while some of the Colleges produced old friends in the shape of set pieces which have done duty before.

We have spent a good deal of this Term in grumbling at the weather, but really after such an Eights Week we are not quite sure whether a thankful silence ought not to seal our lips on that point. It can only be regarded as the most fortunate of coincidences that almost the only really fine days we had so far enjoyed should have happened to be those allotted to our "Summer Carnival." Our sympathies go out to those unfortunate Colleges which attempted to hold their concerts under the depressing conditions of Thursday and Friday evenings, but when one thinks of what the Eights would have been like had all seven days been as the Thursday, we can only congratulate ourselves. A more distressing or exasperating function than a wet Eights Week it would be hard to find—the only thing to be compared with it is a wet Commem. But since the Fates have been kind to Eights Week, let them also remember to spare Commem.

After the scarcity of bumps on Monday and Tuesday of last week one had not expected many more changes on Wednesday evening, but the spectators were rewarded by rather more interesting racing than one had altogether looked for. University of course retained their place easily, the desperate efforts of New College at the start proving unavailing, while Magdalen did not get near enough to New

College to make them nervous and were not in any danger from Balliol. But lower down things were more lively: Trinity all but regained the place they had lost to Brasenose, and with Christ Church making a double bump as Sandwich Boat, besides several bumps in the Second Division, there was rather more change than is usual on the last night. At the top of the First Division the order seemed to have pretty well reached finally, but Christ Church would have probably gained a few more places if it had had the chance, and so might Wadham. Christ Church indeed was rather unlucky, in that both on Thursday and on Monday the boat it was pursuing—which in both cases it caught two days later—managed to bump before Christ Church could catch them. One is glad to see Christ Church back in the First Division, and also that Brasenose should have partly fulfilled the promise they made last year to regain their lost places.

The 'Varsity Eleven may not be as strong as one would like to see them, but they have done what some of their predecessors have failed to do—they have won a match. It is quite true that about 4 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon, when All Ireland had knocked off about half the runs they had been sent in to get, and when O'Brien and Lambert were well set, things did not look at all favourable, but the later Irish batsmen did not keep up to the example set them, and with Evans taking several useful wickets at the critical moment, the 'Varsity had the satisfaction of winning an interesting match. The Irish attack was not of the strongest, but they fielded well, and our batsmen's performance was decidedly creditable. After all Cambridge are not likely to bring bowlers against us of the calibre of the Australians, and we need hardly feel very much anxiety about the batting capacities of our team under ordinary circumstances. The bowling, however, is rather different: let us hope that the remaining matches will discover the badly needed bowler.

The publication of the lists for the Final Schools is always interesting—at least to examiners and to candidates. This year there is a considerable falling off in the number of candidates—468 against 501 in 1901; no doubt this is due to the war, and to the grant of numerous University commissions in the Army. Of the decreases, that in Modern History is the most considerable: there are seventeen candidates fewer than last year, and "Greats" again takes first place in numbers—138; this too is a decrease of six on 1901. The decline in Theology continues: there are only thirty-seven candidates this year—a diminution of seven. Science (forty-eight as against fifty-two) and Mathematics (twenty-four as against twenty-six) have fallen off to a rather slighter extent; Law remains the same with seventy-eight, which is somewhat above the average of recent years. The only School which shows an increase is English Literature, which has doubled its numbers, and now boasts six candidates.

The election of Mr. Cowley to a Research Fellowship at Magdalen shows that Oxford is still prepared to do something for knowledge in itself, apart from the "Schools"; the subject on which he is to lecture, Rabbinic Literature, has not a large following here, but it is one which is especially associated with the traditions of Oxford scholarship, and with the most famous department of the Bodleian Library, in which Mr. Cowley is Sub-Librarian. But Oriental languages are but a small part of the linguistic equipment of Mr. Cowley: he relieves himself from the study of Samaritan and Arabic by attempting the riddles of Lycian and Etruscan. It is even rumoured that he has solved the mysteries of Mr. Evans's Cretan script: we hope that the greater leisure for which Magdalen Dons have been famous

since the time of Gibbon may give the opportunity of formulating and publishing his discoveries. They will at least give scholars a new subject for controversy, if they do not lift the veil from early Aegean history. Finally, it may be put on record for those few who have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Cowley personally, that he was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, and that after being a master for some years at Sherborne, he has since been a resident member of Wadham College.

The Statute which is now being promulgated in Congregation proposes to abolish the office of Keeper of the Museum, and to create a new official who is to be called "Secretary to the Delegates." He is to receive a salary of £150, and to have rooms at the Museum; he is to manage the general service of the Museum, to administer the funds granted to the Delegates, and to act for them in the exercise of their powers. The Statute is no doubt intended by Council to establish a businesslike administration, and we hope that it will succeed in its object. Now, however, that all the space in the Court and all the collections have been assigned to various Departments, it will be found that the Delegates have practically no powers except to "exercise supervision over the fabric, apparatus, and collections of the Museum." We think we see the new Secretary attempting to exercise this supervision or to define the word "Museum." It is much to be regretted that on Professor Tylor's resignation no attempt is being made to organize the Science Departments, to define the jurisdiction of the Delegates, and to strengthen their hands—or else to abolish them also. In Cambridge there is no Science Museum, and the Departments are scattered; but even there the financial arrangements for all the Departments are controlled by a single individual, to whom very wide powers are entrusted; and the system works well. Why should not all the Departmental and Museum Grants be administered from a single fund, and through a single official acting for the Delegates, who could receive and adjust the claims of the several Departments? It would then no longer be necessary for the Professor of Conchology to apply to the University every three years for a renewal of his grant of £20 for oyster knives, and it would no longer be necessary for all the Museum Professors to assist the Delegates in their deliberations. We hope that the proposed scheme means a serious attempt at organization, and will not be used merely as a device for supplementing the income of some one who is inadequately paid for the scientific work which he is supposed to do.

There is now to be seen in the High a spectacle which, though so familiar to those whose memory goes back over several years, must be somewhat strange to the present generation of undergraduates—St. Mary's is once more surrounded, partially at least, with scaffold poles. And in connexion with the reappearance of those once familiar objects we desire to draw attention to the appeal which has just been issued by the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Mary's for funds to enable them to carry out the repair of the battlements, pinnacles, and roofs of the South Aisle, a work which was, we believe, part of the original proposal for the restoration by Mr. T. G. Jackson. The interior of the chancel has just been put into good repair at a total cost of £516, though not before it was time, for the floors were found to be in a thoroughly rotten condition. It is estimated that the work now being undertaken will cost £450, towards which a third has already been promised. The appeal is one which has a strong case behind it; St. Mary's has had a very famous past, and it plays a most important part in the spiritual life of the University. At the same time the income of the benefice is small, the parishioners are not very numerous and

have done a very great deal already. The University has also done much, and the Vicar and his Churchwardens feel that it would not be right to apply to the Curators of the Chest for fresh assistance. This appeal is therefore made to the many members of the University, resident and non-resident, who are deeply interested in St. Mary's Church. We have occasion often to plead on behalf of similar appeals, but this is a case which may be said to stand by itself, and we hope that the £300 may be speedily forthcoming.

Lord Rosebery has begun his functions as Chancellor of the London University well, by presiding at the opening of the new buildings of the London School of Economics, which have been erected on part of the site of the old Clare Market. The growth of this institution is a good instance of the way we do things in England; in France or Germany such a School would have been set up by Government; here it is begun by individuals, and, when publicly assisted, it is by the progressive majority of the London County Council. However, the School flourishes greatly, though we can hardly assume, as the *Times* appears to do, that it is already in advance of its continental rivals because students come to it from Germany and from Japan. Quite other causes than superiority of teaching may make it desirable for a student to work in London. It is a significant fact, as Lord Rosebery pointed out, that the Great Western Railway Directors have thought it worth while to send 150 of their staff to the School, in order to attend lectures in railway management.

The death of Professor Ihne, of Heidelberg, would have been more noticed some years back than it is likely to be at present. He made in his *Roman History* a valiant attempt to dispute the authority of Mommsen, but it can hardly have been said to be a success either in Germany or in England; though the first five volumes of his History were published in English by which they were so little appreciated that they became a "remainder" on the market, and the later volumes never appeared in the translation. This is perhaps a pity, for though Ihne was not a great historian, and was very liable to lose himself in discussions (not always accurate) on points of detail, he yet gave the authorities with some fullness, and was very useful as a check on the *ipse dixit* of his great rival. Perhaps the most interesting point of contrast between them was their attitude to Roman History. Mommsen, as a true servant of the House of Hohenzollern, is a partisan of the *fait accompli*, and justifies the Roman policy of conquest: Ihne, as a member of the German constitutional party, is the apologist for the beaten nations, and refuses to worship Roman success. Perhaps after this it is hardly necessary to add that Ihne was a great friend and admirer of England, and that one of the last public acts of his life was to take part, early this year, in the foundation of an Anglo-German league, with a view to making English policy and English ways better appreciated in Germany. The league, we fear from the list of its promoters, is hardly likely to have the success which its praiseworthy object deserves.

We note with interest that the University of Dublin has decided to confer an Honorary Degree upon a distinguished D.C.L. of Oxford, Emeritus-Professor Campbell Fraser, of Edinburgh. Professor Fraser is among us just now, the guest of the President of Corpus. His definite connexion with Oxford dates from his undertaking the great edition of *Berkeley*, which he re-issued only a year ago, and he has been, both before and since entering into relations with the Clarendon Press, a frequent visitor in our midst. This week he celebrates, in Oxford, the sixtieth anniversary of his first visit to the University. In June, 1842, he first stayed in Oxford, and heard Newman preach in St. Mary's,

where, last Sunday, he again attended the University sermon. His main work has been done for his own University of Edinburgh, which will perhaps allow us to join in congratulating the venerable philosopher, of whom all Scotland is proud, and in whose distinction Oxford may claim some share. No friend of Oxford (apart from her own sons) is of older standing or has been more loyal in his affection.

Cambridge are beforehand with us this year in publishing their list of Honorary Degrees, which is appropriate and interesting, including the Japanese Ambassador, two leading Indian princes, and Colonel Hime, who was Premier of Natal in 1899, and who did so much to save that colony. But there are two Degrees which perhaps call for more special notice in Oxford: Dr. Sanday is to receive the *Hon. Litt.D.*, while a distinguished Oxford man of science is to be honoured with the *Hon. D.Sc.* in the person of the Principal of London University, Mr. A. W. Rücker, Honorary Fellow of Brasenose. Both these distinctions are thoroughly well deserved and most suitable, but meanwhile when are we to hear the names of those who are to receive Degrees at the *Encaenia*?

We ought to have noticed before the appointment of Dr. Gee, of the Theological College at Ripon, to succeed Dr. Plummer as the Head of University College, Durham. Dr. Gee, who took his degree from Exeter College in 1879, is, like his predecessor, an Oxford man, and will maintain the old connexion between us and the northern University. He has already made his mark as a learned and impartial student of Church History, especially in Reformation times, and we only recently noticed his edition of the two posthumous volumes of the late Canon Dixon.

Trinity College, Dublin, has been presented during the past week with a block of new buildings, of which the most important part is a Union for students, on the model of the famous Societies of Oxford and Cambridge. They are a gift from the Dublin graduates, in commemoration of the recent Trinity tercentenary. They were opened in state by Lord Cadogan, who referred to the fact that he himself at the present time was represented by his son among the speakers of the Oxford Union. What Dr. Mahaffy meant in his opening speech by his reference to the "bleating lambs of Oxford and the sucking doves of Cambridge" may be left to future scholiasts to explain. We in Oxford know well that Dr. Mahaffy will always have his little joke, whatever the cost.

It is not always the most deserving institutions which receive the most support, and there are some which people are a little too much inclined to take for granted and to overlook when they are considering the various claims on their purses, merely because it is a not unnatural error to forget that even an old-established institution needs continued and renewed support. This may perhaps account for the fact that the subscription list of the Radcliffe Infirmary is considerably below its annual expenditure, which ought certainly not to be the case, seeing what invaluable work it does in Oxford. An effort, therefore, which is being made on behalf of the Infirmary deserves all the more our hearty support. This is to take the shape of a performance of W. S. Gilbert's *Sweethearts* in the Out-Patients' Hall on Tuesday, June 10, at 3 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Croome, Miss Ruth Daniel, and Mr. Hamilton Fyfe being the performers. There will also be a small sale of work, and tea, for which Mrs. Daniel and Mrs. Gamlen will be responsible, will be served in the grounds of the Infirmary. The aid of the Ladies' "Red and White Band" has been secured, also that of the Post Office Band. Also the Infirmary itself will be open for inspection. We only hope that the Infirmary will have good weather and a satisfactory attendance.

Being ourselves among the veterans—though that may imply no antediluvian senility—of Oxford journalism, it becomes us always to extend a welcome to new-comers. We greeted the other day the *Oxford Point of View*. To-day we greet and salute *The Sheaf*, a (perhaps) quarterly magazine. It contains a very clever frontispiece by E. B. George, poems by several old friends and contributors of our own, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Binyon, and others, a light and lively dialogue by Mr. Nigel Playfair, and several more pieces all up to a good level. It is to be heard of at that favourite lounge of the lettered, Mr. Blackwell's well-known and hospitable "taberna" in the Broad Street, and we commend it to our readers, and hope that the "perhaps" may only mean that it may appear more often than once a quarter.

The University Volunteers are to be congratulated on having acquitted themselves very creditably at their annual inspection (of which an account is printed elsewhere), but it is a little unsatisfactory to notice a falling-off in the numbers present. Last year we see that the Corps was able to put over 600 on parade; this year there is a serious decline, only 520 being present. We hope that this is not the beginning of a relapse, which would be both regrettable in itself and not very creditable to the patriotism of the University. It is rather more satisfactory to notice that there were present on parade several members of the Corps wearing the South African medal. The Corps is also to be congratulated on the fact that the arrival of its last contingent in South Africa was obviously the decisive factor in making the Boers seek for terms; they must have known that their case was hopeless when they saw Lieutenant B-n-n-t in the field against them.

A correspondent writes:—

"Your contributor's account of the Balliol concert of Saturday, May 24, cannot be said to have erred on the side of discursiveness. It is not often that 'the happy medium' is so pleasantly attained as in the vocal recitals of Mr. Plunket Greene, which never bore, and yet are not uneventful. And there are few singers, as a recent writer in the *Monthly Review* has pointed out, who have done so much as Mr. Plunket Greene to raise the level of songs sung. At an Eight's Week concert it was fitting that his programme should contain a larger proportion of genial ditties than usual, but while English and Irish folk-songs predominated, Mr. Plunket Greene was also heard in some French and German songs, including Lully's 'Bois Épais,' and Cornelius's beautiful and too little known 'Nachts.' Stanford's charming 'Irish Idyll' and songs from the 'Songs of the Four Nations' composed a large part of the programme, and while the audience seemed rather inclined to overlook such very attractive items as 'The Fairy Lough' and 'The Gentle Maiden,' the more lively examples of the folk-songs were vociferously applauded."

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

"I was not a little surprised to see last week that you merely reproduced in your 'University Intelligence,' without making any comment whatsoever on it, the announcement in the *Gazette* that candidates in Group B.1 may now offer a period of Indian History. One is always glad to see improvements in the curriculum of the Pass Schools, and the new subject is one which ought to be both useful and popular. 'What do they know of England who only England know' is only too true of the majority of people up here; the average Englishman knows nothing of the history of his own country, let alone that of its colonies and dependencies. It should be specially appropriate for that by no means inconsiderable number of men who get into the I.C.S. at the end of their

third year, and then read for a Pass Degree. Let us hope that other Boards of Studies will be encouraged to follow this good example; is it not about time that the *Pro Milone* was allowed to stand down from Pass Mods.?"

The mystic initials S.C.A.P.A. are probably as yet unfamiliar in Oxford; yet they represent a Society which has already done good work, and which, it must be confessed, is not unneeded in this ancient city. The Society for the Checking of Abuses of Public Advertising owes its inception to the energy of Mr. Richardson Evans of Wimbledon, and it now proposes to extend itself by the establishment of local branches. An informal meeting with this object will be held in Oxford next Monday at 9 p.m., in the Hall of Wadham (Mr. Evans's old College), when those interested are invited to attend.

The unfortunates who are in for the Schools this week must be watching the weather with some anxiety. Its vagaries since the Eights have been striking, and we are not sure whether the return to comparative winter of Thursday and Friday, or the moist heat in which we have been stewing since Saturday, would be the more inclement for the candidates. The one thing to be urged in favour of Schools in the summer is that one can—if it is fine—get some exercise after five o'clock, which rain prevents, while the normal horrors of the examination chamber are multiplied if one is gradually melting in the stifling damp heat which so often selects Schools' week for its appearance. For ourselves, we would wish for the weather to be fine but dry: there is not too much left of the Summer Term, and one would like some summer weather before the end.

Our hired statistician writes:—

"In accordance with your instructions I have been grappling with the figures as to the candidates in for the Modern History School, to see what proportion of men take Honours in that subject at the end of their third year. It would appear that almost exactly half the total number of candidates are third-year men, which is a sufficiently conclusive answer to those external advisers who have been urging Oxford to so far reform her system as to let men take an Honours Degree in three years. Of the total of 131 candidates it may be mentioned that only fifteen hold Scholarships, Exhibitions on the Foundation, or minor emoluments; of these fifteen, four are going in as third-year men. It is also worth mentioning that only twenty-one of the candidates seem to have taken Honour Mods. as a preliminary to History; of these, six obtained Seconds and the rest Thirds."

Now that the Eights are over, the chief interest in rowing affairs turns on the question of Henley, and it is to be hoped that Oxford will be well represented there, and that our representatives will be able to do something to free our rowing from the reproaches which seem to be urged against it at present. We are glad to learn that University are not going to be content with their laurels, but are going for the Grand; they will have the benefit of Huntley's assistance, and we wish them every success. It is most fitting and appropriate that having gone Head of the River they should seek further successes. We have not yet heard what other Colleges are doing; Christ Church will, we believe, go for the Ladies', but whether Balliol, or New College, or Magdalen will follow their example we do not know. Field, of Exeter, who won the 'Varsity Sculls in 1900 and ought to repeat his success again this year, will try for the Diamonds, and no doubt some Colleges will send in Fours for the Visitors' and Stewards'.

At the last meeting of the Junior Scientific Club held on May 28, Mr. A. F. Walden, M.A., New College, demonstrated a method of distinguishing between Salts of Calcium and Strontium by the absorption of their flame spectra. Mr. E. A. Cockayne described an uncommon variety of English Toad found near Oxford, and exhibited several common specimens. Mr. R. T. Lattey described the spring of Natural Illuminating Gas at Heathfield in Sussex, which is the only one that has been found up to the present time in England.

We have been requested to mention that the annual combined Dinner of the Canning and Chatham Clubs will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, June 14, at 7.30 p.m. The Chair will be taken by Mr. J. S. Arkwright, M.P. for Hereford, who is not exactly unknown in Oxford, seeing that he is a Christ Church man and won the Newdigate in 1895, while Lord Ashbourne and Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., will be the principal speakers.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHER.—Sunday, June 8, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. J. H. Overton, Lincoln College. At St. Mary's.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, June 19. Wednesday, June 25.
Saturday, July 5.

University Acts.

CONVOCATION, Tuesday, June 3.—It was resolved (*nemine contradicente*) to confer the Degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, upon the Vcn. Henry Norris Churton, M.A., University College, Bishop-elect of Nassau, and upon the Rev. John Edward Mercer, M.A., Lincoln College, Bishop-nominate of Tasmania. It was resolved (*nemine contradicente*) to confer the Degree of M.A. upon William J. Smith-Jerome (B.M. London), Lecturer in Medical Pharmacology and Materia Medica, by Decree of the House.

CONGREGATION, Tuesday, June 3.—The form of Statute amending the Statutes so far as relates to the Keeper of the University Museum was promulgated and the Preamble thereof approved (*nemine contradicente*). It was proposed that the Curators of the University Chest be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £730 in providing for the repair of the balusters and parapets surrounding the roof of the Ashmolean Building. (*Carried: nemine contradicente.*)

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION, Tuesday, June 10.—The Annual Report of the Curators of the Indian Institute for the year 1901 will be presented to the House.

CONGREGATION, Thursday, June 19.—In a Congregation to be held on Thursday, June 19, at 10 o'clock, the Vice-Chancellor will propose, according to the provisions of Stat. Tit. I. Sect. 1. § 5, that the present Trinity Term be continued until Saturday, August 2, on which day it is proposed to hold a Congregation for granting Graces and conferring Degrees at 10 o'clock.

University and College Notices.

The Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, Rev. H. A. Redpath, D.Litt., M.A., will give his Terminal Lecture at Queen's College on Wednesday, June 4, at 2.15 p.m. Subject: "Geography and Mythological Terms in the Septuagint" (continued).

The Professor of Assyriology, Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., will deliver a Public Lecture on "The Hieroglyphs in the Cuneiform Inscriptions" in the Hall of Queen's College on Thursday, June 12, at 2.15 p.m.

The Slade Professor of Fine Art, H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., gives notice of lectures as follows:—on Wednesday, June 11, "Later School of Ferrara" (continued); "The Pupils of Dosso Dossi and Garofalo"; on Thursday, June 12, "The Schools of the Marches and of Parma and Modena"; also on Wednesday, June 18, "Correggio"; and on Thursday, June 19, "Correggio" (continued). The lectures will be given in the Professor's room at the University Galleries, at 2.30 p.m. each day.

ROMANES LECTURE.—The Romanes Lecture will be delivered by the Right Hon. J. Bryce, D.C.L., M.P., Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, at the Sheldonian Theatre, on Saturday, June 7, at 3 p.m. The subject of the Lecture will be "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind."

The Regius Professor of Medicine gives notice that an Examination for the Diploma in Public Health will be held in Michaelmas Term, 1902, commencing on Tuesday, November 25, at 10 a.m., in the University Museum.

RADCLIFFE TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.—At a meeting of the Electors held on Tuesday, April 15, Herbert S. French, B.M., Christ Church, and Arthur J. Jex-Blake, B.A., Magdalen College, were elected to these Fellowships.

LOTHIAN PRIZE, 1902.—The Examiners are unable to award the Prize this year, no essay of sufficient merit having been sent in. The subject for 1903 will be "Urban VIII."

ENGLISH POEM ON A SACRED SUBJECT, 1902.—The Judges have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded this prize to the Rev. Arthur Shearly Cripps, M.A., Trinity College. The subject for 1905 will be "Esther."

GEOGRAPHICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—An Examination for one Scholarship of the value of £60 will be held on Tuesday, October 14, 1902.

JOHN LOCKE SCHOLARSHIP IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, 1902.—Notice is hereby given that an Examination for a Scholarship on this foundation of the value of £100 tenable for one year from election, will be held at the Schools on Tuesday, November 11, and two following days, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

MERTON COLLEGE.—There will be an election to a Fellowship at this College on Tuesday, October 7, 1902. This Fellowship will be awarded after examination in the subjects recognized in the Honour School of Jurisprudence. The Examination will begin at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, September 26, in the College Hall.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Arthur Ernest Cowley, M.A., of Trinity and Wadham Colleges, Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, has been elected to an Ordinary Fellowship in the College under the clauses of the Statutes authorizing the special election of Fellows qualified by their attainments in Literature, Science, or Art. Mr. Cowley has undertaken, as a condition of holding his Fellowship, to offer instruction to members of the University in Rabbinical Hebrew.

JESUS COLLEGE.—Sir Alfred L. Jones has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at this College.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSES.

December 2.—Balliol College.

December 2.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.

December 9.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.

December 9.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.

II. MATHEMATICS.

December 2.—Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus Christi Colleges.

March 3, 1903.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

December 2.—Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College.

IV. LAW.

June 10.—Merton College.

V. HISTORY.

December 2.—Balliol College and New College.

December 9.—Corpus Christi College.

VI. SANSKRIT.

December 9.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, June 4. Service sung by men only.

Evening—"As the hart pants." Gounod.

Thursday, June 5.

Morning—"A rise, O Lord." Cobb.

Evening—"Sing praises to the Lord." Croft.

Friday, June 6. Service without Organ.

Evening—"O Lord my God," S. S. Wesley.

Saturday, June 7.

Morning—"O Lord, increase my faith." Gibbons.

Evening—"O God, Thou art my God." Purcell.

Sunday, June 8. Second Sunday after Trinity.

Evening—"Blessing, glory." J. S. Bach.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARD POSTE, M.A.

READERS of Horne's *Orion*¹, and probably there are not many nowadays, will remember the sage Akinetos—

Of silent wisdom and of calm profound,
Whose forehead is a large stone sepulchre
Of knowledge,
Reviewing thoughts and knowledge o'er and o'er.

Tradition has it that the original of this character was the late Mr. Poste, of Oriel.

The story of his life is soon told. He came up to Oriel from Kent with a local Exhibition in 1840 at the age of seventeen. He took his Degree in 1844, and his name is in the First Class in Literae Humaniores. He was elected to a Fellowship in 1846, which he held till his death on May 24, 1902. For some years he resided in College, taking no part in tutorial work, but laying the foundation of the vast fabric of his knowledge. He was called to the Bar, but never practised. He entered the Civil Service of the Crown, and held appointments, first in the Education Department and

¹ *Orion*: An Epic Poem in Three Books. By R. H. Horne. (London, 1843.) Price One Farthing.

afterwards in the Civil Service Commission, where, at the time of his retirement a few years back, he was Chief Examiner. His writings are well known to all Oxford men. His edition of *Gaius* at once became a textbook, and did not a writer in the *Magazine* in 1883 proclaim—

I've a cryptogram, making it morally certain
That what we call *Gaius* was written by Postle.

He translated and commented on parts of Aristotle and Plato; he amused himself by turning the *Weather-ports* of Aratus into English.

But it is not by his achievement that those who knew him will judge of him. Horne meant something more than a play upon words when he called him Akinetos. For his early years were spent amid the crisis which we still call the Oxford Movement, but it passed him by and left him unmoved. The questions raised at that time had perhaps no interest for him; certainly they roused no enthusiasm, and played no part in his life. His aim from the first was to acquire knowledge. He read widely and deeply, literature and philosophy impartially, the classical authors by preference. He soon became well known as a storehouse of information on all points; he was much consulted, and, as time went on, was an unflinching referee on matters in dispute. But though he cheerfully gave to others the results of his work, he had no great zeal for the imparting of knowledge as compared with its acquisition. He would expose a fallacy, or sum up a discussion, or carry an argument a stage further in a few pithy words, and then listen to the disputants. The impression that he left was of a clear mind singularly free from the various Baconian "idols," the embodiment of cold reason. But his friendships showed that behind this nature was warm and appreciative. Of Oriel men he had known a famous generation—Clough, Matthew Arnold, Grant, Sellar, to name only those who are no longer with us.

It may be doubted whether our modern system, with its gradual surrender of literary training and its passion for teaching, will produce men of this type. It is not encouraging to feel that already it is almost impossible in Oxford. Our own generation, when it seeks for an illustration of solid scholarship and wide learning, will fall back on the memory of men like Mr. Postle.

We have also received the following account:—

To the students of Aristotle in Oxford, Postle's *Posterior Analytics* is such a primaeva institution that some may be surprised to learn that the author of it has only lately passed away. The book appeared in 1850, and the date suggests a venerable figure, yet those who knew Postle would not naturally apply such a description to him. A fine and stately presence—"Olympian" was our word for him at Oriel—it was hardly possible to associate with him the failings of age; and he maintained to the last—he died in his eightieth year—an almost youthful freshness of interests and of conversation. One may well believe that when in residence he was accounted one of the handsomest men in the University, and it seems only fitting that he should have been an adept in the dignified accomplishment of fencing and singlestick. Postle was very accomplished, and remarkably unassuming. He was not only a student of Greek Philosophy, but through life was devoted to the classical authors for their own sake, though he also delighted in a critical problem as such. Versed in *belles-lettres*, he was also a jurist, and had a considerable knowledge of some branches of modern science. He cared for severe scientific thinking, and he loved poetry.

His publications were not numerous—perhaps his official duties at the Education Office account for that—but they

have made their mark, and are characteristic of the man. They give some indication of the variety of his attainments; they are examples of the thoroughness and scholarly patience with which he investigated everything which interested him. He took pleasure in the interpretation of difficult texts, and was not satisfied till he had translated as well as annotated his author. He began with an annotated translation of Aristotle's *Posterior Analytics*; his edition, with commentary, of the *Philebus* was accompanied by a translation in another volume; the *Sophistici Elenchi* had a translation opposite the text, and the *Gaius* also; nor did he ever offer a commentary on a classical text without a translation.

The *Sophistici Elenchi* is a good example of his tastes and method. The treatise probably attracted him because it consists of difficulties; he flinched from none of them, and his book is a model of thoroughness and a welcome help to the advanced student. Here and there it has some shrewd remarks on modern Logic; for instance, he was perhaps the first to point out the essentially deductive character of the inductive methods as described by Mill. This book appeared in 1866. The *Posterior Analytics* has been a book of reference for fifty years, and its high price shows it to be still in request. Of his great knowledge of Plato, his edition and translation of the *Philebus* is perhaps the only monument. The annotated translation of Aratus (*Skies and Weather Forecasts*) is evidence not only of his wide classical reading, but shows another side of his attainments in the notes on botanical and astronomical subjects. (Botany was one of his favourite pursuits.) His edition of *Gaius*, which is characterized by his philosophic attitude to the subject, has long been one of the principal textbooks in our own Jurisprudence School; a fourth edition was in contemplation at the time of his death. He showed his unabated interest in the development of classical studies by translating in his old age the *Athenian Polity* and *Bacchylides*, soon after these texts were first published. He was about seventy-five when he produced the latter, and his memory was so excellent that he worked at the translation when away from books and without the Greek text; he did not need it, for he remembered it perfectly. The feeling for the classics was with him to the last, even on his death-bed. It was May, and he asked for Ovid's *Menes*, "to see what Ovid had to say about May."

Perhaps the only published evidence (beside the *Bacchylides*) of his critical appreciation of poetry is in his emendations of Milton. But among other things he was a student of Virgil, and communicated in correspondence to the writer valuable remarks on a peculiarity he noticed in Virgil's style, which seems to be the key to the translation of some disputed passages. Dante he knew well, and before he came to the University had the whole of the *Inferno* by heart. He had made a special study of the structure of French verse, and from a remark in his *Bacchylides* one may infer that he had some acquaintance with Spanish poetry also. He was so unobtrusive that it was often a mere chance that one discovered some new vein of knowledge in him. His last work, completed only a short time before his death, was a small treatise on the correct pronunciation of the English vowels, intended especially for teachers in schools in South Africa.

It was delightful to discuss a critical question with him. He was so unaffectedly modest, notwithstanding (or perhaps because of) his great knowledge, and he had so much sympathy with the views of others, though tenacious of his own. He had a quiet kindly humour, and with it an Olympian serenity which dignified the debate and lifted it above any mere personal considerations.

Postle was a much honoured member of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, and the centre there of a select social circle of which very few members now survive. Good stories are told of him, but they must be told by those of an older

generation than the writer's. He was fond of foreign travel all his life. One or other of his relatives often accompanied him. His kindness and courtesy made him welcome everywhere. He was fond of his own native county of Kent; he had favourite summer resorts there and in Surrey. Tradition says that he kept his own bin of wine at more than one quiet village inn, for which no one will think hardly of him; nor will it be considered a fault that he was an excellent judge of a cigar.

In College, where he formed some of his closest friendships, his sound judgement was a tradition when the writer joined Oriel; but he had then ceased to take any great part in the business. However, he was rarely absent from the principal College meetings, and to be in his company there was one of life's compensations.

J. COOK WILSON.

THE MINOR POET.

From the title to this article very various conclusions might be drawn. The present writer hastens, therefore, to disclaim all intention of poaching upon the preserves that Mr. William Archer has made peculiarly his own, or of vying with the scribes of the *Academy*. It might have been a whit less misleading to have thrown euphony to the winds, and called this article "The poet *minimus*." But we have from our youth up been instructed that the greater includes the less; be that therefore our excuse for classifying as minor poets not only the folks who find their literary sponsor in Mr. John Lane, but also a lower grade, represented in real life by such people as Thomas Haynes Bayley and the forgotten laureate Pyc, and in fiction by Miss Simpson from Bath, and Mr. Silas Wegg. The fact is that a hundred years or so back, when the voice of the minor poet was not so much heard in the land, a great deal was made of men with only very slight gifts in the way of verse-making. Else had such men as Pyc and Ensden never found places in the list of poets laureate, and Hannah More or T. H. Bayley, author of that heart-shaking lyric, "Oh no! we never mention her," would not be known to us even by name. There are nowadays only too many people who have shown themselves ready to appropriate the mantle of Silas Wegg, and "drop into poetry." There is the man, we forget his name, who hawks in the London streets ballads of his own composing, and there is the excellent Mr. Craig, the Oval poet, not to speak of the multifarious rhymesters who support the "Poets' Corners" of local periodicals; likewise also there are the people who write the mottoes for the insides of crackers, and who have found an apologist in Mr. W. S. Gilbert. This type, with its many subdivisions, was equally well-known in the generations that saw Charles Dickens and the Rev. R. H. Barham. Even the sturdy Samuel Waller ended his letter to Mary with a rhyme; and Miss Simpson from Bath, the poetess of "The Legend of Tappington," who had an album, represents a class which personal observation has shown us to be not yet extinct, even in these days of mixed hockey.

We have spoken of these small metricists as known to the early generations of the nineteenth century, but we might have gone much farther back, even as far as Shakespeare. Surely Jaques and Balhazare were of that persuasion, and there was the lover with his ballad "made to his mistress' eyebrow." But if our little poetasters sang as those two sang, we could find it in our hearts to wish them well. The hypothesis suggests itself that these various dabbles in verse-making are an instance of the survival of the unfittest; that they are the descendants of the mediæval troubadours and ballad-singers; if that be so, then Blondel and his school have much to answer for; we have few pleasing Nanki-Pooos

off the stage. One is apt at times to wish that Macaulay would rise from his grave and lash our present-day Robert Montgomeries with biting satire. It is, perhaps, too much to ask of Mr. Owen Seaman that he should direct his shafts of parody against such small fry; and one small mercy, for which we may be thankful, is that it is probably they who have produced the pantomime librettist, so indispensable at a certain season of the year. It is the people who write verses for the local paper and for young ladies' albums who form, broadly speaking, the lowest grade of minor poets; after all, they are a comparatively innocuous type, and there is no need to frown severely upon them, though their Parnassus may be no bigger than an ant-hill.

F. C. M. R.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE last night of the Eights can very seldom produce very much excitement, but this year was to some extent an exception to the rule. In the Second Division Wadham made their fourth bump without much difficulty; they had very hard luck in having Christ Church so close in front of them, as on two occasions a bump was made immediately above them and they rowed over. Christ Church bumped Keble very early, thus taking their place as Sandwich Boat. In the First Division there was no bump in the first nine boats, though Trinity showed most surprising form, and came up a lot on Brasenose, who had bumped them the night before. After a good fight Lincoln fell to Christ Church, who thus made their fifth bump. The racing generally, though the rowing was not quite up to form, was most satisfactory, as the present head boat is undoubtedly the best crew on the river, which is not always the case. They had plenty of dash, and a good firm leg-drive which distinguished them from any other crew on the river. New College were an improving crew, and went much better the last few nights when they had to race from the start to avoid Magdalen, who were very quick off the mark and stuck to their work splendidly for so light a crew. Balliol were fast for a minute, but after that the less said about them the better. Christ Church were a nice lively crew, though rather short, and thoroughly deserved their success.

Interest at present centres round the University Pairs, for which two cups have been presented in memory of Mr. D. H. McLean. There are several pairs practising: Farrer and Graham (Balliol), Willis and Dutton (Magdalen), Long and Younger (New College), Drinkwater (Wadham) and Field (Exeter), Swanzy and Tottenham (University), and it is rumoured that Adams (University) and Kelly (Balliol) will also enter.

The Sculls are not likely to produce a record entry, though it should be better than last year. Long (New College) the holder, Field (Exeter), who won in 1900 but was unable to compete last year, Drinkwater (Wadham), Kelly (Balliol), and Steer (New College) are the probable starters.

The Pairs are to be rowed on June 11, 12, and 13, and the Sculls about a week later.

CRICKET.

O.U.C.C. v. AIL IRELAND.

This match was commenced in fine weather, and the Varsity, winning the toss, elected to bat on a good wicket. They started badly, five wickets being down for 117, but thanks to a good stand by Williams (65) and Bonham-Carter

(60) they managed to put together the respectable total of 304. Evans also played well for 55. Ross bowled very well.

The Irishmen did badly when they went in first, being all dismissed for 185. S. Lambert played good but slow cricket for 60 not out, but was in difficulties with Dillon's slows.

The 'Varsity then ran up the good score of 309 for four wickets, the chief contributors being Marsham 120, Voss 43 not out, and Wyld 40. Marsham declared first thing Wednesday morning, leaving Ireland 428 to get to win, and a whole day in which to do it. They made a very plucky fight, getting within 62. This was mainly due to Sir T. C. O'Brien, who played a brilliant innings of 167. Browning and H. Lambert also played well. Evans bowled very well towards the finish, getting four wickets at a small cost.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.

C. H. B. Marsham, b Ross ...	0	c Adair, b R. Lambert ...	130
E. W. Dillon, c Ross, b Harvey ...	23	c Ross, b R. Lambert ...	17
H. J. Wyld, b Ross ...	28	c Adair, b Harrington ...	40
R. Z. H. Voss, b Ross ...	9	not out ...	43
W. H. B. Evans, b Ross ...	55	b Adair ...	34
M. Bonham-Carter, b Harvey ...	60	not out ...	37
R. A. Williams, l-b-w, b Ross ...	65		
W. Findlay, c Harvey, b R. Lambert ...	8		
E. G. Whateley, b Ross ...	0		
G. W. F. Kelly, c Browning, b Harrington ...	43		
A. C. von Ernschhausen, not out ...	7		
Extras ...	6	Extras ...	18
Total ...	304	*Total (for 4 wks.) ...	309

* Innings declared closed.

ALL IRELAND.

First Innings.

F. H. Brownlog, c Williams, b Whateley ...	6	b Evans ...	56
R. E. Adair, c Williams, b Whateley ...	24	b Evans ...	2
O. Andrews, b von Ernschhausen ...	10	b Evans ...	1
A. D. Comyn, b Whateley ...	8	c Findlay, b von Ernschhausen ...	14
R. H. Lambert, c Findlay, b Williams ...	30	c Williams, b Dillon ...	81
S. D. Lambert, not out ...	60	b von Ernschhausen ...	2
Sir T. C. O'Brien, st Findlay, b Dillon ...	11	c Findlay, b Whateley ...	167
T. C. Ross, b Dillon ...	9	b Evans ...	2
J. M. Meldon, c Dillon, b von Ernschhausen ...	11	b von Ernschhausen ...	3
T. A. Harvey, c Wyld, b Whateley ...	7	e Evans, b Williams ...	31
W. Harrington, not out ...	5	not out ...	0
Extras ...	4	Extras ...	7
Total ...	185	Total ...	366

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.

	s.	m.	r.	w.		s.	m.	r.	w.
Ross ...	32	10	91	6	10	2	39	0	
Harvey ...	10	0	53	2	2	0	11	0	
R. Lambert ...	14	0	84	1	19	1	128	2	
Harrington ...	20	5	67	1	36	4	59	1	
Adair ...	1	0	3	0	6	1	29	2	
Andrews ...					6	2	25	0	

Second Innings.

	s.	m.	r.	w.		s.	m.	r.	w.
Ernschhausen ...	23	12	49	2	31	16	88	3	
Whateley ...	19.1	4	50	4	30	5	104	1	
Dillon ...	14	6	39	2	15	2	43	1	
Williams ...	7	1	43	1	5.1	0	29	1	
Bonham-Carter ...					7	1	25	0	
Kelly ...					6	1	19	0	
Evans ...					15	1	51	4	

ALL IRELAND.

First Innings.

	s.	m.	r.	w.		s.	m.	r.	w.
Ernschhausen ...	23	12	49	2	31	16	88	3	
Whateley ...	19.1	4	50	4	30	5	104	1	
Dillon ...	14	6	39	2	15	2	43	1	
Williams ...	7	1	43	1	5.1	0	29	1	
Bonham-Carter ...					7	1	25	0	
Kelly ...					6	1	19	0	
Evans ...					15	1	51	4	

Second Innings.

	s.	m.	r.	w.		s.	m.	r.	w.
Ernschhausen ...	23	12	49	2	31	16	88	3	
Whateley ...	19.1	4	50	4	30	5	104	1	
Dillon ...	14	6	39	2	15	2	43	1	
Williams ...	7	1	43	1	5.1	0	29	1	
Bonham-Carter ...					7	1	25	0	
Kelly ...					6	1	19	0	
Evans ...					15	1	51	4	

TRIAL MATCH.

Score up to Tuesday night:—

Mr. W. S. MEDLICOTT'S SIDE.

First Innings.

J. B. Sanderson, c Heathcote-Amory, b Burn ...	14
Hon. D. O'Brien, b Burn ...	5
K. M. Carlisle, e Peel, b Burn ...	1
W. H. H. Evans, c Bonham-Carter, b Burn ...	0
V. H. Cartwright, c Bonford, b Bonham-Carter ...	19
W. S. Medlicott, c Peel, b Heathcote-Amory ...	91
J. E. Raphael, b Gregory ...	0
E. G. Whateley, c Bonford, b Bonham-Carter ...	41
H. M. Worsley, c Heathcote-Amory, b Bonham-Carter ...	8
B. A. Collins, c Wetherall, b Burn ...	50
A. C. Bernard, b Burn ...	11
R. Bowes, not out ...	0
Extras ...	14
Total ...	254

Mr. R. S. DARLING'S SIDE.

First Innings.

O. M. Samson, c Bernard, b Whateley ...	1
B. L. Peel, b Whateley ...	22
C. D. McIver, c Collins, b Worsley ...	21
R. S. Darling, c b Bowes ...	50
L. D. Brownlee, b Worsley ...	2
M. Bonham-Carter, l-b-w, b Bernard ...	30
Hon. M. Herbert, not out ...	69
A. S. Wetherall, b Evans ...	4
S. Heathcote-Amory, b Raphael ...	8
R. C. W. Burn, c Worsley, b Whateley ...	3
H. Bonford, not out ...	18
Extras ...	28
Total (for 6 wickets) ...	256

HEAVY SCORING IN COLLEGE CRICKET.

[The completeness of this record must depend on the kindness of College Correspondents.]

100 and over.

T. A. L. Whittington ...	Corpus v. St. Catharine's ...	104
J. L. Stocks ...	Corpus v. St. Catharine's ...	100*

90 and over.

T. A. L. Whittington ...	Corpus v. Worcester ...	90*
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80 and over.

G. W. Headlam ...	Balliol v. Oxford City ...	87
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70 and over.

G. R. Venables ...	University v. Oriel ...	78
T. A. L. Whittington ...	Corpus v. St. John's ...	76*
H. E. Crawford ...	St. John's v. Corpus ...	75
J. E. Tomkinson ...	Balliol v. Thame ...	73

60 and over.

M. Herbert ...	Balliol v. Oxford City ...	68
R. W. Awdry ...	New College v. Brasenose ...	63

50 and over.

D. I. Townshend ...	Hertford v. Lincoln ...	57
H. E. Crawford ...	St. John's v. Balliol ...	54
J. W. Hedley ...	Brasenose v. Banbury ...	52
J. W. Hedley ...	Brasenose v. New College ...	50*
G. V. Kyrie ...	Lincoln v. Witney ...	50

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

		wkts.	runs.
S. G. Tinsley ...	Keele v. Exeter ...	7	for 15
A. P. Boisier ...	Balliol v. Oxford City ...	6	13
A. C. von Ernschhausen ...	Balliol v. Oxford City ...	6	27
J. E. Merewether ...	Brasenose v. Clare (Camb.) ...	5	26
G. V. Kyrie ...	Lincoln v. Witney ...	5	11

GOLF.

Bogey Competition, Friday, May 30 :—

Strokes.				
W. M. Grundy	...	...	3	2 down.
H. S. Feilman	...	...	3	4 "
E. F. Rivington	...	...	8	4 "
N. Chalmers-Hunt	...	...	4	4 "
H. F. Crosthwaite	...	...	10	5 "

Ten entries; ten returns.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

On Thursday, May 29, the Corps marched out to Headington South Park to practice for Inspection on the following day. The afternoon was spent in trying to pick up some of the new drill (and forget the old) and practising the attack and defence of a position.

Friday morning was wet, but it cleared later, and the rain held off till the day's work was done. The Corps formed up in Merton Fields 520 strong, and, after a few preliminary exercises, marched to Headington South Park for Inspection by Colonel Strachan, Commanding the 43rd Regimental District. The Battalion was drawn up in column at the slope to receive the Inspecting Officer, who was accompanied by Captain Ruck-Keene, D.S.O., as Aide-de-camp. Colonel Strachan dismounted and inspected each company. The Battalion was then formed into line and fired a *feu de joie*, which was followed by the royal salute and three cheers for the King. The Battalion marched past in column, returning in quarter column, and then, while the Cyclists performed some evolutions, two companies took up a defensive position on the brow of the hill, the remainder forming four extended lines of skirmishers at the bottom of the park. These lines advanced to the attack in succession, gradually closing up until, at the top of the hill, all were in one line, much congested in places, owing to the narrowing of the ground and the apparently charmed lives of the assailants. Before this imposing array the defence fell gradually back in good order, and lay calmly watching as the whole attacking force charged the hurdles behind which they had taken cover. The Battalion then reformed, moved into line, and advanced in review order and saluted. Quarter column having been formed, Colonel Strachan addressed the Corps. He said that he was pleased with what he had seen, as it showed that the Corps had overcome the difficulties which a University Battalion has to contend with, men being only up for six months, and having many calls upon their spare time. The ceremonial was steady, and the skirmishing much better than last year; he had no doubt it would be better still in Camp. He commended the new drill to their notice, as intended to bring out individual intelligence, and praised the turn-out and work of the Cyclists. This concluded the day's work, and the Battalion marched home to the inspiring strains of the ubiquitous "Flower and Insect."

The officers issued invitations to view the Inspection, and a large number of friends watched the proceedings with great interest, the "furious joy" (as Tommy hath it) being especially appreciated. From a spectacular point of view the Inspection was perhaps more interesting than usual, owing to the ceremonial drill performed in celebrating the King's birthday.

The best thanks of the Corps are due to its old Colonel, G. H. Morrell, V.D., M.P., for the loan of the South Park, both for the Inspection and for the coming Camp.

The Inspection Dinner took place on the same evening in the Hall of Magdalen, by kind permission of the authorities of that College. The guests included the Inspecting Officer and his Staff, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Magdalen

and Trinity, two officers of the Cambridge University Volunteers, the Colour-Sergeants of the Corps, and sundry others. It had been decided beforehand that the flow of oratory which distinguishes most meetings, convivial and others, in the University, should be conspicuous by its absence on this occasion; but some of the more irrepressible spirits amongst the younger members seemed to thirst for a display of rhetoric, and their clamours were not to be calmed until a due number of reluctant victims had been brought to their feet.

All efforts to obtain permission for the Corps to attend the Coronation have only resulted in leave to send a Company of 50, with 2 officers and 4 sergeants, to represent it on Friday, June 27. Captain Smithett will be in command, and the companies will furnish representatives in proportion to their strength. That company ought to be worth seeing.

Heartiest congratulations to the Adjutant, Captain A. K. Slessor, Christ Church, on his appointment to the Stewardship of his College. It is to be hoped he will not be lost to the Corps.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

THE Exeter concert this year was as good as ever. The College is to be the more congratulated inasmuch as Miss Muriel Foster, who was to have sung, was obliged to cry off at the eleventh hour owing to illness. The orchestra was well together, and played amongst other pieces a Haydn Symphony, while the College Musical Society gave some part-songs very pleasantly. The vocalists were Mr. William Higley, a baritone, and Miss Beatrice Spencer, a soprano with some wonderfully clear notes who took Miss Foster's place at very short notice and proved a capable substitute; both were good. Dr. Walker also played an exceedingly brilliant composition of his own, "A Study for the Left Hand."

A very agreeable concert was given at Jesus College on Thursday evening, though the delights of the interval were seriously disturbed by the weather. Of the performers, Mr. Denham Price was the most noteworthy; his fine voice was in excellent form, and he sang with real subtlety of phrasing and artistic point, though we could well have dispensed with a startling top note in "Here's a health unto his Majesty." Mr. Seth Hughes also sang in admirable style, and Miss Nadia Sylva performed with dexterity and brilliance upon the violin; and the Magdalen Glee Singers (who were very good), Miss Mildred Jones, Herr Nilly Lehmann, and Mr. W. Bertram Collingwood also took part to the evident satisfaction of the crowded audience.

At the Balliol Concert on Sunday evening Mr. Hans Wessely played Tchaikowsky's violin concerto and (with Dr. Walker) Mozart's two-movement sonata in E flat; Mr. F. S. Kelly played Bach's "Italian Concerto," and Mrs. Aylmer Jones sang items by Handel, Grieg, and Veracini. Next Sunday Miss Violet Myers will be the singer, and Mrs. Douglas Scott the violinist.

A very musically and enjoyable Pianoforte and Violoncello Recital was given in the Town Hall Assembly room on Monday evening, by Mr. Herbert Fryer and Mr. Bertie Withers. The chief work on the programme being Brahms's F major Sonata, which received a really notably fine rendering at the hands of the two young artists. Mr. Withers had one great advantage over his colleague in being able to play on a singularly fine Ruggieri, instead of on a singularly poor Erard; but still he is no doubt the greater player of the two, and shows every sign of developing into a very remarkable artist. His tone is very full and pure, and his technique exceptionally sure and clean; he has unusual feeling for

rhythm and phrasing, and plays with both fire and breadth, and altogether in true musicianly style. We shall certainly hope to hear him again before long: he has a great future before him. Mr. Fryer has also brilliant technique, and plenty of musicianly temperament, but occasionally (especially in Chopin's F minor Fantaisie and Brahms's E flat minor Scherzo) there was a certain lack of breadth and distinction: he is, however, certainly a pianist of great promise, and is, moreover, an excellent accompanist. It is much to be regretted that two such admirable artists should have had so slender an audience, and that the music should have been so much disturbed by the patriotic pandemonium in the streets.

Dr. Allen announces three organ recitals of music by Buxtehude, Bach, and Brahms in New College Chapel on successive Wednesdays at three o'clock, beginning this afternoon: no tickets are required.

THE THEATRE.

THAT some musical comedies may be better than others was well illustrated on Monday night. Last week we were suffering under *Les Saltimbanques*, quite one of the worst of the series, and now we are welcoming *Florodora*. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a pleasant evening's entertainment, and on the first night of the week it was heard by an audience ready to appreciate anything. As it is running for the whole week there will be many opportunities for those who like a bright, vivacious musical play to pay it a visit.

THE UNION.

LAST Thursday's debate attracted the smallest House of the Term, no doubt largely owing to the subject for discussion. The choice, however, was certainly justified by the speeches produced, which were distinctly above the level.

Mr. W. Temple (Balliol) moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, a Revolution in Russia is both probable and desirable." He glanced first at the public acts of the Russian bureaucracy; the conduct which earned special promotion in China; and the policy pursued towards the Finns, who were, but are not, a nation. He then turned to the social condition of Russia. The winter society of St. Petersburg is much like Mayfair; it gets up late, over-eats itself, and talks scandal. But the real life of Russia is in the country during summer; and in the country the relations of landlord and peasant had gone from bad to worse. By emancipation the serfs had been merely impoverished. The position of the Church was equally unsatisfactory; the parish priest is a necessary but disreputable magician. Any reform among the clergy told in the direction of breaking up their alliance with the Government. The Government, again, did all it could to alienate educated opinion. In fact, all was ready for the spark which should produce the combustion. This he expected would come from outside. When the Austrian Empire broke up, the accession of the Slavonic portion to Russia must set up a fermentation. That a revolution was desirable needed no proof. A revolution would make us think again; and a democratic dictator would force the ancient dynasties to set their houses in order. To Russia it would mean rejuvenation. Mr. Temple improves steadily as a speaker. He was somewhat intemperate towards the end, but the early part of his speech showed a great deal of knowledge, and was most convincing.

Mr. A. J. Costain (Lincoln) had been surprised to behold the mover in an ordinary waistcoat, and not the red ensign of revolution. He believed most of our reports about Russian riots were worth no more than the information of the *Times* as to the recent attack on the Duke of Mecklenburg's property. If the seeds of revolution had been sown in 1861 they were a long time sprouting. He thought it a little hard on Russia that they must provide a revolution in order to teach us to think; and revolutions were apt to do more than was meant. Traction engines are not needed to move drawing-room chairs. It was not impossible to reform by steps. Mr. Costain was evidently struggling with an uncongenial subject, but did well under the circumstances.

Mr. A. S. Carr (Trinity) vindicated the *Times*. But he did not rest his case on riots. Oppression had been tolerated hitherto, but a limit must be reached some time. He quoted some extraordinary instances of maladministration and extravagance on the part of Ministers. The case of France had shown the value of reforms conceded at the eleventh hour, but could we look for reforms at all in Russia? He thought not. The students were the one hope of Russia, and they could not be suppressed altogether. The French Revolution had been well worth the blood it had cost, and the Russian Revolution would be a benefit to themselves and the world. Mr. Carr had clearly got the subject up, and spoke with passion and conviction.

Mr. R. S. H. Noble (Non-Collegiate) thought it wise to concentrate upon the mover rather than the motion. Turning to his speech for a few moments, he said he had never known a despot in touch with the people. Russian students seemed, moreover, to be very disagreeable people, who smoked pipes in cathedrals. Even Tolstoi had taken care to dissociate himself from Mr. Temple. Mr. Noble made an amusing speech, not without a smack of the Irishman in it.

Mr. L. Hay (Balliol) was in favour of a revolution in Russian life—though preferably not the kind that must be won through rivers of blood. Russia being entirely dependent on her internal resources, the peasantry had to lead a life of destitution such as we can hardly conceive. Mr. Hay traced the history of reform and reaction during the nineteenth century in Russia. Mr. Hay was interesting, but a trifle lurid.

Mr. F. Lewisohn (Trinity) maintained that the mover misinterpreted the facts. Russia was too large and too sparsely populated for a revolution to be possible; and the bureaucracy in Russia was neither ignorant nor an aristocracy, as had been the bureaucracy in France. Again, the lofty ideas, whose spread had compensated the world for the French Revolution, had no equivalent in Russia to-day. A literary movement was out of the question. The peasants suffer, but do not think. Further, the mover misinterpreted the teaching of history. Mr. Lewisohn pleaded that even the French Revolution had cost more than it was worth. Russia could gain but little, and Europe nothing. As the mover recognized in his reply, Mr. Lewisohn's were the most serious objections he had to meet.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield (Lincoln) spoke of the Russian fiscal system with its chronic crises. The Russian army was not an altogether trustworthy weapon of the Government. Mr. Chatfield struck us as knowing more than he would (or could) impart.

Mr. C. F. Silver (Wadham) spoke of Russian foreign policy, which, unlike our own, had been consistent for fifty years. We ought to guard against Russian aggression.

Mr. L. E. Buncher (Merton) returned to the subject of the mover, and considered an Irish as probable as a Russian revolution. Mr. Buncher again quoted his own especial oracle, Mr. Weller junior.

The Hon. Mover having briefly replied, 28 members voted for the motion and 13 against.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

AFTER a narrow escape from Yorkshire we have actually been defeated this week by All Ireland, whom you lately overcame, by 58 runs. This lamentable result was principally due to our slackness on the first day, when defective bowling and fielding enabled the Irishmen to score 339. To this we responded with 241—not a very remarkable performance. On Friday night rain fell very heavily, and on Saturday there was a strong sun, resulting in a very difficult wicket. The Irishmen carried their overnight score to 121, and then dismissed us for 161. To this E. F. Penn contributed 51 by sound hitting, a remarkable performance on such a wicket.

The May Races begin on Wednesday, and some good times have been done. Third Trinity are well together and work hard; consequently they move fast—indeed they have equalled the record for the half course—but with Taylor at stroke are inclined to be very short. There is, however, no doubt that, unless accidents happen, they will keep their place. There should be a good race, as I have said before, for second place, between Trinity Hall and First Trinity. Further down the river King's are a fast boat, and should go up. Emmanuel and Caius will also probably succeed.

At Lawn Tennis we have defeated Ipswich by seven matches to five, and were defeated by Gipsy by eight to seven. The feature of this match was the fine play of Fisher in the Singles, who was playing instead of Argyle. The latter, however, took Fisher's place in the Doubles.

The elections at the Union were very unexciting after the thrilling contests of the last two Terms. The President and Vice-President were unopposed; Mr. Strachan, of Clare, was elected Secretary. In the debate we had the pleasure of welcoming the delegates from your University. The House gave further evidence of its recent conversion to Liberalism by passing, though only by a narrow majority, the motion "That it considered that His Majesty's Ministers could be replaced with advantage to the country."

The proclamation of peace did well to arrive on Sunday night in the rain. Some enterprising and far-seeing politician let off a rocket and two bombs, but otherwise all was soon over except the shouting. This morning (Monday) bells are ringing everywhere, but what more may be in store for us we cannot tell.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

A CHANGE IN GREATS.

SIR,—Mr. Schiller, if I may venture to say so, appears to have written under a misapprehension. The facts are briefly as follows:—

The Statute on Literae Humaniores ordains that the philosophic part of the examination shall consist of "Logic and the Outlines of Moral and Political Philosophy." By long-accepted custom "Logic" is here understood to include a certain amount of Metaphysics and Psychology, questions on both of which subjects have for many years formed part of the "Logic" paper, and, so far as the present proposal is concerned, will continue to form part of it. The old regulations of the Board, in interpreting this Statute, appended to the titles "Logic" and "Political Philosophy" two detailed schedules of topics which "candidates are recommended to study." These, which Mr. Schiller calls "permissions," have long hardened into prescriptions, and have been allowed in some degree to cramp the freedom of the examination. They were admirably suited to the time at which they were drawn up; but since that time the philosophic teaching in Oxford has naturally changed and widened. To take one obvious instance, there has been recently a considerable growth of interest in Psychological questions, for many of which the old "Logic" schedule made no provision. In order therefore to meet these needs, and to give greater freedom and flexibility to the examination at large, it has been thought advisable to remove the prescriptions of detail, and to replace them by three clauses which, in their present form, stand thus:—

Logic, including the Logic of Aristotle and Bacon's *Novum Organum*, i. and ii. 1-20.

Moral Philosophy.

Political Philosophy, including the outlines of Political Economy.

Mr. Schiller interprets the first of these clauses to mean that in future Logic is to be "restricted" to Aristotle and Bacon. Surely it may be urged that this is a little unreasonable. Political Philosophy will not be "restricted" to economic questions, nor will the examination in general be "restricted" to Moral Philosophy which it will continue to "include." As a matter of fact the Logic paper contemplated by the proposed change will contain, as at present, a few questions on Aristotle and Bacon and a large number on the general subjects. The sole difference intended is that the general questions shall be free from the restrictions by which they have hitherto been bound, and shall become more readily adjustable to the gradual progress of Oxford teaching. In short the entire change, as intended by its proposer and as accepted by the Board, is in the direction which Mr. Schiller advocates.

One more point. Mr. Schiller complains that the "protests" of "the general body of teachers of philosophy" were "only met with a slight concession, the substitution of 'including' for 'with special study of.'" This is, perhaps, a little misleading, as it might be taken to imply that other "protests" were sent in by the general body of philosophy teachers, and that they were disregarded by the Board. What happened was this. The philosophy teachers discussed the matter when they met at the end of last Term to consider the Lecture lists. They then decided, so far as my memory serves, to approve the change provided that the alteration, which Mr. Schiller describes as slight, were made in the wording of the clause. At the request of the meeting the chairman forwarded this amendment to the Board, and the Board at once adopted it.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. HADLOW.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 12 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

THE RIVER.—The Eight kept its place—fourth—throughout the week.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Thame and Oxford City. A match against Christ Church was scratched.

LAWN TENNIS.—We have drawn New College in the Cup Ties.

BRASENOSE.

THE RIVER.—Heartiest congratulations to the Eight on their three bumps.

CRICKET.—We beat Clare College, Cambridge, by 1 wicket, after a most exciting match. We were beaten by New College and Banbury.

LAWN TENNIS.—We defeated North Oxford by 5 matches to 4.

The Ladies' Concert held on Monday, May 26, was a distinct success, chiefly owing to the untiring efforts of Dr. Insell and Messrs. Tuke and Arnold.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE RIVER.—We have not had the best of fortune. After going down to Wadham on Thursday, we lost another place to Jesus on Monday, owing to stroke's slide jamming opposite the Balliol Barge. We got within half a length of Jesus, but were unable to retump them.

CRICKET.—We have won against St. Catherine's and drawn with St. John's and Worcester. T. A. L. Whittington has made 568 runs for three completed innings, an average of 189.

LAWN TENNIS.—We lost to Oriel in the Cup Ties and were beaten by Worcester.

TENTERDEN ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. Millar read a paper on "George Sand."

THE ESSAY CLUB.—Sir Frederick Pollock read a paper on "A Visit to Greece."

OWLETS' CLUB.—The Club read *A King Lear*.

EXETER.

THE RIVER.—We have kept our place after catching Merton and being caught by Brasenose. Our best thanks are due to our coaches, particularly Mr. Theodosius.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Keeble.

The Summer Concert, held as usual on the Tuesday in Eights Week, was a great success.

THE ESSAY CLUB.—On Thursday, May 29, Mr. J. de M. Johnson read an excellent paper on Mr. Stephen Phillips's *Ulysses*.

HERTFORD.

CRICKET.—The Eleven have beaten Lincoln by 228 for 5 wickets (D. L. Townsend 57, H. M. Carriock 46) to 86. O. M. Samson, B. L. Peel, and C. D. M'iver are playing in the Trial Match.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—The Society met on Sunday in Mr. Williams' rooms, and read the second half of *The Rivals*.

The College Ball will be held on Friday, June 30. Tickets, one guinea each. Application for tickets to be made to any of the following:—J. Tilly, D. L. Townshend, K. O. Hutchinson.

JESUS.

THE RIVER.—In spite of crabs and false starts we finished two places to the good.

CRICKET.—The College team beat the Corporation by 49 runs.

THE ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY. met, but transacted no business owing to the scarcity of members.

KEBLE.

THE RIVER.—After a hard fight to maintain our position in the First Division, we fell to the irresistible Christ Church on the last night, thus ending up where we started. Congratulations to the Eight on a plucky week's racing.

CRICKET.—We have beaten the Incogniti and lost to Exeter.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The Summer Concert on Thursday was a great success, though the rain once more spoilt the illuminations. The orchestra was especially good.

LINCOLN.

THE RIVER.—In the Eights we remained where we were. Our thanks are due to Mr. F. O. J. Huntley for his coaching.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Winney, making 148 (Kyrle 50, Oylor 25, Young 24 not out) to their 126, and have lost to Hertford by 86 (Harrison 27, Manser 21) to 228 for 5 wickets.

MAGDALEN.

THE RIVER.—Heartiest congratulations to the Eight on keeping away from Balliol so well: they gave New College a hard race every night, but never quite managed to catch them.

CRICKET.—We have beaten New College, and drawn with the Magdalen College Association.

THE 1897 SOCIETY.—The motion, "That the influence of the Stage is immoral," was lost.

NEW COLLEGE.

CRICKET.—We defeated Brasenose on Tuesday and Wednesday; for us R. W. Awdry made 63. On Thursday and Friday we were beaten by Magdalen, who dismissed us in the first innings for a very small total. On Saturday a strong team of Antients beat us, scoring 212 for 7 wickets to our 161. Congratulations to W. R. Gregory on playing in the Varsity Trial Match.

LAWN TENNIS.—We played Balliol on Monday in the Cup Tie, first round.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

THE RIVER.—
"Facilis descensus Averno;
Sed revocare gradum...
Hoc opus, hic labor est."

TENNIS.—We have lost to Mansfield.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. H. Asquith (Balliol) moved, "That the House of Lords is in need of reform."

ORIEL.

IN MEMORIAM.—We regret to notice that on Saturday, May 24, there died Mr. Edward Poste, Fellow of the College since 1846, and the Rev. W. M. Collett, Fellow from 1865 to 1875, during part of which he was also Dean.

CRICKET.—We have been beaten by Rugby School and Winchester College.

LAWN TENNIS.—We have survived the first round of the College Cup Ties by defeating Corpus.

THE RIVER.—We remain where we started, having made one bump and being bumped once.

PLANTAGENET SOCIETY.—B. Dodsworth on Tuesday, May 27, read a paper on "Odd Yorkshire Characters."

PEMBROKE.

THE RIVER.—We ended up fifth on the river. Our best thanks are due to Mr. N. Kendall and Mr. H. H. Dutton for their coaching.

CRICKET.—We fell badly to Thame on Saturday.

TENNIS.—A College tournament is in progress.

JOHNSON SOCIETY.—Mr. Mallam read a paper on "Thomas Love Peacock."

QUEEN'S.

Eights Week, if not entirely a triumph from the boating point of view, was in other ways completely successful. The weather was surprisingly considerate to the Garden Party, which proved quite a brilliant inauguration of our new ground. The band was almost drowned by the hum of conversation and the clatter of tea-cups, and no one was downed on their voyage from the barge. What could have been better!

As to the Concert last Friday, it is sufficient to say that our visitors

hardly noticed how atrocious the weather was during its progress. The Supper afterwards was, as usual, an hilarious success.

The Annual Dinner of the Addison will be held on Saturday next. By the way, why should the Society only eat and never read during the Summer Term?

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE PURITANS met in the President's rooms, and finished *Twelfth Night*.

THE RIVER.—The editor of the "Monkish Chronicle" in last week's *Mag.* is evidently not aware of the existence of a duplicate copy among the treasures of our library. This is peculiarly interesting from having been annotated in a contemporary hand. To the last pair of lines is subjoined the comment:—
"Sinitas hic (7 editor) non dicit verum:
Erant duo passus... merum..."

The next line appears to contain the word "contentio," but is otherwise obscure.

ST. JOHN'S.

THE RIVER.—Congratulations to the Eight on their two bumps!

CRICKET.—We drew with Keble (188 for 8 wickets to 135 for 3 wickets); also with Balliol, who made 242 for 6 wickets to our 101 for 3 wickets.

WATER POLO.—C. M. Lloyd, J. E. Raphael, and F. J. O. Coddington were playing for the Varsity against the Otters S. C.

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. C. Bourns read an interesting paper on "Travellers' Tales."

THE CIPHERS' CLUB gave a very successful dance on the last night of Eights Week.

TRINITY.

THE RIVER.—On Tuesday we were bumped by Brasenose, a phenomenon which has yet to be explained. We were very unfortunate in not catching them again on the last night.

CRICKET.—On Thursday last two elevens journeyed down to Rugby and defeated the first and second elevens of the School. Scores—Trinity First 156, and Trinity Second 135 for 7 wickets; Rugby First 128, and Rugby Second 102. The scoring was low throughout, but A. C. Bernard bowled very well for us.

LAWN TENNIS.—In the first round of the Tennis Cup Tie we beat Merton on Wednesday without losing a match. On Saturday we defeated Keble (6-3) in a friendly match.

COLLEGE DEBATE.—On Sunday last a motion to the effect "That this House condemns Teetotalism" was lost by 45 votes to 6.

UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVER.—The Eight rowed over on the last three nights, and are to be congratulated on their fine form. We wish them every success at Henley.

CRICKET.—We defeated Oriel (239 to 228—G. R. Venables 78). The Second Eleven also gained a victory over St. Edward's School.

FOOTBALL.—At a meeting of the Fifteen, Mr. J. C. L. Farquharson was elected Captain, and Mr. W. D. Kennedy Secretary for the coming season.

THE MARTLETS.—Met on Friday in Mr. J. C. L. Farquharson's rooms, when Mr. Allen read a paper on "Ivan Turgenev."

WADHAM.

Heartiest congratulations to Mr. Cowley on his election to a Fellowship at Magdalen. We shall be sorry to lose his genial presence, but we wish him the fullest success in his new duties.

THE RIVER.—On Monday, May 16, we caught Hertford after a good race. On Tuesday a bump in front of us spoilt our chances, but we did an excellent course, getting within two lengths of Keble. On Wednesday we easily bumped Merton. We have thus gone up four places in all. The Eight is to be heartily congratulated on its excellent performance.

CRICKET.—We lost to Radley (108-8. H. B. Kendall 40—to 160 for 5).

LAWN TENNIS.—We lost to Mr. Stenning's Six.

WORCESTER.

THE RIVER.—We were only bumped once, but had a hard struggle to get away from Brasenose on the last night.

CRICKET.—We have drawn with Corpus and postponed a match with the College Servants.

LAWN TENNIS.—We beat Corpus (7-3).

LOVELACE CLUB.—On Sunday Mr. E. S. Liddiard read a paper on "Wordsworth's treatment of Nature." Mr. D. Reynell replied, and the discussion was carried on by Messrs. Flower, Royds, Mitchell, Warman, Carlisle, Stocks, Crossman, and Bishop. Mr. F. C. Stocks was elected a member of the Club.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

CRICKET.—On May 31 the Eleven gained a decisive victory over Llandovery School, dismissing their opponents for 18 and 29, and scoring 109 for 6 wickets.

TENNIS.—The tournament was won by L. R. Hughes and G. F. Bond.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL CLUB.

- Programme of the performance on Tuesday, June 3:—
 Adagio and Allegro for Horn and Piano in A major, Op. 70 Schumann.
 Messrs. A. BORSCH and D. R. WILSON.
 Variations on a Theme by Schumann, Op. 23, in E♭, for Piano in four parts Brahms.
 Mr. P. V. M. BENECKE and Dr. H. P. ALLEN.
 Sonata for Violin and Piano in G major (No. 10, Liszt) Mozart.
 Mr. A. GIBSON and Dr. H. P. ALLEN.
 Trio for Piano, Violin, and Horn in E♭, Op. 40 Brahms.
 Messrs. P. V. M. BENECKE, A. GIBSON, and A. BORSCH.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

- Programme of the performance on Wednesday, June 4:—
 Piano Trio in E♭ major, Op. 77 Reiziger.
 Messrs. K. DE WATERVILLE, F. G. JOSEPH, and A. J. BEEBLE.
 Song "The Silver King" Chavimade.
 Mr. H. F. WESTLAKE.
 Solo for Organ, Choral-Versicle, Op. 122, Nos. 5, 8, 11 Brahms.
 Mr. F. H. ELLIS.
 Song "Waves" Olga Fryberg.
 Mr. H. F. WESTLAKE.
 Piano Solo in F major, Op. 17 "An Raet" Godard.
 Mr. B. J. DALTON.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

- Programme for Friday, June 6:—
 Sonata for Violin and Piano in D minor, Op. 121 Schumann.
 Violin—Mrs. DOUGLAS SCOTT.
 Piano—Miss BRANWELL.
 Vocal Quartets { (a) Two Quartets, Op. 112 } Brahms.
 { (b) Vier Zigeuner Lieder }
 Misses SIEGEL and PRICE, Messrs. HAROLD WILDER and McJONES.
 { (c) Largo and Allegro, from Sonata in G minor } Tartini.
 Violin Solos { (d) Hungarian Dance Mary Scott.
 { (e) Air and Gavotte Rach.
 Mrs. DOUGLAS SCOTT.
 Five Songs from "England's Helicon" for Piano and four voices Ernest Walker.
 Piano—Dr. ERNEST WALKER.
 The Vocal Quartet.
 Violin Solo, Dramatic Concerto Spohr.
 Mrs. DOUGLAS SCOTT.
 Air and Chorus, from "Hippolyte et Aricie" Rameau.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Friday, June 6. Cycling Excursion. Meet at the Martyrs' Memorial at 1.30. Ride to Easton Church (16 miles), a fine Transition Norman, and later, building; then returning by the Hoar Stone (a ruined cromlech) to Ditchley House, a fine eighteenth-century mansion, where the President, Viscount Dillon, has kindly offered to receive the party.

Reviews.

CLASSICAL.

The Frogs and Ecclesiazusae of Aristophanes. Translated by BENJAMIN BICKLEY ROGERS, M.A. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Mr. Rogers's translations of the *Clouds*, *Peace*, and *Lysistrata* have long been out of print, and copies have stood at famine prices. Hence all lovers of Aristophanes must have welcomed the announcement of his intention to republish these, and also to take in hand the translation of the remaining plays of his author. Two of the newly translated plays, *The Frogs* and *The Ecclesiazusae*, are now before us. They show that the powers of the translator have not abated. There is the same command of vigorous phrase and the same happy reconciliation of English idiom with a close version of the original. In giving an unmitigated rendering of the *Ecclesiazusae*, Mr. Rogers skates boldly but successfully over somewhat thin ice. Good examples of the ingenious and felicitous translation will be found in the Iacchus song from the *Frogs* and in the song of the town semi-

chorus in the *Ecclesiazusae* (289). Occasionally, it is true, the search for a rhyme proves overpowering, as in—

Come whilst round thy forehead hurles
 Many a wreath of fruitful myrles,

or an unpolished line crops up, such as—

Like "Zeus' Corinth" he "the wraps" keeps saying o'er and o'er;
 but the translation as a whole runs so smoothly that such instances are of the rarest. Both plays are accompanied by a rather discursive, critical, and exegetical commentary. A few notes explaining the allusions as briefly as possible would have been sufficient for the general reader. But the commentaries which Mr. Rogers has provided will prove, if we mistake not, far too technical for the general reader, while they will hardly satisfy the scholar. Furthermore, they make the volumes unnecessarily large and expensive.

Translations from Lucian. By AUGUSTA M. CAMPBELL DAVIDSON, M.A., Edinburgh. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Lucian has not been left so entirely untouched of late years as the translator would seem to imagine. For example, Mr. Irwin has recently translated some half-dozen of the dialogues, and within the last two years Colonel Hume has published a study of the author. Still, there is room for further work in this direction, and the present is a very creditable contribution to the study of the satirist. The dialogues chosen are rendered with accuracy, and the style is fluent and idiomatic, showing little if any trace of the stiffness of a translation. We have noted some slips and some omissions not covered by the apology in the preface, and we mention them here that they may be corrected in the next edition. P. 35, "You have not the least idea how you ought to reply," should be, "You do not know that you ought to say something in reply." P. 43, "He will lay his head on your shoulder," should be, "his hand," and "schoolmaster" on p. 52 should be "shoe-maker." P. 55, "Covered with shame," is possibly an intentional "modification," but perhaps it would have been better to omit the clause altogether.

On p. 177 the last word should be "Alexander," not "Cocconas." P. 180, "When they crowd round the Great Mother," This is a mistranslation. The words mean, "when they are collecting alms for," &c., cf. *Saturn*, 12, and Liddell and Scott s.v. *ἀγρίαι*, II, 2. P. 212, "and gold is the most valuable metal." The meaning is "and this gentleman (Anubis) is whole mines richer than you." Omissions will be found on pages 42, 43, 59, 66, 100, 178, 226, and 254. The spellings Mandragalus (p. 40), Pityocampites (p. 158, 200), and Phryndas (p. 174), should be corrected, and the ambiguous "like Prometheus of old" (p. 44) should be altered. At present it appears as if Prometheus got the bones as his share, whereas of course he gave them to Zeus, cp. *Prom.* 3.

HISTORY.

The Continental Reformation. By the Rev. B. J. KIDD. (London: Rivingtons.)

Since Mr. Kidd's valuable lectures, delivered as a deputy of the late Regius Professor of Modern History, have ceased, there will be a general feeling of pleasure that he has published this convenient and well-written summary of them. The field which he has chosen is comparatively limited, very little attention being paid to countries which did not finally accept the Reformation or to the northern nations. Thus the history is made to centre exclusively in Luther and Zwingli. Probably the limits of space are to blame for what appears to us to be necessarily a one-sided view of a great historical epoch. And, given his subject with its limitations, we have nothing but praise for Mr. Kidd's sane and sound summary.

Wales. By OWEN EDWARDS. Story of the Nations Series. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

The history of Wales can hardly be woven into a connected narrative. But Mr. Edwards has made a not unsuccessful attempt to eke out the scanty notices of annalists by drawing upon the rich stores of vernacular poetry and legend. His book is one of local history, crowded with unfamiliar names and dis-

jointed episodes. But it is local history told by a literary craftsman of no mean order. Mr. Edwards has compressed into a small volume what may seem to the Saxon reader an excessive amount of detailed information. But his detail is constantly enlivened by descriptive touches, happy phrases, and suggestive comments. He is every way as interesting in this book as he was in his Welsh articles written for *Social England*.

Naturally enough Mr. Edwards has sometimes been the victim of his rhetorical gifts. He credits some leading Welshmen, notably Lord Keeper Williams, with an importance which they did not possess. He makes precarious inferences from scanty data, as when he credits Robert de Belesme with the design of making himself a king in Wales. And in the attempt to make a rapid and compressed narrative he has sometimes fallen into errors of statement. This is particularly the case with his account of Wales during the Great Rebellion. One is often inclined to wish that a little of the attention which he gives to style had been diverted to research. It is of mediæval Wales that he prefers to write. The last three centuries of Welsh history he dismisses in a perfunctory sketch of about fifty pages long. But even on the earlier period, to which he has chiefly devoted his attention, he has neglected some obvious and tempting subjects; whether through want of space or because he lacked inclination to leave the beaten track we do not know. We should have liked, for example, more information about the inner life of the Marcher lordships, of border strongholds such as Rhuddlan, and of the towns founded by Edward I and his successors. Mr. Edwards has used the chroniclers with some skill, but chiefly as a storehouse of telling episodes. What the history of Wales really requires is a patient investigation of the documentary material.

Inventories of Christchurch, Canterbury: With Historical and Topographical Introductions and Illustrative Documents. Transcribed and edited by J. WICKHAM LEGG, F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

This valuable collection of documents falls into two groups, arranged round the two great Canterbury inventories, which are as full and interesting as anything of the kind which has been printed, or indeed exists, for English ecclesiologists. The first is a list of the ornaments, texts, and relics belonging to Christchurch on February 2, 1315-6, and the text of it alone occupies forty-three pages; the second concerns the plate, ornaments, and vestments which were left after the suppression of the monastery in 1540. To the former, Mr. Hope, who edits both, has added a number of minor inventories of the goods of various chapels, and notes as to jewels and ornaments acquired from gifts and legacies in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, while Mr. Legg traces the dwindling stock of vestments, hangings, &c., from the sixteenth into the eighteenth century. Besides actual inventories there is much cognate matter, and in some cases, such as the accounts of Warham's chantry and St. Michael's chapel, Mr. Hope throws much new light on some architectural questions. So too Mr. Legg calls attention to the appearance of the Elizabethan list of numerous objects of debatable authority; but rightly (we think) declines to draw definite inferences, since it seems impossible to ascertain to what extent "such ornaments" were retained for use or were in use. He does not notice a curious statement about the position of the minister at the communion table (p. 209). Both editors transcribe their documents, expanding both the conventional and the arbitrary contractions, and after introductions which indicate the principal points of interest, leave them to speak for themselves. Probably the most curious pages are the fourteen which contain the relics, and include such items as the rods of Moses and Aaron, teeth of St. Stephen, St. Laurence, St. Mildred, St. Benedict, St. Alban, St. Edmund the Confessor, St. Blaise, St. Nicander, the Venerable Odo, many pieces of the cross—in fact *magna pars de ligno domini*—and fragments of most places and things mentioned in the Gospels, of all the usual and many of the most unusual saints. Mr. Legg's introductory notes on Levitical inference are perhaps over-fanciful; his best instances are the *rationale* and the curtains of the *chiborium*. The index and the glossary are combined, which we think is inconvenient; the latter seems adequate, but as one of the sheets has been printed on both sides with the same forme we have not been able to test it satisfactorily.

SCIENCE.

Zoology: an Elementary Text Book. By A. E. SHIPLEY and E. W. MACBRIDE. (Cambridge: University Press.)

The authors state in their preface that this book has been drawn up with an eye to no examination, and does not correspond with any syllabus or schedule issued by any Board of Examiners in the United Kingdom or North America. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that it is intended for the intelligent general reader who wishes to gain a clear idea of animal structure and classification, as well as some knowledge of the various problems discussed by zoologists. If this is the purpose of the book, it could hardly have been better adapted to the end in view, for it is readable (which many scientific textbooks are not), well-arranged, well printed, copiously and admirably illustrated, and it covers the whole field of zoology. Though they are evidently anxious to dissociate themselves from Boards of Examiners and their evil and narrowing ways, the authors have not wholly banished the types of animal organization familiar to schedules and syllabuses: such well-known forms as Hydra, Lumbricus, Helix, Periplaneta, and Scyllium come in for a fairly full share of attention, so full indeed that one may suspect the authors of not having been altogether able to shake off the influence of the examiner, nor altogether unmindful of the requirements of the examinee. But the latter will find, we fear, that the anatomy of the animals in question is not treated fully enough to enable him to face his examiners with confidence, and the greater part of the contents of the book will be entirely superfluous for his purposes. It may be wondered whether such a very general survey of the animal kingdom as is contained in these pages is altogether useful. Examination schedules are, no doubt, an abomination, and the student who has worked exclusively under their influence can never have a broad and general view of zoology. But they are the result of many years' experience of teaching, and that experience all tends in the same direction, namely, that it is essential for thoroughness' sake, that the beginner should make an exact and detailed study of a few animals before he plunges into the bewildering variety of the whole multitude of animal forms. There is a grammar of comparative anatomy, just as there is a grammar of language, and the more thoroughly the grammar is learned, the better will be the progress in the higher studies. The fault in this book, it seems to us, is the slender basis that it affords for future study. For example, nobody could say that the Crustacea are adequately treated in the few pages devoted to their description: on the other hand, the Vertebrate are treated at, perhaps, unnecessary length.

It would also have been better to have avoided very speculative views on morphological problems, or, if any such were introduced, to have clearly pointed out to the reader that the subject in question was capable of another and different interpretation. Nothing is more objectionable than the dogmatic statement of a disputed point. Thus, on p. 505, Gadow's views on the origin of the auditory ossicles of Mammalia are confidently asserted, and no reference is made to the fact that they are contradicted by the more recent and extremely careful researches of Brodmann and Gaupp. Again, on p. 348 some remarkable speculations are indulged in respecting the homologies of the archinephric duct, speculations founded on an account of the origin of the duct which found a short-lived acceptance, and is now generally discredited. One may also note some inaccuracies, such as the position of the ovary of the dogfish in Fig. 207, where it is drawn to the outside of the oviduct. In Fig. 206 the anterior fin-ray of the pelvic fin of the dogfish is made to articulate with the basipterygium instead of with the pelvic girdle, and in Fig. 204 the old fault has again been repeated of calling the *post-spiracular* ligament of the dogfish the *pre-spiracular*, though Ridewood has called attention to this inexplicable mistake as long ago as 1896, and, for the matter of that, any anatomist can satisfy himself in ten minutes as to the real facts of the case.

Practical Chemistry. By R. ABEIG and W. HERZ. Translated by H. T. CALVERT, B.Sc., A.I.C. (London: Macmillan.)

The work of which the present volume is a translation appeared in German about a year ago. It is an attempt to write an elementary treatise on practical chemistry from the point of view of modern theories of solution and mass action. Ostwald in his *Foundations of Analytical Chemistry* first pointed out the

great advantage to be derived from their application to the study of qualitative and quantitative analysis, since they explain the inter-relations of phenomena which otherwise appear unconnected. It is becoming every day clearer that the time has come for the beginner to be taught the general principles of these theories and their use in practical work. Thus a textbook is wanted giving a laboratory course on the new lines; but the need for one is in no way diminished by the present issue. As a practical textbook it has the fault of containing no illustrations of apparatus, while the tables given for the analysis of salts are of a very doubtful character. But besides minor blemishes such as these, the main purpose of the book would probably be defeated by the confused manner in which theoretical explanations are introduced. The teaching of the dissociation theory to beginners is a very difficult task if they are to derive any benefit from it and not become hopelessly confused; the scattered remarks on this subject in the present work would be much more likely to be successful in the latter than in the former direction.

The Experimental Study of Gases. By MORRIS W. TRAVERS, D.Sc. (London: Macmillan.)

Dr. Travers must be congratulated on having produced a book which was really much needed, as there was previously no work which treated in detail the properties of gases and the apparatus used in dealing with them. His experience in research work had fitted him peculiarly well for the task, and in consequence the book is much more than an ordinary textbook, containing as it does much original matter, and being so suggestive of the possibilities for future investigation. Both the theoretical portions and those dealing with practical methods are extremely clear and concise, and the diagrams of the apparatus described are especially worthy of note, usually these leave much to be desired, while they should be one of the most important features, as Dr. Travers has made them. The most interesting part of the book is that dealing with the recently discovered constituents of the atmosphere. The results of recent investigations too often filter into textbooks at a slow rate, and in an incomplete form, it is therefore very welcome to find here a detailed account of the researches of Professor Ramsay, Lord Rayleigh, and others, in a great number of which the author has himself participated.

The plates missing in the earlier copies have been added subsequently.

ART.

Sir David Wilkie. By Lord RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER, F.S.A., a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. The Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

It is a far cry from Giotto to Wilkie, the first British artist to be included in Messrs. Bell's popular series; but Lord Ronald Gower's story of the career of the Scotch minister's son is a pleasing illustration of the catholicity of the artistic impulse and its development in the most dissimilar surroundings. The present volume is a learned and lively biographical account of the painter and his associates; it is well illustrated, though the best pictures of Wilkie's earlier and better period are too crowded to show up well in small photographic reproductions; and it contains the usual lists, with the exception of the bibliography, though the two catalogues are not quite accurately adjusted to the plates and to one another. The list of pictures which cannot be traced is curiously long, and includes a few of the best-known works, such as the "Cut Finger," which might have been reproduced here from a print, as also some of the canvases which have survived since they were engraved. It is surprising to the present generation to learn that the widow of the hero of the "Cut Finger" still survives; that the author of this book can write with so many personal touches drawn from people who knew Wilkie, and even Scott and Beaumont; and that a popular novelist of not very long ago owed his Christian name to his father's intimacy with the painter. At this moment the name of Wilkie may recall the portraits of the late Queen, especially the large picture of her First Council, which is probably the best of his second period; but our grandfathers knew him better by the fine *genre* works, the "Penny Wedding," the "Chelsea Pensioners," the "Blind Fiddler," the "Village Festival," &c.,

many of which, no less than the "Letter of Introduction," Lord Ronald rightly ranks beside Hogarth and the best of the Dutch School. There is a note on Wilkie's rare etchings, which are in some ways even more remarkable feats.

The Domain of Art. By Sir W. MARTIN CONWAY, Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge. (London: J. Murray.)

This is an inaugural course of six lectures, in which the new Professor states some of the questions with which he considers art to be concerned, indicates his methods and sketches possible courses. It consists, therefore, to a great extent of *obiter dicta* dealing with such topics as the question of art in connexion with gardens, open spaces in towns, country life, exhibitions, museums, schools of design, amateurs and experts, photographs—in short, the artistic side of all social life. The variety of the miscellaneous information given in anecdotes and illustrations is perhaps best estimated from the fact that the index to these 164 pages contains over 300 items, and includes numerous allusions and personal reminiscences, which range from the Parthenon to Peking, and from the dances of the simple folk of Hausa and Nagas and Baltistan to an interview with a runaway English sailor in the wilds of Patagonia, and turn observations among the Aymara and Quichua Indians of Lakes Titicaca and Poopo, or travels in the Cordilleras, to point the moral of a criticism of British design or adorn a poetical passage on the Succession of Ideals. It is clear that Sir M. Conway proposes to commence as a Slade Professor in the comprehensive spirit of John Ruskin, and that many of his criticisms, e.g. of Art Schools as useless in comparison with the unconscious assimilation of good style, will be marked by originality and freedom from cant. His present volume is as pleasant to read as it is to look at.

POETRY.

Masque of the Three Loves. By J. G. JENNINGS. (Allahabad: Indian Press.)

When we are told that the opening scene of the Masque is "a part of the Great Temple in a city; the Chapel of the Loving Spirit," we are led to suppose that the characters do not belong to any known time or place, and the supposition is correct. Stephen, the hero, is "a young probationer of the Celibate Order," whereof his guardian is the Head. Eirene, the heroine, does not care about celibacy. Stephen and Eirene meet and fall in love, the guardian relents, and all ends happily. Mr. Jennings is hardly a master of blank verse, as may be judged from the opening lines:—

There is order and fitting ceremony
In all things, even in the carrying in
Of water to the altar when the priest's
Eye is not on the water-bearer. If, boy,
You think the holy Temple is fit place
For lax behaviour and for the spilling
Of water through indifference to your office
(Which, though it may be humble, is yet connected
With holy things, and with real and reverence
In the performer), you will find the Temple
Can well spare to the shop your lordly presence
And possibly superior attainments.

It is only fair to say that his lyrics are somewhat better:—

Evening approaches. Lo, her silver star
Shines from her forehead braided,
Whose beauty age-long sorrows cannot mar,
Whose eyes tears leave unclouded.

And still upon the altar-steps she stands
Mid shades of night descending;
And still her eyes are fixed, and still her hands
Are clasped in woe unending.

Provincial Sketches and other Verses. By G. K. MENZIES. (Paisley: A. Gardner.)

Mr. Menzies is one of the large following of the jocosely muse: his verses have a pleasant ease of movement, caught in the main from Calverley, with something of the wholesome heartiness which distinguishes that master from more artificial writers of light verse. There is a certain lack of the keen edge of wit

and polish of style, however, especially noticeable in the *Oxford Odes* and other verses which challenge comparison with Calverley, Godley, and J. K. S. Mr. Menzies is freshest in the Scottish pieces which give the title to the book, and in some of the later verses, such as *Mary Jones*, which have a flavour of human feeling about them, and depend less than the more academic *jeux d'esprit* on that "diabolical dexterity" which Mr. Menzies does not share with our own A. G.

In the Highlands. By G. R. T. ROSS. (Paisley & London: A. Gardner.)

There is nothing of importance to be said of this volume of verse. The thought is amiable, but not in any way striking; the language is unobjectionable, but sometimes too obviously the slave of rhyme. Thousands of people express their gentle and sensitive natures in very similar verse every year; hundreds of them publish; but how many read?

Rubāyāt of Omar Khayyām in English Verse. By EDWARD FITZGERALD.
Quatrains from Omar Khayyām. Rendered into English by
FREDERICK YORK POWELL.
(Oxford: H. W. Bell.)

The worship of Omar shows no sign of abating, whether it takes the form of reproducing FitzGerald or of imitating him. Mr. Dole has reprinted the first version of the *Rubāyāt*, and the familiar life of Omar by FitzGerald. To this he has added a life of the translator by "M. K." a note and a Persian vocabulary of his own, and an address delivered by Mr. Hay before the Omar Khayyām Club.

Professor York Powell's contribution consists of a rendering of twenty-four quatrains "on the familiar model from M. Nicholas and Mr. Justin McCarthy's versions." To this he has prefixed a very interesting note on Omar, who is to him "not often a preacher, seldom a prophet, occasionally a frank counsellor, always a friend. He had learnt to be content to accept men and things as they are. He would have men charitable and sincere. He had no ethical advice beyond this." In support of this estimate we may quote the concluding quatrain:—

Of Duty towards God let Preachers whine,
But do as I command, and Heaven's thine;
Give freely, slander not, be kindly still,
That done, have thou no fear, and call for Wine!

We have noticed one misprint on p. 15, where "inconsistent" should be "consistent."

PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy: its Scope and Relations. By the late HENRY SIDGWICK. (London: Macmillan.)

This is a book which contrives to be deeply interesting, and that, as it were, despite itself. For at first sight, perhaps, it hardly promises well. To begin with, it is unfortunately more or less incomplete. Professor Ward's editorial note shows it to consist of a set of lectures which had been growing under the author's hand since 1892, and was but partially reduced to form at the time of his death. Then again, a dissertation on the scope and relations of Philosophy which at the same time professes to be an "introduction" to its study is surely the very embodiment of a *tertium quid*. It presupposes an interest in distinctions which for the tyro cannot fail to be out of all relation to the realities of his experience, and even to the ordinary words he uses and hears used about him (more especially as Sidgwick has a taste for neologisms—"mentalism," "psychogonical," and so on). One is, in fact, reminded of the old-fashioned, bad method of teaching geography which hid the pupil first get by heart the names of such and such "natural boundaries," and afterwards at his leisure try to find them on the map. Moreover, in the case of Philosophy, the natural boundaries are veritable "Mountains of the Moon"—the misty, wavering landmarks of a Darkest Africa. Nor is Sidgwick's hypothetical survey of the *Hinterland* of the sciences even representative—that is, in agreement with the surmises and reports of most of his fellow explorers. One who adopts the standpoint of "Natural Dualism," postulating at the outset the independence or quasi-independence of Matter and Mind, is not in sympathy with his

times, whatever be the intrinsic value of his opinions; and to that extent he is handicapped when he seeks to lead the beginner from *ra leydura* onwards. Our beginners, at all events, will be inclined to wish that there was a good deal less of dallying with Comte and Spencer, and something more, on the other hand, than a single passing reference to "certain Oxford writers, Bradley and Bosanquet."

And yet the book, though almost of set purpose it makes for formalism, and though its prevailing style is dryly logical, is thoroughly alive. It teems with passages in which, as in some of the writings of Mill, there suddenly speaks forth the voice of one who is both a philosopher and the very manifest of men—passages which ring so true that they pass instantly into the class of what is highest in philosophic literature. In which connexion it may be noticed that the book seems to gain in force and raciness as it proceeds. Perhaps the writer's personal concern was less with what he distinguishes as "theoretical" Philosophy—Philosophy as it verges on Psychology and Metaphysics; or perhaps he felt less certain of how the ground lay in this direction. At any rate, there is more of what the critic knows as "conviction" about the later lectures dealing with the relations of "practical" Philosophy to History and Sociology. Thus there is palpably the solid work of a lifetime at the back of his defence of the standpoint of Validity in Ethics as against that of mere Origin. Meanwhile, dry or racy, hesitating or convinced, it is always the same brave and honest thinker, ever spoiling for a fight, yet ever scrupulously fair to his opponents, even if occasionally prone to indulge in some quiet fun at their expense. To conclude with an illustration of what has been happily termed Sidgwick's "Sidgwickness"—nothing could be more sly and delicious than the way he makes his point that a "Metaphysics" of Nature is distinguishable from the "Philosophy" which systematizes Natural Science by the aid of the following quotation from Hegel: "The moon is the waterless crystal which seeks to complete itself by means of the sea, to quench the thirst of its arid rigidity, and therefore produces ebbs and flows."

K. R. M.

Philosophy and Life, and other Essays. By J. H. MUIRHEAD (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

We have here a collection of nine popular addresses on various topics eked out with four technical disquisitions on points of Logic. When all allowance is made for the continuity of interest occasioned by a lucid and graceful style of exposition, it is a little hard to see what good is served by piecing together a volume out of matter so utterly heterogeneous. True, the exoteric group of essays is labelled "ethical"; and from the cover it would appear that the title *Philosophy and Life* extends in some sense to the contents of the book as a whole. If, however, we are really being offered the fruits of a serious application of Ethics and Philosophy as such to the specific problems of life that confront the empire builder, the framer of poor-laws, the temperance reformer, and so on, all we can say is that we expected, and continue to expect, a great deal more of practical guidance from Ethics and Philosophy than we find here. Perhaps Professor Muirhead would entrench himself behind the dictum that Philosophy "does not bake bread." But surely Philosophy is, or might be, more than a vague aspiration after breadth of view—which is about all that it seems to be for him. Philosophy need not be barren because a particular philosophy is—the kind which, for all that it professes to deify the "Concrete," can find no place for the actualities of life within its "ideal" world. "Reality is experience," says Professor Muirhead; and yet again, "Philosophy is not empirical." Which contradiction, we cannot but suspect, is not merely "on the lips," but proceeds from a contradiction "in the soul," due to the false assertion of a fundamental opposition between the laws whereby we think and the laws whereby we live. Meanwhile, the technical papers at the end of the book are altogether too disconnected in point of subject to enable us to judge what the "speculative idealism," in which Professor Muirhead as "one of the initiated" appears to believe, precisely comes to.

It remains to bring two of the first group of essays before the notice of the Oxford reader. One consists in a sympathetic sketch of the late Professor William Wallace as a man and as a thinker. The other is a short discussion of the bearing of Psychology on educational method—a subject on which we impartially invite the friends and the foes of Oxford "Paedagogy" to bestow their best attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oxford English Dictionary. Vol. vi. Leisureness—Lief.
By HENRY BRADLEY. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The new part of the *Oxford Dictionary* demands a notice, if it be only to chronicle the excellence and steady progress towards completion of this invaluable work. In this section we have chiefly to do with words of Romance origin, but for all that there are some stiff Teutonic ones which seem to come from the very fibres of the language, such as the verbs *Lie* and *Let*. There are only two words of Celtic origin, *Leprechan*, "a pigmy sprite who goes about with a purse," and *Letercock*, "a kind of boat employed by Cornish fishermen." Of these words the first will probably have been met with by some of our readers in Irish tales by Carleton, Blamyn, and others; the second is practically unknown out of its own district. It is curious to find that *Lengethy*, which has now become a common word, is of American origin, and one of the first persons to use it in English was Southey in 1812: he calls it a transatlantic term.

It will be observed that some of the English verbs give a great deal of trouble to the lexicographer in consequence of their idiomatic use with prepositions; *Let* is an instance of this. *Liberal* and *Liberty* have very delicate shades of meaning. One of the most strange significations of the latter word is its use as a place which was exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff. It is like the word *fridhof* in German, which simply meant a place where a man could not be arrested, and as a churchyard was one of these, that became the dominant meaning. A great deal of sentiment has been misapplied in this instance. Other curious words are *Leatine*, applied to a certain kind of verse; *Lenz*, in the sense of warm; and *Leotathan*, from the strange uses which have been made of it, figuratively and otherwise.

Botany. Parts I and II. Catechism Series. (Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone.)

Two of this series of "cram-books," for which there is no more to say than has already been said of the numerous volumes which have preceded them.

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SERMON AT ST. MARY'S,

Sunday Morning, June 1.

By THE REV. H. L. THOMPSON, M.A., VICAR OF ST. MARY'S.

"Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion: build thou the walls of Jerusalem."—Ps. li. 18.

IT is always interesting to listen to the recital of the names of the public benefactors of the University, when it occurs—as it should occur three weeks hence on Act Sunday—in the Bidding Prayer. The list covers a period of more than five centuries and a half, beginning with Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1447, and ending with the kindly lady of whose friendship many of us still cherish an affectionate remembrance, Martha Combe, widow. How remarkable are the contrasts which the list contains; how various were the benefactions made; how different were the motives which prompted the bounty for which a grateful University has deemed the giver worthy of special commemoration; how broad are the distinctions between the many types of Christian character and benevolence displayed in those on whom this exceptional honour has been conferred.

The first three of our public benefactors (Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London) are associated with events closely connected with the fortunes of St. Mary's in the fifteenth century. I refer more particularly to the building of the Divinity School, and the removal of the University Library from its original home in the upper story of the Old Congregation House to the noble chamber which is still called by the name of Duke Humphrey.

The fifteenth century was a dreary period of Oxford history. The strong measures of Courtenay and Arundel (about which I spoke in my last sermon) had gone far to repress free inquiry and to discourage the settlement at Oxford of famous teachers. The slender share of ecclesiastical patronage which was enjoyed by resident Graduates had made a student's career a precarious means of livelihood. The ravages of pestilence had been more than once severely felt. The costly war with France, followed by the domestic troubles and fierce animosities which marked the unhappy reign of Henry VI, had combined with the other causes to create that marked falling off in numbers and in prosperity which are continually the subjects of complaint in the annals of the University.

And yet, under these untoward circumstances, the University ventured in this fifteenth century to undertake considerable building works—pleading, indeed, its very poverty and inability to provide any of the funds necessary for its new undertakings, as a motive for stimulating the liberality of its wealthier sons. In the interesting letters preserved in our registers, and lately edited by Mr. Anstey, there can be read a continual reiteration of the plea of poverty, and urgent appeals to the generosity not only of Oxford men, but also of the general public. The modern incumbent, in his eager endeavours to gather funds for the restoration or enlargement of church or school, would find many excellent patterns of effective letters in the pages of Mr. Anstey's volume.

The appeal of the University was (1) for new Schools of Theology and of Canon Law, (2) for the rebuilding of the University Church. The second appeal began some years after the first, but the two more or less overlapped. In both appeals St. Mary's was closely interested, and the result can still be seen in the existing Divinity School and in this spacious and lofty church. Let me speak very briefly of the two matters.

The erection of new schools would have the useful result of withdrawing from the precincts of the overcrowded and over-busy Church of St. Mary's many of the more important of the academical exercises hitherto performed in it. It would seem, indeed, that several of these exercises already took place in the

private schools where the Regents in Theology gave their instruction to the younger scholars, but many were undoubtedly held in St. Mary's. We know that early in the previous century the *Vesperiae* had been transferred, much to the annoyance of the Friars, from their own quieter churches to the more central St. Mary's. We also read of rent paid to the Prior of the Austin Friary, which stood on the site of Wadham College, for the use of the Hall of that community for the performance of some theological exercises, and this must have been a tax of which the University would have gladly rid itself. It would be stirred to emulation also by the activity which was being displayed in the erection of colleges. The fifteenth century, in spite of war and poverty, was a period when the liberality of loyal churchmen was directed to the foundation of collegiate institutions in imitation of the magnificent generosity of William of Wykeham at the close of the preceding century. In the third decade of this century Richard Fleming, in his endeavour to protect Oxford against the errors of the pestilent heresy associated with the teaching of Wyclif, was raising Lincoln College on a site that lay just westward of the confused maze of schools which bordered School Street between St. Mary's Entry and the northern wall of the city. Chicheley's tower of St. Bernard's College could be seen standing in the fields beyond the north gate, while close below the eastern end of St. Mary's, across the narrow thoroughfare of Cat Street, the workmen were beginning to raise the stately buildings of Chicheley's ampler foundation, of which in his old age he consecrated the chapel, dedicating it to the four Latin Fathers. The site had been gained by purchase from the parish of St. Mary's, and its liberties were protected against any possible claims of Oriel College or the Vicar of the church by special privileges bestowed in a bull of Eugenius IV.

In this growing activity in the development of collegiate life the University would discern an additional and pressing motive for providing, for its own purposes, more and more spacious homes; it needed better appliances, more room for study and teaching; thus only would learning be encouraged; thus only would that material prosperity be once more brought back to the University, now suffering under the anxiety of diminished numbers and dwindling fees.

A proper site for the new School of Theology was found without difficulty; for just at the end of School Street, between the town wall on the north and Exeter College on the west, there was a vacant plot belonging to Balliol College, which that society was willing to surrender in exchange for a tenement called Sparrow Hall. So the appeal for funds was issued. We trace its first beginning in a letter of 1423, mentioning an anonymous promise of a contribution. Letter after letter was written—to the Chapters of the chief religious orders and of the cathedral churches; to prelates who owed their position to their Oxford training; to wealthy nobles and wealthy citizens. In 1430 the work of building was begun, but it dragged on for many years; the design was criticized, as we criticize designs now; funds came in very slowly; the death of Cardinal Beaufort in 1447 led to a welcome gift from his executors of 500 marks; a tax was imposed on non-resident Masters and Bachelors; graces were sold for hard cash; the religious orders were offered academical degrees on easy terms; and so at last, by fair or dubious means, the school was, in 1466, so far advanced that it could be made use of, and it was furnished with thirty-seven wooden desks and seats.

But its real completion was still distant, and the three wheat-sheaves of the Kempe shield, which may be seen repeated again and again on its carved ceiling, perpetuate the memory of the

liberality of Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, and of his uncle, the Archbishop and Cardinal, by whose bounty the structure was finished, with the addition of the upper chamber, wherein the University Library was to find its permanent home. I have used the word "liberality," and it may be rightly used; but it is interesting to note that the Kempe gift of 1,000 marks (200 to be paid yearly for five years) partook simply of the nature of a bargain. There are many instances of similar agreements, and no suspicion of impropriety attached to them, though they shock our modern sense of what is fitting. The University, in a formal indenture, promised that a solemn service should be performed each year for the souls of John Kempe and of Thomas Kempe (after his decease), and that their names should be mentioned in the Bidding Prayer. In return for this promise the gift was made, and it forms part of the same legal document.

Thus in about half a century from the beginning of the building of the Divinity School, the completion of its upper story provided a fitting apartment for the reception of the University Library, and St. Mary's was relieved of another of its many responsibilities. I say St. Mary's, for though the Congregation House and its *solara* were not in a strict sense actually part of the church, they were under the same roof, and were used together, without any distinction, for academical purposes; there was, in practice, quite as intimate a connexion as that which exists between a cathedral church and its adjoining chapter-house and library.

In the upper room of the Congregation House, such books as belonged to the University had hitherto found their home. The Library had been gradually got together, the beginning having been formed by Bishop Cobham's legacy. The bulk of the volumes were stored in locked chests, but some of them were placed in shelves below the desks, and secured by chains which ran on iron bolts. The original arrangement of the chamber is still indicated by the range of narrow decorated windows which survive on its south side. There were originally seven windows on the north and the same number on the south, and between them the desks would run out from the walls, providing accommodation for a goodly number of students. The custom of chaining the books was not so much a precaution against theft, for theft would be no easy matter in a small chamber and under the watchful eye of the University Librarian, but rather was intended to prevent the breaking up of the MS. volume into parts, for the convenience of several readers, or the appropriation by any one student of a volume, which, if left in its place, might be studied or copied by two or three at the same time. For probably the chief use of the library was not for reading, but for copying, that so the treasures of learning might be multiplied, and the student bear off the copy which his own hand had made, to be perused in his chamber, or employed as a textbook when he gave his lecture to his bookless class of standing scholars. To the original collection Duke Humphrey's books were added, by more than one munificent benefaction. I will not describe their nature or their value beyond mentioning the fact that there was only one Greek volume, a vocabulary among them, that they comprised many books in Italian, of which language he was a devoted student, and that many were splendid and costly, adorned with skilfully designed pictures and illuminations. Before the Duke's death in 1447 about 300 volumes had been given by him, and after his death many more were added. It is probable that Warton is right in his conjecture that many of them had formed part of the National Library in Paris, which fell into the hands of the Duke of Bedford in 1425, when the English became masters of the French capital, and were by him sent over to England. The gifts of Duke Humphrey were justly regarded by the University as a donation of almost regal munificence, demanding the warmest and even the most fulsome thanks, and the promise of perpetual commemoration of the Duke's name in the public prayer of the grateful University. In addition to the institution of annual masses, with special collects naming the Duke and Duchess (the Duchess was the licentious Eleanor Cobham), it was ordained that at every sermon preached in St. Mary's the preacher should particularly and by name pray for the Duke. No expressions of adulation are too extravagant for the occasion: Duke Humphrey, that perplexing mixture of good and bad—a profligate in an imaginary, a factious, corrupt, and dishonourable politician, and yet a real lover of literature in an age of ignorance and militarism—was compared by the Doctors of Oxford with the mightiest heroes of antiquity, with Hector and

Achilles, and Alexander and Julius Caesar. "Si itaque Troes sumus Hectorem, Thessali Achillem, Macedones Alexandrum, Romani Caesarem in caelum aeternis laudibus efferant, nos Oxonienses nostrum Humfridum immortalibus laudibus efferre debemus."

As soon as the University was relieved of its pecuniary anxiety with regard to the Divinity School, two other building schemes engrossed its attention. The first, and least important, was the rebuilding of the School of Canon Law, a chamber of which even the site is now unknown. The other and more serious undertaking was the rebuilding of St. Mary's Church. If the letters in which the University ask for money for this purpose are not tinged with gross exaggeration, the condition of the ancient fabric must have been indeed deplorable. It was described as almost a ruin, so falling to pieces that it could not be entered in safety, at any rate in stormy weather, "procellarum saltem temporibus." The proposal of leaving even its external walls must be abandoned, a new church was absolutely necessary. Funds must be found, and who can provide them? The University has spent its resources, so they plead, on the Divinity School; degrees are very rare, the corporate income is very small; and as for the parishioners, they are very few and very poor, "tam sales et jejuni," that they have not a penny to spare; if money is to be got it must be from others.

So run the letters, with the addition of special appeals in particular cases. They are addressed to the Primate (Cardinal Morton) and to all other eminent Oxonians; the work proceeds more quickly than might have been expected; in 1450 it had so far advanced that a request was made to the Duke of Bedford for timber for the roofs from his neighbouring forest; and in the early years of the sixteenth century the whole fabric was completed, including that deceptive masking of the northern side which has disguised the exterior of the fourteenth-century work of Adam de Brome's chapel and the Congregation House, bringing them into a base conformity with the later structure.

One word must be added concerning the chancel. This was erected, not by the University, nor by Oriel College, but by a former Provost of Oriel, Walter Lyhart, Bishop of Norwich, who desired thus to show his love for the Society over which he had ruled for ten years, and to enrich it with his bounty, as he was at the very time enriching the Cathedral Church of Norwich by the *richa* vaulting of the nave. His *rebus*—the hart lying in a field—occurs at Norwich, but not here. The few fragments of stained glass which may still be seen in the east window probably belong to his time, and an inscription long survived recording his name and benefaction. The chancel was built before the nave—not later than 1472.

Try for a moment to call up a picture of the church as it was when first completed. In place of the solid stone screen which now blocks the view of the choir there was a wooden rood-loft, the gift of one of the Bedells, on which was erected a tall crucifix. Through and above this partition could be seen the long vista of the chancel, leading the eye onwards to the High Altar, before which lights were burning, and above it were the seven niches filled with statues. The existing stalls were then new, the stonework was probably coloured, and every window was enriched with stained glass. The nave and its aisles were unencumbered by galleries or fixed pews, and the whole space of Adam de Brome's chapel was added to the area which could be used for services or business. Within that chapel, which should be called, in strictness, the Lady Chapel of the Church, stood an altar at the east end, where the entrance now is, and near it was placed the honoured tomb of Adam de Brome, Almoner of Edward III., Founder and first Provost of Oriel College, and Rector of St. Mary's.

Picture the tomb, not in its present mutilated and forlorn condition, but with the upper slab of brown shelled marble resting on sides of equally precious material, and adorned with an elaborate brass, representing a quatrefoil of the Virgin and Child supported by a slender stem, at the foot of which was a kneeling figure of the founder, with hands uplifted in prayer. The floor of the chapel was then bright with the costly brasses of Provosts and other dignitaries of the College, of whose nameless tombs the mighty slabs still remain. In the nave was a pulpit of stone, of which some fragments may still be seen on the inner wall of the tower. It was placed where the present pulpit stands, below the angel figure, whose extended palms seem to bestow a blessing on the preacher.

The whole church provided a magnificent home for the

University, and the ample space of the nave could be readily fitted with staging and transformed into a theatre for academical functions. The iron staples which may be seen embedded in the wall of the south aisle are probably relics of the days when such stages were in frequent use.

From the beginning, then, of the sixteenth century the University has enjoyed this spacious church for its ordinary Academic business, its formal Public Acts, and its many religious services. Equally used at first for all these purposes, the secular ceremonies were gradually withdrawn from it (1) in Charles the First's reign by the building of the Convocation House at the west end of the Divinity School, and (2) after the Restoration, by Archbishop Sheldon's generous gift of the Theatre, which bears his name. Sheldon's munificence was prompted by the wish to rid the sacred building of functions which were often disturbed by noise and turbulence, such as the open altercation recorded by Wood, between the Dean of Christ Church and the Principal of Brasenose, or profaned by the scurrilities and banalities of "terrace filius," who once so far exceeded all bounds in his attack on the University authorities that the Vice-Chancellor, brave Dean Owen, rose from his seat and turned him by main force out of the rostrum in the presence of a crowded audience.

Perhaps on some other occasion I may have the opportunity of dealing with the later history of this church, and describing some of the many famous scenes which have been witnessed within its walls. To-day I will mention one matter of exceptional interest which belongs to its earliest annals.

Among the treasures of the University which are sometimes displayed on its festival days is the so-called Pall of King Henry VII, a beautiful fabric of costly yellow stuff, enriched by inwoven threads of gold, and bearing on the crimson velvet cross which extends over its whole length and breadth the royal arms and badges of the first Sovereign of the House of Tudor. In the centre are the royal arms, with the red dragon and greyhound as supporters, the first (the deer supporter) connecting Henry through his father with the line of British Kings. On the limbs of the cross are placed alternately the Tudor rose and the portcullis; the former signifying the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, the second telling of Henry's descent through his mother, the saintly Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, from "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster."

What then is the history, and what has been the use of this Pall?

Henry VII died in April, 1509, at his palace on the banks of the Thames near Sheen, which he had repaired and beautified, and had called after the name of his hereditary Earldom of Richmond. He was buried, as is well known, in the chapel which he had caused to be erected at the extreme east end of the Abbey of Westminster. But his Queen, Elizabeth of York—inheritor of the name and beauty of her unhappy mother Elizabeth Woodville—had died in the Tower of London about six years before (Feb. 11, 1503). The death of her eldest son, Prince Arthur, in the previous year had overwhelmed her with a sorrow from which she never rallied, and she passed away nine days after giving birth to a daughter who was named Catharine, perhaps from Catharine of Aragon, the maiden widow of the boy husband. Her body was the first occupant of the new tomb in the new chapel at Westminster. In the following year Henry bestowed on this University an endowment of £10, to be paid yearly by the Abbot, Prior, and Convent of St. Peter's Westminster, in order that—in consideration of the stipulated sum—a special service should be held every year in St. Mary's Church, for the good estate of the King himself and Lady Margaret, his mother, during their lifetime and for their souls after their death, and for the benefit of the souls of the Queen and their children, of his father and ancestors. The service was to be held on the anniversary of Elizabeth's death, but after his own decease was to be observed on the day of his funeral. Accordingly, in the pre-Reformation University Calendar the "Missa pro anima Regis Henrici Septimi" is assigned to May 11.

"Ever while the world shall endure," to use the phrase again

and again repeated in the indenture, the solemn service was to be held. The University authorities were enjoined to set up a hearse or catafalque in the midst of the church, "before the high crucifix," that is, at the east end of the nave, before the crucifix which was erected, as I have said, on the roof-loft beneath the chancel arch. This hearse was to be "covered and apparelled with the best and most honourable stuff to the said University belonging." Four tapers of wax, each weighing 8 lb., were to be set about the hearse, two at the ends and two at the sides, to be lighted and burnt continually during the service. The service itself was very carefully prescribed: it included a *requiem* mass, and various special prayers for those commemorated. At its conclusion the Commissary (or Vice-Chancellor), Masters, and Scholars were to "go together in order to the said hearse, in most solemn and devout wise, and they so going thereunto and standing thereabout" were to chant certain prescribed *responses*, and psalms, and prayers.

The Pall which we possess was originally provided for this solemn service.

"Ever while the world shall endure." So wrote the lawyers; so decreed the King; as though the service then instituted should never lapse into oblivion. But not for many years did it survive. The Reformation came, in the reign of Henry's mighty son; it came with all its consequences, for good or evil: and in the wreck of so much that perished in the storm these masses for the dead were scarcely likely to survive. Within half a century altar, priest, and ritual were swept away: the rich needlework of the Pall remains, through the piety of those who kept it safe, and it now survives as a relic of peculiar interest, linking the University of to-day with the ancient observances of the pre-Reformation church, and reminding us of duties, in the recollection of our famous dead, which are too apt to be forgotten in the stress of our over-busy life of work and play.

"Ever while the world shall endure." How little apprehension of impending changes do the words imply! And yet not only in doctrine and ritual, but throughout the domain of study and learning, was a reformation soon to be experienced. Oxford was passing, almost unconsciously, from the mediæval to the modern world: it was to be touched by the wider culture which came with the renewed study of Greek, and the revelation of the treasures of ancient thought and imagination. And with the revival of learning came necessarily, though it was not fully foreseen, the vehement assertion of religious liberty, and the disavowal of the claims of authority. Yet the most eminent patrons of the new movement at Oxford were the advocates of a wider learning, not of a purified creed. They wished to bring the University within the extended range of knowledge which was now disclosed: they did not wish to favour the introduction of troublesome theological controversy.

You will no doubt remember that in 1518 Wolsey visited Oxford in attendance on Catharine of Aragon, who with the King and Court was at Abingdon escaping from the pestilence which prevailed in London. At the conclusion of the royal visit Wolsey came to St. Mary's and entered the Congregation House, meeting there the leading members of the University. He spoke to them with sympathy of his desire to promote the interests of learning, and of his readiness to serve the University to the best of his ability. He further signified his intention of founding new Professorships to meet the requirements of the age—Professorships in Medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, Rhetoric, and Humanity, a project partly carried out in his foundation of Cardinal College. I mention this to show that it was the endowment and encouragement of learning at which Wolsey aimed, when at the height of his power and prosperity; that he was not, on his part, nor on the part of Warham, though the friend of Erasmus and Colet, to encourage, or even to tolerate, the doctrines of the Reformation. That strong stirring of spiritual forces was to be guided by other and very different leaders. But it was bound to come, as part of one and the same great movement, through which the intellect and the conscience of men were to be set free from bondage.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Words of Faith and Hope. By the late BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D., D.C.L., sometime Lord Bishop of Durham. (London: Macmillan.)

Most of these thirteen sermons and addresses have been printed before; among them is one dated as early as 1866, as well as the Bishop's very last public utterance (July 20, 1901), a cathedral sermon to the Durham miners on the sovereign motive, "what I have found in a long and labouring life to be the most prevailing power to sustain right endeavour, however imperfectly I have yielded myself to it, even the love of Christ, even glad obedience to His will" (p. 211). Some of the addresses, which are grouped together, are perhaps only different expansions of the same outline; for instance, those which deal with "the sovereignty of soul of Antony, the social devotion of Benedict, the humble love of Francis, the matchless energy of the Jesuits;" but they all show not only the main tendencies of that religious teaching—vague, it is true, but deliberate in its refusal to delimit the indefinable—which has been Dr. Westcott's contribution to the Church and the nation, but also that perpetual freshness which never allowed his earnest insistence on certain ideas to become conventional. The sermon on the Crowning Promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," preached in York Minster, Feb. 22, 1901, is a singularly good example of his best thought and style.

Ordination Addresses. By the Right Reverend WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., late Bishop of Oxford. Edited by E. E. HOLMES, Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Vicar of Sonning; formerly Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Canon Holmes has included in this selection from the mass of lectures, addresses, and sermons, which our late Bishop "hoped to revise and to publish during his enforced rest," eighteen ordination addresses, most of which consist of several separate discourses. There are no notes of date; though "written, generally, straight off at a sitting," some of them were probably delivered on more than one occasion; and they well deserve both repetition and publication, since they embody, we will not say the views, but the very character, of a man who could combine the deepest convictions with the plainest and most forceful expression, in speaking *ex cathedra* to the very people against whom he seemed to erect a barrier of shyness in ordinary intercourse. The absence of dates matters little, since Dr. Stubbs's positions on such questions as the functions of the Church, the Ministry, the Scriptures, the Sacraments, were evidently considered and fixed early in life; the detachment from current controversies, though interrupted here and there by very plain-spoken criticism of (e.g.) non-communicating attendance or reservation, is that of the man who is sure of the possession and the validity of the essential principles. No clergyman who listened at his ordination to any of these earnest addresses will ever forget the impression of true fatherliness they produced; but they will be all the more eager to possess this record of the actual words, with its excellent presentment of the face of the speaker for frontispiece.

The Elizabethan Prayer Book and Ornaments. By the Rev. HENRY GEE, D.D. (London: Macmillan.)

This volume is an enlargement of the lectures which Dr. Gee delivered last summer to the clergy at the summer meeting in Oxford. It is the result of the special study, which he undertook some years ago, of the early years of Elizabeth, and in some sort a complement to his most notable book, *The Elizabethan Clergy and the Settlement of Religion*. The conclusions of the present volume are much more disputable than those of the last; and it will be a question for specialists to decide how far the point which Dr. Gee now labours is proved. *En passant* we may note that some surprise will be caused by the description of Queen Elizabeth as "the consistent friend of those who upheld the Book of 1552." Without criticising his main conclusions,

which could only be done satisfactorily in considerable detail, we may say that it seems to us that Dr. Gee, in his account of the revision, does not attach sufficient importance to the rubrics, and that his explanation of them appears to us somewhat arbitrary. It would appear that while he attributes the "Protestant" character of the Prayer Book as revised to the Queen and the clerical revisers, he considers the significant rubrics to be due to the Council, acting perhaps in excess of their powers and against ecclesiastical and popular opinion. Stronger evidence is needed to prove this than has at present appeared. But none the less the book is one of great interest, and must be carefully studied by all who would understand the history of the Prayer Book or of the early years of Queen Elizabeth.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Christian Art and Archaeology: Being a Handbook to the Monuments of the Early Church. By WALTER LOWRIE, M.A., late Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

This volume is a notable contribution to a well-established series. It supplies a very distinct want, as there has been nothing in English corresponding to Pérat's popular *L'Archéologie chrétienne*; and this volume is not only longer and more fully illustrated, but covers more ground and is thoroughly up-to-date. It is, like many American handbooks, very readable, being well arranged and well written, difficult as it is to avoid the dictionary-article style in a work where it is necessary to notice so many departments and explain so many technical phrases and details. There are nearly 200 illustrations, partly direct reproductions of photographs, partly selected from the standard works, the names of which in the list are almost as significant as the select bibliography of the appendices. After a short introduction on the relation to classic art of the art of the early Christian period, which Mr. Lowrie takes to be the second to the sixth centuries inclusive, the work is divided into five parts, which deal respectively with (1) the catacombs, (2) the basilica and its furniture, (3) early painting, sculpture, and mosaics, (4) the minor arts, such as gold-glass and tapestry, and (5) ecclesiastical dress. This summary by no means exhausts the list of subjects; for instance, under the antiquities of Christian burial we have an account of typical inscriptions, while the description of the frescoes and the sarcophagi involves a careful discussion of the symbolism of the subjects most commonly represented.

The author's own experience in Rome no doubt influences his choice of instances and illustrations; for example, the sarcophagi of the Lateran are preferred to some perhaps even more remarkable elsewhere. But in a general introduction to the subject it is hardly necessary to go beyond Rome and Ravenna; and Mr. Lowrie's allusions to Constantinople, Africa, and Syria, though comparatively rare, show that his information is quite adequate. To a similar determination to be simple and concise we may ascribe what some students may consider a too definite isolation of Christian influences from the general development of South European art in this period.

We cannot doubt that so intelligible a guide to what seems to the uninitiated eye a mere chaos will be constantly reprinted; and we may therefore indicate not only a few misprints, such as *caundi* for *caundi* (p. 58), "Pope Damasus" (p. 27), *predi amaritiana* (p. 65), but also one section in which some revision is desirable. Mr. Lowrie is evidently a little weak in inscriptions. For instance, it is unfair to make Gentianus's relations (p. 75) responsible for the accusative in *quia scimus te in Christum*, when on the tomb the sacred name is only the monogram; and on p. 71 the words *Domina Basilila commendamus tibi Crescentinus et Micina filia nostra Crescen . . . que vivit, &c.*, need not be translated "We commit to thee Crescentinus and our sister daughter Crescen[tia], who, &c., as they clearly mean that Crescentinus and Micina (in the nominative) commend their daughter, even if there is no mark of the accusative.

CHART

SHOWING THE CHANGES OF POSITION.

<i>Order at Start.</i>		May 22	May 23	May 24	May 26	May 27	May 28	<i>Order at Finish.</i>	
I.	1. New College		X					University	1.
	2. University							New College	2.
	3. Magdalen							Magdalen	3.
	4. Balliol							Balliol	4.
	5. Worcester							Fembroke	5.
	6. Fembroke	X						Worcester	6.
	7. Trinity					X		Brasenose	7.
	8. Merton						X	Trinity	8.
	9. Exeter	X						Exeter	9.
	10. Brasenose		X					Christ Church	10.
II.	11. Lincoln			X			X	Lincoln	11.
	12. Keble				X			Keble	12.
	13. Queen's					X		Wadham	13.
	14. Hertford	X					X	Merton	14.
	15. Christ Church		X					Hertford	15.
	16. Corpus Christi			X				Queen's	16.
	17. Wadham	X						Jesus	17.
	18. St. Catharine's				X			Corpus Christi	18.
	19. Jesus	X						St. John's	19.
	20. Oriel		X			X		Oriel	20.
	21. St. John's			X				St. Catharine's	21.
	22. St. Edmund Hall							St. Edmund Hall	22.

THE OXFORD MAGAZINE



WEEKLY DURING TERM.
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THE OXFORD MAGAZINE

A Weekly Newspaper and Review.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1902.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.

Editorial Communications, Books, and Magazines for Review should be addressed to the Editor, Oxford Magazine, Clarendon Press.

We desire to say that we do not, in ordinary circumstances, pay for contributions. Any contributor desiring payment must say so when sending in his MS., and name his price. Stamped and addressed envelopes should accompany MSS. if their return is desired.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

TO THE END OF TERM.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

O.U.C.C. v. Surrey.

O.U.R.C. The Sculls.

Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group B (3).

2.30 p.m.—Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "Correggio," at the University Galleries.

3 p.m.—Organ Recital by Dr. Allen, in New College Chapel.

THURSDAY, June 19.

O.U.R.C. The Sculls.

Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group B (4).

10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees. Convocation.

10.30 a.m.—Assize Sermon, by the Rev. L. R. Phelps, Oriel College, at St. Mary's.

2.30 p.m.—Lecture by the Slade Professor of Fine Art, on "Correggio" (continued), at the University Galleries.

8 p.m.—Union Debate: "That certain circumstances connected with the Coronation strengthen the argument for a Republican form of Government." (Mover: Mr. F. W. Hirst, Wadham, ex-President. Mr. E. C. Bentley will also speak.)

FRIDAY, June 20.

O.U.Sw.C. v. Cambridge.

Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group A.

Public Lecture (in French) by Mr. Hincker-Montepie, on "George Sand," at the Taylor Institution.

8.30 p.m.—Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *The Taming of the Shrew*, in Worcester College Gardens.

Hertford College Ball.

SATURDAY, June 21.

2.30 p.m.—Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *As You Like It*, in Worcester College Gardens.

8.30 p.m.—Magdalen College Concert.

8.30 p.m.—Mr. Ben Greet's Company, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, in Worcester College Gardens.

SUNDAY, June 22. Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

University Preacher at St. Mary's:—

10.30 a.m.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church.

MONDAY, June 23.

Second Public Examination: Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science (Zoology and Botany).

11.30 a.m.—Organ Recital by Dr. T. W. Dodds, in Queen's College Chapel.

Royal Oxfordshire Horticultural Society: Flower Show in Wadham College Gardens.

Ballington Club Ball.

Magdalen College Ball.

Oriel College Ball.

Wadham College Ball.

8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The Gondoliers*.

TUESDAY, June 24.

10.30 a.m.—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Tetley, at Magdalen College.

12 noon.—THE ENCAENIA.

Masonic Feite (Apollo University Lodge), in Worcester College Gardens.

Merton College Ball.

New College Ball.

8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *The Gondoliers*.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.

10 a.m.—Convocation. Congregation.

8 p.m.—Theatre: The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, *Patience*.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Second Public Examination: Final Honour School of Natural Science.

First Public Examination: Honour School of Mathematics.

11.30 a.m.—Special Coronation Service at St. Mary's.

FRIDAY, June 27.

Second Public Examination: Pass School, Group C (1), (2).

MONDAY, June 30.

Responsions (Further Mathematics).

TUESDAY, July 1.

Responsions (Stated Subjects).

Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions in Natural Science, at Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.

THURSDAY, July 3.

O.U.C.C. v. Cambridge, at Lord's.

Authentics Club Ball, at the Empress Rooms, Kensington.

FRIDAY, July 4.

O.U.C.C. v. Cambridge, at Lord's.

Responsions (Additional Subject).

SATURDAY, July 5.

O.U.C.C. v. Cambridge, at Lord's.

10 a.m.—Ancient House of Congregation: Degrees.

Trinity Term ends.

The COMMEMORATION EXTRA NUMBER will be published on Tuesday Morning, June 24.

The next ordinary Number will be published on Wednesday, October 22, beginning a New Volume. Intending subscribers who are leaving Oxford this Term should send in their Names and Addresses to The Publisher, OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ONLY a few days more, and this most disappointing of pseudo "Summer" Terms will have brought its inglorious existence to an ignominious end. It is not often that one sees the Summer Term depart without feeling some regret, but there can hardly be many people who will not be relieved at being released from the hollow mockery of this travesty of a "summer." Is it for such a period of frosts and rains that one has lived through the winter? It is of course true that the weather has been much the same all over the country, that the rain has fallen upon the unjust as well as upon the just, but from the peculiar habits and prejudices of its inhabitants, Oxford requires a fine May and June more than other places do. Some of us have struggled nobly to assume an heroic indifference to hard—or rather to cold and wet—facts, but for the most part we have submitted to fate, and have frankly followed the ways of winter, since winter it has been. To those who are about to leave Oxford we would offer our humble and respectful sympathy on the miserable way in which the weather has dealt with their last Term; it will not, we fear, console many of them if we say that this is probably the Clerk of the Weather's well-intentioned, if not altogether happy, endeavour to represent his regret at the departure of so distinguished a generation of scholars and athletes. We would his sympathy had found a rather more appropriate expression.

Though the Senior Common Rooms were, owing to the rain, prevented from playing their annual match against Bullington on Thursday last, and from beginning their time-honoured struggle against Christ Church on Friday, they managed to have a pleasant day's cricket on Saturday. Mr. Hassall's Eleven contained some dangerous elements, and by four o'clock on Saturday Mr. R. A. Bennett had scored a finely played 91, and Mr. C. D. Fisher a brilliant 76. With 268 for seven wickets, the Dons, with their usual astuteness, "declared," and gave the Christ Church Eleven a difficult task to perform in the two remaining hours for play. Though Mr. O'Brien, who went in first and made 40 out of 75 for eight wickets in excellent style endeavoured nobly to avert defeat, he could find no one to assist him in standing up against the bowling of Mr. Fisher and Colonel Maul, the latter of whom took five wickets and fully justified his position in the Bucks Eleven. The aid of Messrs. Worsley and Samson was found useful later on, and the Christ Church innings closed for 94. Such a decisive success, in spite of the fact that some members of the Christ Church Eleven were absent, proves conclusively that the Dons do not only excel at Hockey and Golf. It was not necessary this year for Mr. Brownrigg to make a century, while it was fortunate for the bowlers that the enormous batting capacities of a very powerful tail were given no opportunity of making themselves felt. It must also be noted that it was not even thought necessary to call upon Mr. Ferard to bowl. With such reserves of strength the Senior Common Room can with confidence look forward to future struggles with the bat and the ball.

More fortunate than most other cricketers, the 'Varsity were able to start their match against Surrey on Monday. Neither team is quite at full strength, Surrey being without Abel and Brockwell and their Captain, Mr. Jephson, but the absence of these players is in no small degree compensated for by the appearance of an old friend in Mr. K. J. Key and of another rather more recent Oxford captain, Mr. F. P. Knox. The 'Varsity team also differs considerably from that which played against Kent, Findlay, Whately, Burn, and Evans all being absent, the two last-named in the Schools.

In their places, Williams, Voss, and von Ernsthause appear, while Bonham-Carter takes Findlay's place behind the wickets, and a trial is being given to Heathcote-Amory, of Christ Church, who has been bowling with great success for the House. On the whole, the University have no special reason to be dissatisfied with Monday's play, as apart from Hayward none of the Surrey batsmen really got the upper hand of the bowling, though the ball off which Hayes was caught certainly did not deserve a wicket, and we were rather lucky to get rid of so dangerous a batsman in that way. The feature of the day's play was the magnificent catch by which Marsham sent Knox back, which more than atoned for the chance he missed off Hayward.

Members of Congregation will do well to bear in mind that should Council's Resolutions respecting Responsions be approved next Term, the study of Greek in (and therefore also outside) Oxford will be seriously endangered. Only that irrational optimism which is unfortunately too common in Universities can suppose that Greek will continue long to maintain its present place in Scholarship papers and the Honour Moderations course after being made optional in Smalls. We have then to close our ears against the noisy and obscurantist minority which wants to get Degrees cheap: and to remember that, while the object of this University is to provide a good general education, no general education can be really good without Greek.

This being then our object, those (as we hold) make a great mistake who urge the relaxation of our requirements in order that we may no longer be excluding "half the schools in the country." We are excluding precisely the half which we do not want—the moiety, namely, which does not wish for a general education at all, but wants a special training for some particular trade or profession. And we do right to exclude it: for its admission would seriously complicate our educational problems, not to mention those of housing and discipline. It is for that reason, therefore, that the *Magazine* would urge the retention of our Responsions standard in its integrity—nay, if necessary, the raising of it, in answer to the despairing plea that we should cease to require Greek because we do not require enough of it.

Ireland has always been the home of a sincere and genuine love of letters: and we are glad to note that the attitude of Trinity College (Dublin) to the Greek question is in complete harmony with the best Irish traditions. A note in a recent issue of the University periodical, *T.C.D.*, recognizing in the attack on Greek that "commercial spirit that comes from over the water," admits that "the education of the mind afforded by a study of the Greek language, with its purity of thought and expressive power, is an argument of no weight with the Philistine." The writer then proceeds to employ the old and perfectly just argument used by J. K. Stephen when the Hellenic problem was agitating the University of Cambridge, and to point out that "to put it upon the Philistines' own commercial basis, a study of the Greek language in youth is an excellent preparation for the study of modern languages afterwards, as the mental gymnastics required in the elements of that tongue render the mind active and pliant for the comparatively easy study of most modern languages of commercial value"—and, we may add, for the study of Natural Science: as indeed the most intelligent Science teachers admit.

An unpretentious but useful Statute has passed quietly through Congregation and Convocation this Term, which gives promise of the possibility of great improvement in the Honour School of Theology. Hitherto the Board has been

hampered by the old Statute which left the study of Hebrew in an ambiguous position, and which allowed candidates a very wide latitude in the choice of subjects, so that there was a natural tendency on the part of weaker candidates to offer "soft options," and so often to avoid the most central parts of the study. By the new Statute Hebrew will be placed on a level with the other subjects; and the Board has been granted greater powers of regulating the order in which subjects may be offered, and also of allowing candidates who offer the central subjects to have considerable freedom of choice of special subjects. The absence of all opposition to the Statute is a tribute to its value, but much of the ultimate value will depend upon the Regulations framed by the Board under it. It is to be hoped that they will not be too ambitious, and that while striving to raise the level of knowledge they will not forget the real calibre of the majority of the candidates and so suddenly raise the standard as to diminish even further the number of those who choose this Final School.

We are afraid that 1902 is not going to prove an "Oxford year" at Henley, for our representatives there seem likely to be but few, and the crew which Third Trinity are sending for the Grand, reinforced as it will be by Dudley Ward and Goldie, is almost certain to prove stronger than our Head of the River. We have not heard for certain whether University will defend the Ladies', which they won last year, as well as going for the Grand, but Balliol have apparently decided to defend their Cup, the Stewards', and Christ Church are entering for the Ladies', of which they should have a fair chance. Moreover, Leander will be represented by a crew entirely composed of Oxford men, a fact which—perhaps not unnaturally—has given rise to some discontent at Cambridge, though the probable explanation is that the Cambridge men who would naturally have been invited—and may have been invited for all we know—are already otherwise engaged, as both Third Trinity and Trinity Hall are going to be represented. It is a little gratuitous for the *Cambridge Review* to speak of "more partiality than discrimination" in the selection, unless it is perfectly certain that no Cambridge men have been invited, or would have been had they been available. At the same time it is rather a pity that there should be no Cambridge men in the boat.

The death of the Dean of Sydney, the Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, removes a very remarkable figure. Born in 1810, the same year as the Warden of New College, he had seen not only all the Bishops of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania appointed, but the creation of all of their sees, and his father, Archdeacon Cowper, may almost be said to have seen the Church introduced into Australia. He took his degree from Magdalen Hall, then comparatively newly established in what is now Hertford College, in 1833, the same year as Deans Liddell and Scott, "Bob" Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, who was afterwards to rejoin him in the Antipodes, Archbishop Tait, Professor Halford Vaughan, Sir George Rickards, and other worthies of that now far distant time. The Warden of New College had anticipated him, and taken his B.A. in the old New College manner a year sooner.

The Philological Society was very fortunate in securing Mr. Evans so soon after his return from Crete. If he had nothing to tell us last Friday as sensational as the discovery of the palace of Minos, yet he could still report great progress all along the line, at once in extending the range of the discoveries on the spot, and in the steps taken towards making them accessible to scholars at home and towards

deciphering them. Thanks to Mr. Evans's own energy and to the enterprise of the Clarendon Press, a complete set of "Minoan type" in two sizes has now been reproduced, containing over 200 characters. And it seems as if some progress has been made towards understanding them, when Mr. Evans was able not only to identify the stolen specimens in the Museum at Athens as having come from Crete, but also to trace from what part of the storehouse of Minos they had been taken. The result of this skilful identification was the arrest of the felonious workman, who now in the prison at Athens has opportunity to reflect on the danger of stealing *σφιματα λυπρά*, supposed to be unintelligible.

Though it never quite reached the point to which it attained on "Mafeking Night," we are afraid it must be confessed that the behaviour of the 'Varsity on the night of the Peace celebrations left a good deal to be desired. We did not enlarge on the topic last week, but we have since then heard and read various complaints which do call for some remark. There certainly was a good deal of what may be described as "Mafficking" but which would perhaps be more accurately called Hooliganism, and there were no small number of undergraduates who had apparently forgotten that they were supposed to be gentlemen. There is something exceedingly unpleasant about the form which the misbehaviour of these individuals assumed; a good stand-up "Town and Gown" is one thing, but the hustling of the inoffensive spectator, and still more promiscuous osculation, is most ungentlemanly and offensive, and we are certainly surprised that the 'Varsity, in commenting on a letter on this subject, should say, "we do not feel a bit guilty," and should plead that £500 worth of damage was done at Cambridge—which is not to the point. To make such occasions an excuse for mere Hooliganism is most discredit-able, though we should like to say in defence of the majority of undergraduates that it is only a minority who disgrace themselves in this way. Apart from the southern end of St. Giles' and—during part of the evening—the Corn, the quiet spectator could move quite unmolested, and the crowd in the Broad was perfectly well behaved, though it had the best of the bonfires and was enjoying itself thoroughly. It is also only fair to add that for the most part the people who got hustled had only themselves to blame, as it was perfectly easy to avoid the quarters in which that sort of thing was going on. At the same time it is most undesirable that a small number of ungentlemanly young roughs should either in the streets or in the theatre behave in such a way as to cause discomfort to other people, and to bring upon the undergraduates at large a discredit they do not deserve.

A ceremony took place at the Schools on Thursday last which, though very simple, was not insignificant. The occasion was the presentation to the University of a memorial tablet commemorative of the work of the late Sir Thomas Acland. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by the Bishop of Oxford, and the gift was accepted on behalf of the University by the Vice-Chancellor. Among others present were Professor Stewart, to whose labours the completion of the memorial is largely due, the Dean of Christ Church, the Senior and Junior Proctor, and Mr. Vere Bayne. Mr. Marriott represented the Extension Delegacy, and the Principal of Brasenose, Mr. C. N. Jackson, and Mr. A. C. Clark the Curators of the Schools. Sir Thomas Acland, Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. John Talbot, and others sent letters regretting their absence. Sir Thomas Acland, it need hardly be said, was, with the present Archbishop of Canterbury, a pioneer in the movement which has of late so widely developed under the guidance of the Local Examinations and University Extension Delegacies, and, in the

characteristically felicitous speeches made by the Bishop and the Vice-Chancellor, it was this aspect of his work as an Educationalist on which special stress was laid. It is to this also which the memorial tablet bears appropriate witness. It was generally agreed that the tablet, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. T. G. Jackson, is admirably in keeping with its beautiful surroundings immediately opposite the great staircase of the Schools.

We hear that the Daniel Press is going to be active again this Long Vacation. We hope that the rumour is true which says that Mr. Daniel is going to print something from the rare and noble work of his well-learned namesake, Samuel Daniel, like himself an Oxford and Somersetshire man. Meanwhile, we have not, if we remember right, ever noticed the product of the last Vacation, a very choice volume of poems entitled *Wind along the Waste*. It is still not too late to commend it to our readers before they go down for the Long.

An outsider who by courtesy of the Fabian Society had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Wicksteed's brilliant lecture last week was able to note that the principles of orthodox political economy were not demolished or proved to be outworn: on the contrary, Mr. Wicksteed claimed for them a wider application. There might be an underlying assumption that the teaching of Mill and Adam Smith and the giants of those days was futile, but what the lecture actually showed was that laws which govern the market and the Stock Exchange influence the whole of human conduct as well, some of them being so elementary and universal that mankind had followed them unconsciously, until the earlier economists traced out their working in one department of life only, and thus formulated the science of wealth. For instance, every hour, in every kind of relation, men are choosing the course which offers them the greatest pleasure (according to the standard of each individual) with the smallest expenditure of trouble—just as they buy the shares or the commodities which are most abundant and lowest in price. The principles of economics are principles of psychology also. Mr. Wicksteed's freshness, lucidity, and humour were equally delightful to critics and disciples.

The meeting of the "Scapa" (i.e. the Society for the Checking of the Abuse of Public Advertisements), which was held in the Hall of Wadham College on June 9, was full of interest, and succeeded in its purpose of introducing the work of the Society to Oxford. A strong provisional committee, representing both University and City, was formed, to see if a branch could be founded here, which would work in connexion with other Societies already doing similar work in Oxford. Owing to the near approach of the Long Vacation nothing can be done this Term, but with the beginning of the new academic year a movement will be made.

Summer Schools are now all the fashion. We are glad to see that our Oxford School of Geography is conforming to this fashion, and that its authorities will give courses of lectures for teachers and students of Geography here during the month of August. There will be, besides the actual lectures, practical instruction in map-making and surveying.

This afternoon Dr. Allen gives the last of his series of three organ recitals in New College Chapel. The programmes, taken solely from the works of Buxtehude, Bach, and Brahms, have been of the highest interest, especially in respect of the comparisons afforded by the juxtaposition of the different composers' methods of treating the same material in their choral preludes; and all admirers of great

organ music splendidly played will hope for similar recitals next and every Term.

The second number of the *Oxford Point of View* which we have received quite keeps up to the standard of its predecessor: its range is as varied, if its contributors do not include any one of quite the same eminence as Mr. Bridges. But we may perhaps be pardoned for saying that the most interesting thing in the number is the announcement that the next issue will contain an article on the "Pronunciation of Latin" by Professor Robinson Ellis! We congratulate the *Oxford Point of View*.

A correspondent writes:—

"Why should not the deposition of Greek in Smalls be followed by the elevation of the English language to that bad eminence? The youth who just knows sufficient Greek to deceive the examiners into the belief that he is able to pass that miserable examination, rarely knows anything of the structure of the tongue which he is supposed to speak, and which, on great occasions, he does make a gallant attempt to use. It is, of course, a rash and daring deed to say a good word for English as a subject of study; but we venture to think it would be at once a good mental discipline and a useful acquirement if every Smalls candidate were expected to know the main outlines of the history of our own language—its origin and growth, and the triumph of our dialect over the others; the changes caused by the introduction of Christianity, by the Norman Conquest, by the Revival of Learning, and by the results of travel and exploration since the sixteenth century. The very ambitious might even be able to read Chaucer, and a few wise men might incidentally pick up some scraps of information about the history of England. It is perhaps not possible to examine Responsions candidates in Literature; it is certainly possible to examine them in the history of the language."

We have also received the following letter:—

"Most of us were more or less prepared for the bomb-shell which last week's *Gazette* hurled into our midst, but at the end of the Summer Term one is hardly ready for a comprehensive discussion of so momentous a question as Greek in Smalls. But may I point out that the proposal is really our old friend the 'thin end of the wedge.' Let it be supposed that the proposal is carried, and that the Rhodes Scholars and all the others who, relieved from the burden of Greek, will come flocking here in hundreds have passed in French and German with flying colours, what are they to do then? Are they all going, in the words of one of your correspondents this Term, to 'wriggle through a substitute for Moderations called 'Preliminary Jurisprudence''? As one who has seen something of the products of that examination, I trust not. Yet even if by this means or with the help of Science Preliminaries they evade Moderations, yet there is a rock on which their career must be wrecked, unless indeed it is proposed to clear that obstruction also out of the path, I mean Divinity Moderations."

The London papers and others seem to have been to seek as regards the authorship of the fine lines of which the Bishop of London made such striking and effective use in his brief but noble sermon at the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's. They were of course the work of Mr. Henry Newbolt, of Corpus Christi College, the author of "Admirals All" and the "Island Race," and they appeared, as many of his best verses have first done, in the *Spectator*.

We have been asked to mention that the Authentics propose to give a Ball in London on the first day of the Oxford

and Cambridge match, Thursday, July 3. The Ball will be held at the Empress Rooms, adjoining the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, and the tickets will cost £1 1s., if applied for on or before Monday, June 30, after that date they will cost £1 5s. They may be obtained from any of the Stewards, of whom those now in residence are R. S. Darling (Oriel), R. C. Hunter (University), F. D. H. Joy (New College), and B. H. Willett (Christ Church), or from the Honorary Secretary, E. Britten-Holmes, 23 Abingdon Court, Kensington.

We have been asked to mention that the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons will hold a Musical Fête in the Gardens of Worcester College on Tuesday, June 24. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the Follies Musical Troupe have been engaged to provide entertainment. The Fête will begin at 2.30 p.m. Members of the University are requested to wear Academical Dress, while tickets can only be obtained through a member of the Lodge.

Yet another "event" has to be added to our list of Commemoration Week arrangements. An Organ Recital will be given in Queen's College Chapel by Dr. T. W. Dodds, the College Organist, on Monday, June 23, at 11.30 a.m. Tickets of admission may be had on application to C. H. Thompson, Esq., Queen's College.

One feature of considerable interest in the Cambridge Tripos Lists this year, and one which we note with pleasure, is the fact that the name of Tennyson is to be seen in the First Class in the Classical Tripos.

We print elsewhere an appeal from the Bishop of Stepney on behalf of the memorial to Mr. Dolling, of whose death we spoke a few weeks ago. The scheme is one which is likely to obtain a good deal of support, for Mr. Dolling has left behind him a very large number of friends and admirers who will be glad to have this opportunity of giving practical expression to their sentiments. The Committee, which includes the Bishops of London, Rochester, and Stepney, the present and the former Head Masters of Winchester, Drs. Burge and Fearon, another well-known Winchester man in the Rev. J. T. Bramston, one of the Burgesses for this University in Mr. J. G. Talbot, and Canons Newbolt and Scott Holland, and many others, is thoroughly representative.

Mr. Robinson's series of "College Histories" is rapidly approaching completion, so far as Oxford is concerned. We warmly welcome Mr. Carr's book on University College, which has just appeared: it leaves only three still lacking; and of these three, only Queen's College is one of the old Colleges. It is to be hoped that the completion of the series may lead to its obtaining better support than, we fear, it has done up to the present: but this generation is hardly a book-buying one. Yet Mr. Robinson's contributors have in most cases not only done useful work for their respective College histories, but have produced very readable books.

Mr. Sadler has left Oxford, and is no longer accounted among "residents"; but it was here that he made his reputation, and he especially seems one of ourselves. Hence it is pleasant to note that he is to receive the honour of the Doctorate from Columbia University, New York, one of the most distinguished of American seats of learning. His companion in the honour is to be M. Croiset, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Paris, and the historian of Greek Literature.

Professor Dacey, Principal of the Working Mens' College, Great Ormond Street, London, writes to us to say that he

will be glad of any offers of help for the October Term from Oxford men who would take classes in Latin or Ethics. Communications to be addressed to him at All Souls. He will be heartily glad to see any gentleman by appointment who is ready in the above, or in any other, way to take part in the College teaching or social life, which, be it noted, does not involve residence. He adds that the prospects of the College are most encouraging. The Council, owing to subscriptions and a legacy from a former student, are now in a position to begin the new buildings next year, but nevertheless earnestly desire further help.

Not a few of our readers will be interested to learn who the recently elected Registrar to the Teachers' Registration Committee is; we are glad to be able to tell them that he is an Oxford man, Mr. George W. Rundall, M.A., of New College. Mr. Rundall was a very distinguished scholar and athlete at Clifton from 1868-1871, head of his house, and captain of the school eleven. Coming up as a Scholar to New College, he took a First in Mods. and Greats, and then went to be an Assistant Master at Marlborough. There again he came to the front in many ways, amongst others as a Volunteer, and was chosen to succeed Mr. F. W. Kitchener as Head Master of the High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme. He gave that up about a couple of years ago, and has since then been inspecting for the Board of Education. He has thus had a very all-round experience, and when it is added that he is a most agreeable man with strong sense, sound judgement, and practised in affairs, it will appear that the Committee could not well have made a better choice.

The annual dinner of the Canning and Chatham Clubs took place in the Assembly Room, Town Hall, on Saturday last. Mr. J. S. Arkwright, M.P., was in the chair. In reply to the toast of His Majesty's Government, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, defended the action of the Government in the war now brought to a close, in a most eloquent and convincing speech. The Chairman gave the toast of the Canning and Chatham Clubs, to which the two Secretaries responded. The health of the Chairman was proposed in a witty speech by Mr. A. H. D. Steel-Maitland.

A new Society has been started for the promotion of research of a rather curious kind. Great as St. Francis is, he seems hardly, in himself, sufficient as a subject for organized study; but his admirers have thought otherwise, and the name of Mons. Paul Sabatier among the founders of the new Society shows that it represents to some degree at least real learning as well as enthusiasm. The new movement was started, as was fitting, at Assisi on June 1; the gathering was international in character, and it is really refreshing to find that England for once was well spoken of by foreigners. It appears that we have more of the spirit of St. Francis than other nations; without being pessimistic, the conclusion is obvious that other nations must indeed have very little of it.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* has been very largely a University undertaking. We therefore are glad to draw attention to the official announcement of its editor, Mr. Sidney Lee, that a full list of errata is about to be published. In a work of nearly seventy volumes and over 50,000 columns there are bound to be a good many of these; and as a new edition is out of the question, it will be very useful to have them collected and formally published.

We ought not to let the Term elapse without calling attention to the beauty and variety of the Coronation Service

Books and Prayer Books issued by the University Press, a large selection of which may be seen at the Repository in the High Street. Few gifts could be more seasonable just now, and like the famous *History* of Thucydides, they are not merely for the moment, but possessions to be kept as souvenirs of a memorable occasion.

It is now six years since the Olympic Games were revived at Athens: the next competition is now arranged to take place at Chicago in 1904. Truly

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

The shade of Pindar may well be interested to see his well-beloved Greek games revived in the modern representative of the old-world Atlantis—in the city of grain elevators and cold storage.

So the visit of the Canadians to Oxford at the beginning of Term is to bear fruit in the foundation of a Lacrosse Club and the institution of yet another contest with Cambridge, who have had a team for some years past and may therefore be expected to win the first few "Varsity matches," until the advent of some Rhodes Scholars from Canada enables us to turn the tables. The game has not yet taken a very firm hold on England, which may perhaps be partly due to the fact that there is no Inter-University contest to arouse interest in it, but this suggestion (which is not our own) hardly seems to us a very probable one, and we do not feel very certain that the game has a great future before it. It is of course true that even when a College has put two football teams into the field, has manned a Torpid or two, and has sent its contingents up to Cowley and Hinksey, there still remains a large number of unemployed, and the growth of Hockey is doubtless to be partly explained in this way, but the fact is that men do not stick to one game only. Especially in small Colleges the football teams, and we suppose the hockey people also, are only "different aspects of the same thing," just as in the Summer one often hears of a College which will not be able to do itself justice at cricket till after the Eights because its best bowler and its wicket-keeper are rowing. Similarly there are many men who play golf on off-days when their football match is scratched, and Lacrosse will not so much tap the strata of society which do not play games as provide the energetic with an additional outlet for superfluous vigour. Hence it will have some well-established rivals to compete with.

We are glad to hear that steps are on foot to give the Appointments Committee, as it is called, somewhat more of a distinct and official University status. It is not proposed, we believe, to go anything like so far as Cambridge has done, either in the way of University recognition or University subsidy, but it will have its rooms given it more definitely, and will have, like the Voluntary Schools of the future, representatives of the "Local Authority," in the shape of the University, on its management. Meanwhile, it has flourished increasingly as a voluntary Association. The number and quality of the appointments made have both been rising, and a short time ago it was the case that it only needed more names on its books to make still more appointments. An erroneous notion prevails in some quarters that only a few Colleges have profited by it. As a matter of fact men from all the Colleges get appointments, and it is a matter of chance which gets the most. Christ Church, as the largest, have perhaps naturally got the most in some years, but other Colleges have run the House pretty close.

A correspondent writes:—

"Is there to be no limit to the encroachments of slang upon English Literature? Mr. William Watson has, if any

modern has it, the 'grand style': yet in his fine ode on the Coronation he mars the impressiveness of his final warning by a hopeless vulgarism:—

If unstarred
In leisure of ancient pathways, she lost touch
Of the hour.

This is what the newspapers do for us. They so degrade a subject that it seems as if any one who writes on it must adopt some of the jargon which pours forth as 'leading articles' in a continuous stream."

The well-known and excellent Art for Schools Society are, we hear, bringing out as their two large pictures this year the portrait of Peter the Great, by Kneller, at Kensington Palace, and the portrait of Prince Rupert, by Michael Wright, which hangs in the Hall of Magdalen College. This fine painting is not as well known as it should be. Not long ago a former student of Somerville College brought out a history of Prince Rupert, which was in many ways excellent and original, but which made no mention either of Prince Rupert's connexion with Magdalen or of this portrait. The omission was pardonable, for the connexion, though alluded to by Macaulay in a famous passage, is somewhat uncertain, and the portrait is not mentioned in the *Dictionary of National Biography's* article on Prince Rupert, though a notice of it will be found in the article on the painter, John Michael Wright. It shows, however, the need of what Mr. Lionel Cust has so often advocated, a complete catalogue of College as well as University pictures. Meanwhile the Art for Schools Society's reproduction will make it better known.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club on Friday, June 13, Mr. Crawford (St. John's) read a paper on "Lavoisier," and Mr. W. E. Smith (Balliol) on "Dyes and Mordants."

While their representatives at "the front" are apparently finding life in a blockhouse quite supportable, the University Volunteers are about to encounter the perils, now that peace has been restored perhaps equally serious, of camp life in England. We envy them their martial ardour and patriotism, and we wish them kinder treatment at the hands of the elements than they seem likely to receive. After all, tents are waterproof as long as one does not stick anything up against the canvas, but the Volunteers will certainly be free from the reproach that they are playing at soldiering if they go into camp in this weather—it will not be a picnic this year.

At the Balliol concert on Sunday (the last of the present Term) the Misses M. and L. Meinertzhagen played a violin duo in D minor by Spohr, and (with Dr. Walker) Bach's trio in C major: Messrs. T. A. Spring-Rice and F. S. Kelly contributed respectively a Bach organ prelude and fugue and three Chopin Mazurkas, and Mr. R. O. Jackson gave songs by Richard Strauss, Brahms, and F. Korby.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY PREACHERS.—Thursday, June 19, 10.30 a.m., Assize Sermon, The Rev. L. R. Phelps, Oriel College. At St. Mary's.

Sunday, June 22, 10.30 a.m., The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church. At St. Mary's.

St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, 10.30 a.m., The Rev. Dr. Tetley, at Magdalen College.

DEGREE DAYS.

Thursday, June 19. Wednesday, June 25.
Saturday, July 5.

University Acts.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL, Monday, June 16.—At a meeting of the Hebdomadal Council holden on Monday, June 16, the Council gladly accepted two busts in bronze, reproductions of the busts of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin by Houlton, presented by Jonathan Ackerman Coles, D.M., an alumnus of Columbia University, New York. Mr. George Claridge Druce, Hon. M.A., has been commissioned by a visitor to the University, Dr. Lee, of Cornell University, U.S.A., to offer through the Hebdomadal Council one hundred and two New England elms, to form an avenue in the Park. This proposal, having been approved by the Curators of the Park, was sanctioned by Council and gladly accepted.

CONVOCATION, Tuesday, June 17.—It was resolved (*nemine contradicente*) to affix the University Seal to an Address of Congratulation to the University of Sydney, New South Wales, on the occasion of its Jubilee. The following form of Decree was proposed:—Whereas Margaret Ogilvie, widow, has offered to the University a capital sum which will provide not less than £200 a year for the endowment of a University Reader in Ophthalmology; And whereas it is the intention of the said Margaret Ogilvie, primarily, to encourage the prosecution of Original Research in Ophthalmology, and, secondarily, to provide instruction—by means of lectures (clinical and systematic) and demonstrations—in Diseases and Defects of the Eyes and their treatment, for members of the University and for legally qualified members of the Medical Profession; The University accepts the offer, approves of the Regulations made in that behalf, and hereby records its gratitude for Mrs. Ogilvie's munificence. (Carried, *nem. con*.)

University Agenda.

CONVOCATION, Thursday, June 19.—The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Delegates of the University Museum (for the year 1901) will be presented to the House. The Report of the Delegates for superintending the Instruction of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India (for the year 1901) will be presented to the House. The following form of Decree will be proposed:—"That the Pall of King Henry VII be deposited in the Picture Gallery of the Bodleian Library, and that the Curators of the University Chest be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £35 in providing a suitable case in which the same may be displayed.

CONVOCATION, June 24. *Encenia*.—At a meeting of the Hebdomadal Council holden on Monday, June 9, it was ordered:—That on Tuesday, June 24, the Noblemen, Heads of Houses, Doctors, Proctors, and Gentlemen who partake of Lord Crewe's Benefaction to the University, meet the Vice-Chancellor in the Hall of Oriel College, at the hour of half-past Eleven o'clock; That thence they go in procession to the Theatre, where will be spoken the Oration in Commemoration of the Benefactors to the University, by the Public Orator, according to the intention of the Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; after which will be recited the Compositions to which the Prizes have been adjudged.

[The Prize Compositions will be recited in the following order:—

English Essay: "The decline of English Oratory," by Percy G. C. Campbell, late Exhibitioner of Balliol College.

Gaius Græk Verse: "Shakespeare, Richard the Third, Act I, Scene 2, lines 43-132," by Edward W. M. Grigg, Scholar of New College.

Latin Verse: "Mare Mediterraneum," by Henry L. Henderson, Scholar of Christ Church.

Stanhope Historical Essay: "Grattan," by Alfred E. Zimmern, Scholar of New College.

Nædigate: "Minos," by Ernest A. Wodehouse, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.]

Honorary Degrees.—In a Convocation to be holden in the Sheldonian Theatre on Tuesday, June 24, at noon, it will be proposed to confer Degrees, *honoris causa*, upon the following persons:—

Honorary Degree of D.C.L.

His Excellency the Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador Extraordinary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James's.

His Excellency Viscount Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James's.

The Right Hon. Evelyn, Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt.

Count Matsukata, twice Prime Minister of Japan.

Honorary Degree of D.Litt.

Franz Kielhorn, C.I.E., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Göttingen.

Honorary Degree of D.Sc.

William Henry Mahoney Christie, C.B., M.A. Camb., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Astronomer Royal.

Arthur William Rücker, M.A., F.R.S., Hon. Fellow of Brasenose College, Principal of the University of London.

CONVOCATION, June 25.—It will be proposed to confer the Degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, upon the Right Rev. Montagu J. Stone-Wigg, M.A., University College, Bishop of New Guinea. It will be proposed to confer the degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, upon Mr. John Cripps Pembrey, for fifty-six years proof-reader of Oriental works at the University Press.

CONGREGATION.—In a Congregation to be holden early in Michaelmas Term, the following Resolutions will be submitted to the House:—(1) That Candidates shall not be required to offer both Greek and Latin in the examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions. (2) That all Candidates shall be required to pass in two out of the four following languages, Greek, Latin, French, and German, one of the two being either Greek or Latin. (3) That in Greek and Latin an option shall be allowed between prescribed books and unprepared translations. (4) That in French and German the examination shall be in unprepared translations and prose composition only. (5) That the Grammar Paper shall be discontinued, but the papers on Greek prepared books shall contain grammar questions on the passages set. (6) That for those who offer Latin, prose composition shall be retained.

If the first resolution is not carried, the others will not be put.

University and College Notices.

PASSMORE EDWARDS SCHOLARSHIP, 1902.—An examination for the above Scholarship will be held in Hilary Term, 1903, of which due notice will be given in Michaelmas Term, 1902. Candidates must be students of the University of Oxford who have completed the twelfth Term, and not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term, from their Matriculation. They will be expected (1) to translate passages from Greek and Latin authors, including Aristotle (*Poetics*) and Horace (*Epistles* II, 1, 2, and *Ars Poetica*); (2) to show knowledge of the matter of these books in relation to Greek, Latin, and English Literature; (3) to answer questions bearing on the comparison of the three Literatures, and the influence of the Classical Literatures on the English.

EXHIBITIONS OF THE LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY.—The Leathersellers' Company have elected Alexander Cunnison, of Oriel College, to an Exhibition on the Foundation of George Humble; and Reginald M. D. G. Rogers, of All Souls College, and Walpole E. Sealy, of Oriel College, to Exhibitions on the Foundation of Robert Rogers.

Calendar of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., already offered for Competition.

I. CLASSICS.

- December 2.—Balliol College.
 December 2.—Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble Colleges.
 December 9.—New College, Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.
 December 9.—Trinity and Wadham Colleges.
 December 16.—Lincoln College.
 January 6, 1903.—University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose Colleges, and Christ Church.
 May 29, 1903.—Merton and Worcester Colleges.

II. MATHEMATICS.

- December 2.—Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus Christi Colleges.
 March 3, 1903.—Magdalen and Brasenose Colleges, Christ Church, and Worcester College.

III. NATURAL SCIENCE.

- July 1.—Merton College, New College, and Corpus Christi College.
 December 2.—Balliol College, Christ Church, and Trinity College.
 December 16.—Lincoln College.

IV. HISTORY.

- December 2.—Balliol College and New College.
 December 9.—Corpus Christi College.
 January 9, 1903.—Merton and Brasenose Colleges.

V. SANSKRIT.

- December 9.—Wadham College.

ANTHEMS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

- Wednesday, June 18.
Evening—"From all that dwell." Walmisley.
 Thursday, June 19.
Morning—"O give thanks." Tucker.
Evening—"I will love Thee, O Lord." J. Clark.
 Friday, June 20. Service without Organ.
Evening—"O how amiable are Thy dwellings." Richardson.
 Saturday, June 21.
Morning—"O praise the Lord." Batten.
Evening—"Remember now Thy Creation." Sterndale Bennett.
 Sunday, June 22. *Fourth Sunday after Trinity.*
Evening—"If the Lord Himself had not been on our side." Walmisley.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Lincoln's Inn:—

- J. H. Bhabha (New College).
 Aubrey Holmes (Balliol).
 T. J. M. Greenfield (Magdalen).
 P. C. Vaughan (Corpus Christi).
 D. C. L. Cree (University).

Inner Temple:—

- G. Hewart (University).
 L. G. Curtis (New College).

- G. R. Brigstocke (Merton).
 R. J. B. Wonnier (Exeter).
 H. Roberts (Exeter).
 H. T. Cawley (New College).
 C. W. W. Surridge (Hertford).
 T. M. Hunter (University).
 D. G. Hemmant (Corpus Christi).
 H. C. W. Hawley (Magdalen).
 C. L. Collard (Christ Church).

Middle Temple:—

- E. H. Tindal-Atkinson (Trinity).

CYMODECE.

EYES of my soul are seeking
 Shores of a sunny land,
 Lips of my soul are speaking
 Praise of a sunny strand.
 Yea, for my soul is throbbing
 Weary for her, my queen,
 Yea, for my soul is sobbing,
 "Oh that it might have been!"
 Over the mournful mountains,
 Over the solemn sea,
 Over the fairy fountains
 There with her thoughts is she.
 Over the marsh and mallows,
 Over the flame of flowers,
 Over the fertile fallows
 Sits she the summer hours.
 Days are that I, all dreaming,
 Ride on a billow's breast,
 Follow the great ships steaming
 Unto my love and rest.

J. W.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Committee on the Education and Training of Officers of the Army is an outspoken document, which has fearlessly condemned many existing abuses, and has made some valuable suggestions. The chief changes advocated are briefly these:—

1. That the entrance examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Militia candidates should be amalgamated.
2. That Yeomanry Subalterns should be placed on the same footing as Militia Subalterns as regards their eligibility for Commissions in the Regular Army.
3. That University candidates under revised regulations should be encouraged.
4. That an increased number of Commissions should be offered to the Colonies.
5. That the study of modern languages should be encouraged.
6. That the expenses of Officers in Cavalry Regiments should be reduced.
7. That promotion should be by selection rather than by seniority.

The Report speaks in a most gratifying manner of University candidates:—"Though it might be supposed that University candidates, many of whom have received practically no military training before joining their regiments,

would not be regarded with approval by the military authorities, the expression of opinion in their favour is practically unanimous."

The Committee therefore propose to look upon the Universities in future as one of the main sources of supply of officers for the Army, and recommend that ten Commissions in the Royal Artillery and ninety in other branches of the Service, viz. Guards, Cavalry, Line, and Indian Staff Corps, be offered annually for competition between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, the Scotch Universities, &c., these numbers being increased in future years as the success of the scheme may warrant.

The proposed regulations are, that candidates from approved Universities, of not less than twenty years of age, may *compete* for Commissions, in an examination in Military Subjects, provided that they have given satisfactory proof of a good general education either by graduation or by passing such other test as the Universities may determine, and can produce various certificates, viz.:

1. A certificate of having served three years, and attended three annual camps of seven days each, with a University or other Volunteer battalion, or two trainings with a Militia battalion or Yeomanry regiment.
2. In the first-named case a certificate that the candidate has been returned three times as efficient, and holds a certificate of proficiency.
3. A certificate that the candidate has passed an examination in the theoretical principles of Musketry, has fired annually a Musketry course for two consecutive years, and has passed out of the third class.
4. A signalling certificate and a riding certificate.
5. A certificate of fitness from his C.O. and the Adjutant of his Corps.

To appreciate the effect which these suggestions, if adopted, would have upon the position of University candidates they must be compared with the regulations now in force.

At present, an undergraduate between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, who has passed the First Public Examination, or a graduate between seventeen and twenty-three years of age, may *compete* in an examination in literary subjects, and, if successful, is awarded a commission, provided that within about fifteen months he can *qualify* in an examination in Military Subjects, and has attended for one month at a school of instruction as a commissioned officer in the Militia or Volunteers, and obtained the certificate of proficiency. Thus it is not necessary at present that a candidate should reside for more than a year at his University.

Under the proposed regulations it is practically certain that three years residence would be necessary, and, if the scheme is to be successful, that some at least of the work for the competitive examination in Military Subjects would have to be done during those three years.

There is no superior limit of age proposed for University candidates, so that these subjects might be postponed until after graduation; but, if this course were adopted, the candidate would be placed at a considerable disadvantage on account of age as compared with those entering the army by other channels. Under the proposed regulations the average age at which Woolwich and Sandhurst Cadets would gain their commissions would probably be between twenty and twenty-one years, while a University candidate, even if he came up at the age of eighteen, would not be qualified to enter for the competitive examination before the age of twenty-one.

Hence, if he postponed his military studies until after graduation, he would be from one to two years older than other officers on gaining his commission. If promotion is to be made by selection instead of by seniority this dis-

advantage might be more apparent than real, but in any case it would be almost entirely obliterated if arrangements could be made by which a University candidate could compete in the examination in Military Subjects at the end of his course here.

It is very desirable that University candidates during their three years of residence should be encouraged to take an interest in their work, and to feel that it is a real preparation for their future profession; and it may be hoped that the University will appoint a Delegacy, or some official, to supervise the training of University candidates, and to form a centre to which they may turn for information and advice.

On the whole, the Committee's proposals might be expected to have the effect of making University candidates become, what they frequently were not before, University men, of increasing the strength and efficiency of the Volunteer Corps, and last, but not least, of providing, should the scheme prove successful, a valuable addition to the available sources of supply of desirable candidates for commissions in the Regular Army.

ATHLETICS.

THE RIVER.

THE results of the Pairs were as follows:—

Wednesday. Tottenham and Swanzy (University) beat Christie-Miller and Cloughton (Trinity) easily. Younger and Long (New College) beat Graham and Farrer (Balliol) easily. Drinkwater (Wadham) and Field (Exeter) beat Dutton and Willis (Magdalen) easily.

Thursday. Field beat Adams and Monier-Williams (University) by four lengths. Long beat Swanzy by one and a half lengths.

Friday. Field beat Long by three-quarters of a length.

The first day's racing did not afford any very close contests, as in each case the pair from the back station was close up on the front pair at the finish. On Tuesday the racing was much better. In the first heat Field and Drinkwater came through the Gut only slightly up on Monier-Williams and Adams, but up the wall they gained steadily, and eventually finished four lengths up in 7 min. 6 secs. In the second race Swanzy got off quicker than Long, but the latter had taken it back by the Green Bank, and the Boat House was passed with the two boats about level. Long's pair, however, went faster up the Barges, and won by one and a half lengths in 7 min. 11 secs. A great race was expected in the final, and the spectators were not disappointed. Long got off the quicker, and was half a length up at the Weir's Bridge, and about level coming out of the Gut. Up the Green Bank Field did a good spurt, and was a length and a half to the good at the Boat House. Long then again began to widen the distance, but the effort faded away and Field was left the winner of a splendid race by slightly over half a length. The winners rowed splendidly, and were well together and had a good deal of length. The entries for the Sculls include Field (Exeter), Kelly (Balliol), Long, Steer, and C. Williams (New College), of whom the first-named will probably win.

Henley crews, Christ Church and University, have been practising during the latter part of the week.

CRICKET.

O.U.C.C. v. SURREY.

After the comparative quiet of the first day one was hardly prepared for Tuesday's sensations; first of all Kelly's resolute hitting which made our score fairly respectable, and then the complete collapse of Surrey before Williams and

von Ernsthausen, who both bowled well and were backed up by the fielders, Williams taking five wickets for 30, von Ernsthausen three for 34. Thus after Surrey had seemed to have the match in hand when they went in again 75 on, the Varsity, with only 134 more to get, ought to go near winning to-day.

SURREY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. K. Longman, c Medlicott, b Williams	23	absent, hurt	0
Hayward, c Bonham-Carter, b Heathcote-Amory	50	b Ernsthausen	2
Hayes, c Wylde, b Heathcote-Amory	25	c Voss, b Williams	20
Lockwood, c Voss, b Ernsthausen	2	c Dillon, b Williams	6
F. F. Knox, c Marsham, b Williams	21	c Medlicott, b Ernsthausen	7
K. J. Key, c Bonham-Carter, b Ernsthausen	17	c and b Williams	8
Lees, c Marsham, b Heathcote-Amory	13	b Ernsthausen	1
Nice, b Ernsthausen	0	c H. Amory, b Williams	2
Richardson, c Dillon, b Williams	21	b Amory	15
Strudwick, c Ernsthausen, b Heathcote-Amory	0	run out	0
Smith, not out	10	not out	3
Extras	15	Extras	8
Total	236	Total	69

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. H. B. Marsham, b Smith	14	not out	5
E. W. Dillon, b Richardson	20	not out	6
H. J. Wylde, retired hurt	22		
R. Z. H. Voss, b Smith	13		
W. S. Medlicott, b Richardson	13		
M. Bonham-Carter, b Smith	15		
R. A. Williams, b Smith	4		
R. S. Darling, c Strudwick, b Hayward	3		
L. Heathcote-Amory, b Smith	4		
G. W. F. Kelly, not out	46		
A. C. Ernsthausen, b Lockwood	4		
Extras	3	Extras	0
Total	161	Total	11

HEAVY SCORING IN COLLEGE CRICKET.

[The completeness of this record must depend on the kindness of College Correspondents.]

100 and over.	
R. S. Darling	Oriel v. Magdalen ... 160
O. M. Samson	Hertford v. Bedford Gr. Sch. ... 148
C. F. Ryder	Magdalen v. Oriel ... 140
R. S. Bridge	Trinity v. Balliol ... 132
R. A. Williams	University v. Keble ... 125
R. W. Awdry	New College v. Oriel ... 108
C. J. Parson	Univ. Anti-Spurs v. Spurs ... 107
90 and over.	
E. H. Blinks	Exeter Busters v. St. Edw. Sch. ... 93
R. A. Bennett	Sen. Com. Rooms v. Ch. Ch. ... 91
80 and over.	
G. Simpson	Exeter Busters v. St. Edw. Sch. ... 84
C. D. McIver	Hertford v. New College ... 81
70 and over.	
G. W. F. Kelly	Lincoln v. Wadham ... 79
G. H. Vasey	St. John's v. Exeter ... 77*
C. D. Fisher	Sen. Com. Rooms v. Ch. Ch. ... 76
C. L. Macdonald	Magdalen v. Oriel ... 75*
H. E. Crawford	St. John's v. Exeter ... 70
60 and over.	
H. E. Crawford	St. John's v. Wadham ... 60
50 and over.	
G. E. Barry	Trinity v. Trinity Mission ... 58*
M. Crawley-Boovey	Trinity v. Balliol ... 54
R. M. Manser	Lincoln v. Wadham ... 53
H. St. J. Williams	Exeter v. St. John's ... 50*

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

		wkts.	runs.
A. K. Hannay	Trinity v. Balliol	7	45
G. W. F. Kelly	Lincoln v. Brasenose	6	17
R. M. Manser	Lincoln v. Wadham	5	13
C. J. Parson	University v. Culham Coll.	5	15
G. W. F. Kelly	Lincoln v. Wadham	5	18

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEERS.

We have received the following letter from South Africa:—

Numbers 73 and 74 Blockhouses, three miles west of Bothaville, O.R.C.

May 18, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing to you we have had our first experiences of South Africa, and are now safely stowed away in blockhouses.

We had quite a good journey up country in one cattle truck, for those vehicles do not jolt so very much, and twenty-four men to one truck is luxury, by comparison. We left Capetown about 6 p.m. on Monday evening, April 7, and reached Kroonstad at 3 p.m. on the following Friday. This is apparently the usual time taken by troop trains. Although in a sense monotonous, the journey had many points of interest; the totally new scenery—and scenery of extraordinary variety; the wonderful engineering feats noticeable all along the line; special points of interest, such as General Wauchope's grave at Matjesfontein, the I.V. Hospital (what is left of it) at Deelfontein, Norval's Pont, where the line crosses the Orange River into the Orange River Colony, Brandfort and Colesberg, with other places connected with Lord Roberts's march. We were very fortunate, too, in the weather, which was favourable, with one exception, during the whole five days. One of the chief features of the journey was the great honour paid to us at De Aar in the charge of two Boer prisoners, one for Nauwpoort and the other for Bloemfontein, for the purpose of identification. Of Bloemfontein, about which we had heard so much, we were unable to form an opinion; for we reached it in the middle of the night, and were off again before daybreak.

At Kroonstad we spent one night, and on Saturday, April 12, we trekked out to the Lace Diamond Mines, travelling about seventeen or eighteen miles in a westerly direction. We were quite alone, and therefore able to take things as we liked; nevertheless, the men stood the long march well, the first we had done since leaving England. On arriving at the Mines, we learnt that the Boers had lifted two span of trek oxen from them that very morning, at about nine o'clock. This interesting event we were naturally sorry to have missed; but though the Colonel in command there detained us a day to strengthen his little garrison, "Wily" did not repeat the performance. The next day (Monday) we trekked as far as Doorndraai, some twelve or thirteen miles further west. Like most places out here, we found this to be little more than a name, graced by the addition of a mud-built farmhouse and a dam or reservoir. Here we bivouacked alongside the trenches, a course of inaction necessitated by the arrival of a large empty convoy. (The latter travel with hardly any escort, as they follow the blockhouse line the whole way.) The next day saw us at Kroondraai, the regiment's head quarters, another fifteen miles on, and still towards the west. Here we found awaiting us a very welcome mail, and some old acquaintances ready to be renewed. We also found four vacancies in the Mounted Infantry, which were filled, after examination, by Durst, Field, Keenlyside, and Hodgkinson. We spent one day here, pending the decision of our fate, and on Thursday, April 22, the remainder of the Varsity contingent, with two of the Bucks,

left under Lieut. Bennett for Nos. 73 and 74 blockhouses, west of Bothaville. By a great piece of luck we were enabled to ride nearly the whole way on wagons; this was in some ways a needless luxury, but it enabled us to cross a drift at Smithdale dryshod. At No. 73 were dropped Trousdell, Neale, Evetts, and Kitchin, and the remainder proceeded to No. 74.

We have been here just five weeks, and as yet the time has gone very quickly. The novelty of the life and the work, unusual to most of us, has kept the days sufficiently busy, and Mrs. Lath's splendid box of books has still further hastened their going. We have at present completed all the fencing ordered between the blockhouses, but have still a good deal of trenching to do. The fence is made of three strands of barbed wire twisted together with one strand of "No. 3," or iron wire a quarter of an inch thick. This forms the main part of the fence, but there are also two other single strands of barbed wire, and the alarm wire, which, when cut, lets fall a stone upon a tin. The posts are all stayed to stones sunk in the ground. Fifteen yards outside the wire is dug a trench a yard wide and deep, rendered invisible by the scattering of the earth. We have just made a new bivouac, or dug-out, in the side of the trench surrounding the blockhouse. Three men have always to be outside during the night, so the sentries from 12 to 6 a.m. sleep in the "bivvy," and the rest are not disturbed.

The mail is just going, and I must close this rambling letter.

ΔΔΔ.

THE UNION.

THE results of the elections for next Term's offices were announced on Thursday evening. Our hearty congratulations to the successful candidates:—Messrs. H. Du Parc (Exeter), F. W. Curran (Lincoln), J. R. Brooke (Corpus Christi), and H. Thorp (Wadham). During Private Business there seemed to be a conspiracy to pelt the officers from the gallery. Furs, programmes, and even eye-glasses were employed as missiles.

In Public Business Mr. A. Maxwell (Christ Church) moved, "That France is a declining nation." He deprecated the charge of British bumptiousness: he wished to criticize France as an admirer. But no one could fail to see that the Third Republic was not like the First. A century of revolution had been too much for France. The old enthusiasms had degenerated into mere fanaticisms. Nor was the failure of French Governments due to a bad system or weakness in individuals, but to degeneration in the character of the oldest people in Europe. The precariousness of political support makes governments pusillanimous. Mr. Maxwell contended that it is no answer to appeal from Paris to the provinces. Paris always will be France; nor can the provinces hope for more power than they have now long had. Mr. Maxwell is clear, pleasant, and audible, but, like almost all Union speakers, he would be much better for a little more animation.

Mr. E. Zeitlyn (Jesus) could not deny that there were instances of corruption in France. But the last two elections have showed that a government which would go to the root of the evil might count on steady popular support. The importance of population standing still might easily be exaggerated; and in taking care of her population France was far ahead of England. London compared ill with Paris in the management and training of children. Nor could our agricultural system compare with the peasant-proprietorship in vogue in France. France had renewed her confidence in her destiny, and everywhere were signs of a revival. Mr. Zeitlyn was as vigorous and fluent as ever.

Lord Haddo (Balliol) laid emphasis upon the decrease in population, which was more remarkable if the influx of aliens were discounted. He could not but think France was on the decline when he compared 1871 with 1814. Financial mismanagement accompanied the general loss of prestige. Big deficits occurred, and expenditure was, as a rule, absurd. Lord Haddo spoke of strange experiences in Paris society, and ended by pointing to the decline in the position of the French language. Lord Haddo has improved a great deal in his power of making an effective speech.

Mr. C. F. Silver (Wadham) thought it very rash to "draw up an indictment against a whole people." He pointed to education, which was free, compulsory, and secular, as an instance of French superiority, and believed that, as education began to tell and intelligence was developed, a great future would spread out before France. Mr. Silver recalled Lord Salisbury's speech on the Dying Nations, and then asked whether Spain has not shown the danger of prophecy. Paris might be effete, but the provinces were the real France. Mr. Silver has to contend against a difficulty in making himself audible: if he could overcome this, we think he might be very successful at the Union.

Mr. D. L. Savory (St. John's) denied that the lesson of the Affaire Dreyfus was the degeneracy of France. He also denied that population was even stationary, much less retrogressive. The ascendancy of France, however, was quite independent of this: it could never be doubted so long as France possessed her poets, her drama, and her incomparable language.

Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton) anticipated a terminal "French night" instead of the familiar "Irish night."

Mr. E. Macfadyen (Wadham), President, having spoken briefly opposing the motion and Mr. G. Taylor (Hertford) having supported it, the House divided. The motion was lost on a small poll by 11 votes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[All Letters and other contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, even when it is not intended for publication.]

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. ROBERT RADCLIFFE DOLLING.

A widespread feeling exists that steps should be taken at once, while Mr. Dolling's memory is green, to perpetuate a Memorial of the splendid Mission Work associated with his name.

A Committee has therefore been formed with this object.

It is impossible that his many friends and admirers in this country and America will allow so remarkable a life of self-sacrifice and devotion to pass without recognition, and the Committee, after much thought, now puts forward a scheme which it thinks would be a practical Memorial of his long labours of love for all people, both poor and rich.

It is proposed:—

1. To provide for the comfort of Mr. Dolling's two sisters, without whose devoted labour it would have been impossible for their brother to have carried on his work and who were dependent upon him.
2. To provide a small Convalescent Home for Working Girls.
3. That the Misses Dolling should be asked to undertake the management of this Home.
4. That the benefits of the Home should, in the first instance, be for those recommended by the authorities of St. Agatha's, Landport, and St. Saviour's, Poplar, the scenes of Mr. Dolling's chief labours. The Committee confidently asks for subscriptions and donations to carry out these objects. These may be sent either to the Treasurer of the Fund, the Rev. J. H. R. Abbott, at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Poplar, E., or to Mr. W. M. Walter, Manager, London and County Bank, Lincolns Branch, 51 East India Dock Road, London, E., the envelopes marked "Dolling Memorial Fund."

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

2 Amen Court, St. Paul's,
June 11, 1902.

C. G. STEPHEN.

THE "POET MINIMUS."

SIR,—For "Poet Minimus" why should he be flung by the pen of F. C. M. R.? Why should not those who have "only very slight gifts in the way of verse-making" use those gifts if they choose? or must they suppress them for fear of the derision of this scathing critic?

There are audiences and audiences. There is the village audience to which classical music is as caviare; which, on the other hand, loses a rousing song with a chorus, accompanied by music of no very exalted kind; most village contents, therefore, be derided! Is there any harm, Sir, in "Poet Minimus" singing, according to the small power that is in him, though it be with halting metre and imperfect rhyme, to the working men and women around him? And if he use the local paper as the best means of reaching them, is that a matter for railway?

I can tell of a chance-screen, sung up in such a fashion as this: it began with "Songs on the Water" poet stuff at the best, and ended with "the Angel in the Studio," in memory of the foreman of the wood-carvers who died as soon as the screen was finished.

I should like to get F. C. M. R. by the side of our trout stream and see him throw a fly. If he showed only second-rate skill, if his fly did not go over a rising fish to an inch, should I tell him to reel up and go home, and call him a fisherman of a "comparatively innocuous type"? Politeness would forbid. "Piscator Minimus" might fling the stream to his heart's content: he would do no real harm to himself, the fish, or to me. I should encourage him to go on, in the fond hope that he might learn to do better; by-and-by he might rise to the distinguished position of "Piscator minor," and then, who knows, his crooked line might land a fish or two, and he might learn to feel more sympathy for the minor poet who tries his best with his imperfect songs to touch the souls of men, and now and then succeeds!!

Yours truly,

ROBERT S. ROUTH.

June 10, 1902.

COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to send their news to the Editor of the OXFORD MAGAZINE, Clarendon Press, not later than 11 o'clock on the Monday morning of each week.]

BALLIOL.

CRICKET.—We were badly beaten by Trinity, owing to a weak display of batting on a good wicket. Other matches have had to be scratched owing to rain.

THE RIVER.—It has been decided to send a Four to Hemley to defend the Visitors' Cup.

EXETER.

Heartiest congratulations to H. du Parcq on being elected President of the Union.

THE RIVER.—Congratulations to W. W. Field on winning the 'Varsity Pair with G. C. Drinkwater (Wadhams). Good luck to him in the Sculls.

CRICKET.—St. John's have beaten us by 2 wickets. II. St. J. Williams made 50 not out for us. Rain prevented our playing Lincoln. The Busters have won a match vs. St. Edward's School (E. H. Banks 93, G. Simpson 84).

ESSAY CLUB.—Mr. C. A. Henderson read a paper on "Thackeray." ANONYMOUS LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Society read W. Pinero's *The Cabinet Minister*.

HERTFORD.

THE RIVER.—The following elections have been made in the Boat Club for the ensuing year—Captain, H. C. Squires; Hon. Sec., C. G. A. Burnett.

CRICKET.—The Eleven have beaten New College by 236 (C. D. M'Far 81) to 120, and Bedford Grammar School by 350 for 8 wickets (O. M. Samson 145).

TYNDALE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, June 10, the Rev. H. H. Williams entertained the Society in his rooms and read a paper on "Browning as a Critic of Art."

LINCOLN.

Good luck to all those who have been in for Schools.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Brasenose by 110 (Harrison 31, Kyrke 26, Kelly 20) to their 49, and Wadhams by 185 (Kelly 79, Manser 53) to their 49 and 160.

MAGDALEN.

CRICKET.—We beat Oriel by 6 wickets after they had made 307 and left us only two and a half hours to win. C. F. Ryder (11) and C. L. Macdonald (75 not out) put on 100 in thirty-five minutes. The match against Oxford City was drawn owing to rain. We have had a most successful season, only losing one match, that against Trinity, and winning seven, eight being drawn.

LAWN TENNIS.—We were beaten by Balliol. The rain has spoilt all chance of finishing the College Handicap.

The Ball comes off on Monday, and the usual Commemoration Concert, for which tickets may still be got from the Treasurer, will be held on Saturday, June 21, at 8.30.

NEW COLLEGE.

CRICKET.—On Monday and Tuesday, June 9, 10, we were beaten by Hertford, who scored 220 and 120 for 9 wickets to our 120. The match against Winchester on Thursday had to be abandoned without any play. On Saturday we drew with Oriel, scoring 170 for 4 (R. W. Awdry 108) to their 100 for 5.

THE RIVER.—Long and Younger were just defeated in the final of the Pairs after a magnificent race.

LAWN TENNIS.—We played St. John's on Monday in the semi-final of the Cup Tie.

NON-COLLEGIATE.

CRICKET.—We have been beaten by Jesus and St. Kenelm's.

THE CRITICS met in the President's rooms, and read Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*.

At a meeting of the Amalgamated Clubs on Saturday the following elections were confirmed:—

Boat Club.—Captain, K. H. Robinson; Vice-Captain, E. C. Casey; Secretary, J. W. Goldthorpe.
Football.—Captain, H. S. Payne; Secretary, R. H. Phillips.
Association.—Captain, W. H. Dawson; Secretary, W. E. Rix.
Hockey.—Captain, H. F. Pittman; Secretary, C. J. Corbett.
Lawn Tennis.—Captain, W. E. Rix.

ORIEL.

The absence of any notes last week is apologized for.

CRICKET.—We have been beaten by Magdalen in spite of R. S. Darling making 160. Against New College the match was unfinished, owing to no play being possible on Friday through rain. The Second Eleven drew with University Second.

THE RIVER.—The final heat of the Dean's Sculls was decided on Saturday, when H. M. Blomfield beat W. Baxter.

THE PLANTAGENET SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, June 10, a paper was read on the "Modern Drama."

A College meeting was held on Monday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

QUEEN'S.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Newbury and Pembroke, and were lucky to draw with Merton. For next year N. E. Hope has been elected Captain, and K. D. K. Morris Secretary.

FOOTBALL.—Association.—N. E. Hope has been elected Captain, and K. F. B. Dower Secretary.

There has been an epidemic of dinners of late. Both the Addison and the Eaglet were a great success. Best wishes to our new members.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE PURITANS met on Sunday evening in Mr. C. M. P. Heath's rooms, and read selections. Mr. Heath was elected President for next Term.

THE RIVER.—On Friday the final for the Challenge Pairs was rowed. The winners were *—Row*, E. H. Cox; *str. E. J. K. Laitley*; *cox*, D. C. E. Craigie.

ST. JOHN'S.

CRICKET.—We beat Wadhams, making 149 for 5 wickets to their 117; and Exeter, who made 220 to our 231 for 8 wickets.

SWIMMING.—J. E. Raphael and F. J. O. Coddington played Water-Polo for the 'Varsity against Hornsey S. C.

THE RIVER.—The winning crew in the Staveley Fours were *—Row*, M. Bates; 2, B. Aston; 3, H. Casey-Elwes; *str.* F. J. Seal; *cox*, A. D. Greig.

ESSAY SOCIETY.—Mr. H. E. Crawford read an interesting paper on "Inorganic Evolution."

VOLUNTEERS.—We compete in the Bourne Cup competition on Wednesday: all good luck to our representatives.

TRINITY.

The following officers have been elected for the Football Clubs:—*Rugby*—Captain, G. S. J. F. Eberle; Secretary, P. F. H. Grierson. *Association*—Captain, T. J. Bruce; Secretary, J. S. D. Rider. C. H. Gore has been elected Captain and A. P. Barker Secretary of the Hockey Club.

CRICKET.—On Monday and Tuesday, June 9 and 10, we defeated Balliol (Trinity 260—K. S. Bridger 131, M. Crawley-Bovey 54; Balliol 97). A. K. Hannay took 7 wickets for 45 runs. On Thursday the Eleven journeyed down to Clifton, but no play was possible. On Saturday a scratch team defeated the Trinity Mission team (Mission 53; Trinity 130—G. E. Barry 58 not out).

LAWN TENNIS.—On Wednesday we just lost to Christ Church in the Cup Tie (5-4), after a most exciting and prolonged struggle.

UNIVERSITY.

At a College meeting held on Sunday, Mr. W. H. P. Lewis was elected President of the College, and votes of thanks to Mr. Swansy and Mr. Parton were carried unanimously.

THE RIVER.—Congratulations to A. J. Swansy and G. L. Tottenham, H. W. Adams and E. G. Monier-Williams on getting into the semi-final for the Fairs. The Eight have started to practice for Henley. Mr. J. T. Scott has finally decided to enter for the Diamond Sculls, and is being coached by Mr. G. J. Folders.

CRICKET.—We have beaten Keble (225 to 217—R. A. Williams 125) and Culham College (C. J. Parton 5 wickets for 15). The Anti-Spins beat the Spurs (C. J. Parton 107).

LAWY TENNIS.—In the semi-final we beat Christ Church after a close match. The team was:—G. R. Fothergill, J. E. Crable, A. D. Lindsay, F. W. Goldring, H. G. Garrett, and H. de Selincourt.

THE MARTLETS met in Mr. Jenkins' rooms, when the Rev. J. H. F. Peile read a paper on "Anatole France."

WADHAM.

Heartily, though belated, congratulations to Mr. Kirkaldy on his research degree of B.Litt.

THE RIVER.—Best congratulations to G. C. Drinkwater on rowing in the winning Pair (with W. W. Field, of Exeter); also on being selected to stroke the Leander crew at Henley.

CRICKET.—We lost to Linton (5 to 3). John's.

LAWY TENNIS.—We lost to New College (5-4).

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The President gave his farewell to the Society with an excellent paper on "Edgar Allan Poe."

WORCESTER.

LOVELACE CLUB.—On Sunday the Club met in Mr. Reynell's rooms, Mr. Colles and he being the hosts. Mr. T. F. Royds read a paper on "Light Verse." A lively discussion ensued. There were present—Messrs. Couper, Dawson, Mitchell, Reynell, Warman, Macmeikan, Symons, Colles, and Carlisle; and as Hon. Visitors—Messrs. Crossman and W. E. B. Henderson of Trinity, the latter making an excellent speech. Mr. Crossman was afterwards elected a member of the Club.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSICAL UNION.

Programme of the performance on Wednesday, June 18:—

Bagatelles for Pianoforte, two Violins and Cello, in G minor, Op. 47. *Dvořák.*
Messrs. E. JACOMI, S. F. FREMANTLE, W. A. PULSON, and J. K. COWEN.

Song. "Sing mir dein Lied" *E. Greene.*
Mr. H. F. WESTLAKE.

Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, No. 2, in A major *Bach.*
Messrs. A. W. DAVIES and A. I. W. HORLOCK.

Song. "Will he come?" *Sullivan.*
Mr. H. F. WESTLAKE.

XVII Variations for C minor, for Pianoforte Solo. *Mendelssohn.*
Op. 54 Mr. R. H. A. THIRY.

The Programme has been undertaken by Members going out of residence this Term.

OXFORD LADIES' MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Programme for Friday, June 20:—

Concerto in C minor for two Pianofortes and Strings *Bach.*
Pianofortes.—Mrs. Whiteley and Mrs. Pattallo.

First Violins.—Misses Couchman, Field, and Walton, and Mrs. Sims.
Second Violins.—Misses Brain, Mills, and D. Tyndale, and Mrs. Molyneux.

Violas.—Misses Blake, Dean, and Spencer, and Mr. Dowson.

Violoncellos.—Mrs. Fannell and Mr. Woodward.

Double Bass.—Mr. C. M. Tophouse.

Conductor—Dr. H. P. Allen.

Songs. {a} "Es war ein König in Thule" *Liszt.*
 {b} Die Lorelei
 Miss AGNES WITTING.

Accompagnist—Mrs. WHITELEGGE.
Concerto for four Violins and Pianoforte. *Lemardo Leo (1694-1746).*
 {a} "Morgenhymne" *Reinick.*
 {b} Mein Herz schmückt sich *Rubinstein.*

Serenade for Strings in E minor *Elgar.*
 {a} The Sea *MacDowell.*
 {b} Midsummer Lullaby *W. H. Hadley.*

Songs. {a} Song of the Four Seasons.
 {b} Song of the Four Seasons.
 Miss AGNES WITTING.

Reviews.

THEOLOGY.

Sedburgh School Sermons. By H. G. HART. (London: Rivingtons.)

These sermons by the late Head Master of Sedburgh have a special interest, as their author is one of the few laymen who have been appointed to large public schools, and also one of the still smaller number who have preached to the boys in their school chapels. The excellence of the sermons may well make us wonder why more laymen are not allowed to preach. Mr. Hart's point of view is that of a moderate Broad Churchman, e.g. the two types he quotes of a "good man who was also a well-read and able man" are the Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, and the Rev. F. D. Maurice (p. 321); but the sermons may be read with pleasure by any who care for sound and clear Christian teaching. The point in them which perhaps is especially to be commended is the way in which, without introducing party views into the pulpit, Mr. Hart enforces his lessons by the events of the day; we may notice especially his references to the life of Sir Bartle Frere (pp. 23-7), and the fine sermon on the death of General Gordon. The sermons—as should always be the case—have their dates of delivery given; this makes the book more easy of use for those who heard the sermons originally. But others besides will be glad to turn over these pages.

The World before Abraham, according to Genesis i-xi. With an Introduction to the Pentateuch. By H. G. MITCHELL, Professor in Boston University. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

The object of this book is to provide an inexpensive and semi-popular account of Genesis i-xi in the light of the results of the most recent researches into its age and authorship. The introductory essay is, for its size, the most lucid statement of the critical problem that we have seen; the author's own conclusions (p. 63) are that J dating from about 850 B.C. and E from about 800 B.C. were after more or less of revision and expansion united before 650 B.C.; that D was really "discovered" in 621 B.C., having been revised in the reign of Manasseh, and was incorporated with JE early in the Captivity; and that P, a production of the first half of the fifth century, completed the Pentateuch in the time of Ezra. There is, therefore, no marked difference in the actual results of this volume and such a work as the Bishop of Exeter's *Early Narratives of Genesis*; but after ten years' popularization of the Higher Criticism it is possible to treat the subject without the constant apologizing and moralizing which once hampered such exposures. It is also more feasible to make the results of Hebrew philology intelligible to those whose knowledge of the language is very slight, and in this Mr. Mitchell, though he does not avoid Hebrew in his footnotes, and adopts the correct forms in transliterating proper names, is remarkably successful. In the translation, which shows Genesis i-xi in a state of decomposition, three kinds of type are used, indicating respectively passages from J, passages from P, and additions to J betraying a similar style or standpoint to P; E is not found in this section. The language is not unnecessarily modernized, Professor Mitchell differing from most of his countrymen in recognizing the value of archaic style in translating archaic narratives. Difference of type is also used with effect in the running commentary, which is distinguished by directness and common sense. Professor Mitchell, while stating briefly the various views, adheres firmly to the principle that the words mean what they meant to the author, and nothing else; e.g. the days of Creation are real days of twenty-four hours, the serpent is conceived of as a real snake, the patriarchs were not tribes or groups, but

the construction of the table is such as to show that it will has as many names as it ever contained, and that each of these names was intended to designate an individual, and that each of the persons actually lived the given number of years,

and so forth. The discussion of these tables and of the personal and place names, especially in chapters x and xi, takes up considerable space, but helps to bring out the composite

character of the documents. More generally interesting will be the summaries, e.g. pp. 140, 159, 225, which express the religious value of the different elements comparatively and in themselves, and also certain tangible results, such as the argument which shows that the tree of life is probably an addition to the story of the Fall, or the explanation of "desire" in iii. 16 and iv. 7. Perhaps the most important impression Professor Mitchell produces lies in his estimate of the literary power involved even in J. Altogether the work is—we will not say conservative, but—scholarly, and it can be used with interest and profit by any educated reader.

Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica: Vol. V, Texts from Mount Athos. By K. LAKE. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

This volume contains (1) a description of Codex Ψ ; (2) the text of that MS. in St. Mark; (3) a collation of its text in St. Luke, St. John, and the Epistle to the Colossians; (4) a collation of Codex 1071; (5) some chapters of the Acta Pilati; (6) a fragment of the Acts of Thomas; and (7) a catalogue of Biblical MSS. examined by Mr. Lake and Mr. Wathen at Mount Athos. Mr. Lake's name is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the text here given. He has printed the text of Codex Ψ in St. Mark in full, on the ground that in that Gospel this MS. "presents an interesting and valuable text."

Outlines of Textual Criticism applied to the New Testament. By C. E. HAMMOND. Sixth edition. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Canon Hammond's work has long been known as an admirable introduction to New Testament Textual Criticism. But since its first publication so much progress in criticism has been made that this edition, though it "is to a large extent re-written," strikes us as being hardly up to the level of one or two similar introductions of more recent date. The chapter on the versions, e.g., is too short to be satisfactory, and the student will look in vain for any bibliography.

The Credibility of the Book of the Acts. The Hulsean Lectures for 1900-1901. By F. H. CHASE, D.D. (London: Macmillan.)

These four lectures contain an able defence of the Lucan authorship and general credibility of the Acts. They are written for the general public, and are unburdened with technical details or with minute examination of critical theories. Dr. Chase argues that the events recorded in the book are, in the main, credible. But he sometimes ventures upon questionable methods of interpretation. The "tongues like as of fire," e.g., were "the sun's rays streaming through the colonnades and arches of the Temple." The larger half of the book considers the historical character of the speeches of St. Peter and St. Paul, and is perhaps the most convincing part of the work. "The Petrine speeches show a real harmony between them and the alleged occasions of their utterance"; the Pauline speeches "present frequent and delicate points of contact with the phraseology and ideas of St. Paul's Epistles." In support of these statements Dr. Chase has much to say that is worth the careful consideration of churchmen bewildered by critical extravagances. The pages which bear upon the lives of Bishop Creighton and the late Queen might well have been omitted. They attract the mind of the reader to topics quite irrelevant to the subject of the Lectures.

BIOGRAPHY.

Archbishop Rotherham, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of Cambridge University: A Sketch of his Life and Environment. By HENRY LEIGH BENNETT, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Magdalene's, Lincoln, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c. (Lincoln: J. W. Ruddock.)

This is one of the books that have grown out of an article in the great Dictionary that has given so powerful a stimulus to historical biography. It is a labour of love in many ways; and the profits on the sale are to be devoted to the endowment of the author's benefice. The local printer is probably responsible for a large number of misprints in excess of those noted; but they are of little importance, while the fine illustrations reproducing prints or photographs are successful, especially the view of the tower of Buckden, and the curious wooden head, evidently

made for the hearse, found in the archbishop's tomb, and preserved in York Minster. "The scantiness of the known facts debars us from really estimating Rotherham's character;" and even his connexion with his "environment" is largely a matter of conjecture. But the facts, of which his biographer makes the most, are sufficiently varied, and his benefactions make his career interesting to the dioceses of Rochester, Lincoln, and York, to Cambridge, Lincoln College, and his native place, Rotherham, where his "Jesus College," well described in chap. xi, might, if it had survived spoliation, have solved the modern problem of a Yorkshire University. His will, which is printed entire after Raine, is not only a fine example of episcopal generosity, but has personal character. Mr. Bennett cannot afford at all inake much of Rotherham's Registers, which he has examined himself; the best item is the confession of a medium in 1471 (p. 110 m.). In the other chapters he draws intelligently from Guest's *Rotherham*, Lord Campbell's *Chancellors*, and other secondary authorities. If the archbishop was really responsible for advancing the powers of the Court of Chancery in its jurisdiction over trusts, he was something more than an ecclesiastical chancellor of the ordinary type, and we are sorry that his speech to the Commons in 1474 is not given in full, like the extract from Grafton, and some other pieces of quaint English. Altogether, though the biographical interest is necessarily slight, the book merits attention as illustrating the political strength of the episcopate just before its collapse in the sixteenth century.

CLASSICAL.

Platonis Respublica. By J. BURNET, M.A.
Sexti Properti Carmina. By J. S. PHILLIMORE, M.A.
Ciceronis Rhetorica: Tom. I. De Oratore. By A. S. WILKINS, M.A.

Scriptorium Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

The new volumes in the "Oxford Series of Classical Texts" have all been edited by appropriate professors. We have already commended Professor Burnet's text of Plato in our notices of the two volumes which have been published. The *Republic*, which is now before us as a separate volume, will ultimately form the fourth part of the complete text of Plato along with the other dialogues of the eighth tetralogy. The editor has long been recognized as a scholar of great originality as well as learning, and in the present volume, by assigning high importance to Vindobonensis F (a codex neglected by all previous critics save Schneider), he raises a fundamental problem in textual criticism which has already provoked profitable discussion.

Professor Phillimore's *Propertius* raises important questions of a similar character. He is convinced that the Neapolitan codex is of the twelfth century, and consequently ranges himself with those who regard it as the premier manuscript. The great merit of Professor Phillimore's edition is that it states the bare facts about the text as it has come down to us. As soon as we travel beyond these and begin to emend and transpose, the text becomes only a parade ground for the ingenuity of individual critics.

Professor Wilkins's *De Oratore* will prove a useful supplement to his commentary, which has long been recognized as the standard authority in English.

HISTORY.

A History of the Peninsular War. Vol. i. By C. OMAN, M.A., Fellow of All Souls and Deputy-Professor of Modern History (Chichele). (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Professor Oman pleads justification for his invasion of Napier's realm: there is a mass of new material, available diaries and reminiscences, the papers of Sir Charles Vaughan, which have been recently bequeathed to All Souls, and the records, Parliamentary papers, and gazettes which he has worked up himself; secondly, Napier was prejudiced in all things against Tories and Spaniards, and a hero-worshipper in his views of Moore and Napoleon. Does the volume, which carries us down to Corunna, justify these pleas? We certainly think it does. The soldier-

historian is not superseded, but his work is supplemented, and some of his conclusions are criticized.

Now it is presumptuous in the present reviewer to add to Professor Oman's criticisms, but do not we all feel that Napier is uneven? The ordinary reader knows only his glorious classic passages, his battles and sieges, his eulogy on Moore; but has he ever conscientiously gone through the whole, and if so, has he confessed to himself that many of the pages, apart from the purple patches, are wearisome? Here the newer writer has the advantage, for he gives us a more sustained narrative. He justifies thereby the pleas of his preface. The new material has been skillfully used; we have a complete picture of the general condition of Spain, her generals and her military resources, and of the beginnings of British interference. The personal charm is absent, yet we feel that we are on a good base as so many first-hand authorities are used, Leslie, Leach, Harris, "T. S.," Anstruther, Foy, Thiebault; especially the contemporary, but posthumously printed, opinions of Foy are invaluable. Napier is always Napier, but we are glad to have the experiences of other authorities worked up into one connected narrative. Professor Oman does this part with a better sense of balance than he showed in his *Art of War*. And when we are inclined to grumble that in some chapters there are no footnotes with references, we soon see that here he is relying on his own researches, together with the work of General Artcher, we are alluding to the chapters on the Spanish part of the war.

Every one will welcome the account of the charge of the Poles upon the guns in the Somosierra Pass, and the explosion of the myth which did injustice to Ruffin's infantry; also that of La Romana's escape from Denmark. The details of the French and Spanish armies, especially when the proportion of recruits to veterans is known, enable us to appreciate Baylen, Saragossa, and Gerona. But Vimiero and Corunna attract most. Rarely has individual blundering done more harm than when Burrard and Dalrymple failed to rise to the occasion, and their initial error influenced the whole war. Yet the "what might have been" is beyond the historian's ken, and the Convention of Cintra is discussed on its merits under the existing circumstances. Then come Moore's difficulties, his self-condemned error in sending Hope up the Tagus, his delay at Salamanca, his relations with Frere, and his dash on Sahagun. It is impossible not to concur with the view that he might, or should, have stood at bay at Benavente or Lugo to put heart into his men, so that some battle might have been the forerunner of Lissa, a successful stand influencing the well-conceived retreat. Such criticism is sound, and does not injure Moore's real merit. Napoleon's withdrawal from pursuit is explained as due to a prescient fear of an inglorious and hard campaign in the mountains, not to the alleged receipt of bad news from Austria.

We are somewhat doubtful as to Professor Oman's praise of British cavalry, and wait to see what he will have to say in coming volumes. We should have liked to read something on the previous training of the infantry, and especially the light regiments. Lastly, we think that more stress should be laid on the newness of the situation; it was new for British troops to be massed together in continental warfare, for the French to be defeated and to face partisans or desperate townsmen behind barricades, for the Spaniards to govern themselves and to organize out of anarchy. Yet Professor Oman has shown how mistakes came about, and thus his judgements are very fair.

LAW.

The American Federal State: A Textbook in Civics for High Schools and Academies. By ROSCOE LEWIS ASHLEY, A.M. (New York: The Macmillan Co.)

This is a book containing a vast amount of information of great value to the politician and the journalist. It may also be that the youth of America, studying at High Schools and Academies, will find it profitable. But, unless we are greatly deceived as to the average years of the attendants upon High Schools and Academies, the youth of America must either be of a radically different constitution from his congener in this country, or he will find Mr. Ashley's work appallingly dull. It is not difficult to imagine the resentment of an English schoolboy who should be asked to "suggest any way of securing greater responsibility for the appointments under the executive department." And, even if he had so far conquered his natural

repugnance to the subject as to seek an answer in Mr. Ashley's pages, he would find it only in the form of a brief summary which he might, perhaps, learn by rote, but which he assuredly would not understand. And when we reflect that, in all probability, the book is intended for maidens of tender years, as well as for youths, our conviction of its unfitness is intensified.

The truth is that the subject of politics is not suitable for young students. That boys and girls at school should be taught the elements of good citizenship is a proposition which few thinkers would deny. But this teaching should be chiefly moral, though the intellect might well also be directed upon rudimentary problems. To cram the schoolboy with the dogmatics of legislation and administration, the structure of Parliaments and municipal councils, is to run the very grave risk of turning him into a finished pig.

If it is useful as a textbook at all, Mr. Ashley's volume is suitable only for a School of Politics and Economics, consisting of men and women of mature years. But in such surroundings the elaborate apparatus of "Questions" appended to each chapter would be wholly unnecessary, and unpleasantly suggestive of cram. One word of praise must, however, be awarded to the book. Like most of the better class of American textbooks, it contains an excellent bibliography of its subject.

ART.

French Art: Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture. By W. C. BROWNELL. With forty-eight illustrations. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

Mr. Brownell's essay, originally published ten years ago, makes instructive letterpress to an excellent series of large half-tone plates, of which twenty-seven are assigned to painting and twenty-one to sculpture, but not more than one or any single master except the living sculptors Rodin and Dalou. The reproductions are uniformly successful, and the choice of characteristic pieces could hardly be bettered, except perhaps that Ingres should have been represented by some better-known work; while it is a great pity that Flandrini is not represented at all, particularly as his "Bather" in the Louvre would have been so good an illustration of some of Mr. Brownell's remarks. There is one slip in the descriptions: the example of David is not from the Coronation of Napoleon himself, but from the Coronation of Josephine by Napoleon.

The volume has also a further interest in the form of a new chapter, on Rodin and the Institute, in which Mr. Brownell reiterates and emphasises the views which he had expressed in the chapter on the New Movement in Sculpture. He calls attention again to his friend's robust Naturalism, particularly as shown in his knowledge of anatomy, and insists on his "resemblance to the Gothic." While we allow the sculptor every credit for "the complete structural expression which may be called the keynote of his sculpture," we cannot but think the defence of his *Salin Bourgeois* and his bust of Victor Hugo rather forced. However, this sympathetic account of M. Rodin appears at an opportune moment.

Gerard Dow. By W. MARTIN, Litt.D., Sub-Director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at the Hague. Translated from the Dutch by CLARA BELL. Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture Series. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Some of Dow's works are too dark for reproduction by the half-tone process, but the majority of the plates in this volume are quite successful, and these include a number of the best pictures, such as "The Doctor," "The Quack Doctor," the "Woman Gathering Grapes," the portraits of the artist, and "The Poulterer's Shop." Miss Helf's translation is accurate and satisfactory in point of style; and the whole work is eminently readable, though the first and the fourth chapters, which deal with the *personnel* of the Dutch School in the time of Rembrandt and Dow, are overcrowded with queer-looking names. The two chapters devoted to the painter contain all the facts known about him, including such details as a list of the articles in his studio (which appeared in his pictures so frequently that they became conventional accessories with his pupils) and the neat calculation as to the exact locality of his studio drawn from his unvarying view of the Blaauwpoort. Dr. Martin hardly attempts to represent his subject as a "Great Master"; he

gives us instead a sound introduction to the study of a whole school, its guilds, its over-production, &c., while not omitting to explain the meaning of the *mistake*, the *lus*, and so forth. The catalogue of nearly 200 items is full of detail.

POETRY.

Rose Leaves from Philostratus, &c. By PERCY OSBORN. (London: Unicorn Press.)

This little volume consists of versified adaptations of some of the epistles of Philostratus, of translations of Minnemeus into English elegiacs, and of some sonnets and other short pieces, largely inspired by the Greek Anthology. Like so much minor verse of the present day, it is in general "pretty enough," though it often illustrates the art of sinking, and still more often strains ineffectually after new effects. There is a tiresome vein of rather sickly sentiment running through a good deal of the volume. The English elegiacs are composed on the strict model employed, for instance, by Professor Ellis in his rendering of Catullus; and they have a similar remoteness from the genuine forms of English poetry.

METAPHYSICS.

Outlines of Metaphysics. By J. S. MACKENZIE. (London: Macmillan.)

Professor Mackenzie's *Manual of Ethics* has already shown him to possess in a very high degree the power of making a thorny and perplexing subject interesting, and at all events broadly intelligible, to the beginner. In the present handbook he essays the still more difficult task of furnishing the tyro—the third year Greats-man, shall we say?—with the means of finding his bearings amongst the many and at first sight exceedingly heterogeneous, problems of Metaphysics; and there seems to be good reason for saying that herein he has scored a success at least equal to the former. His exposition is throughout remarkably lucid, considering the inevitable haste with which each topic has to be dispatched. And, whilst he gives actuality to a well-worn theme by unfolding a cautiously idealistic philosophy of his own, his account of rival views is sufficiently full and candid to justify him in professing to present the outlines of Metaphysics rather than of a Metaphysics. On the other hand, it was, perhaps, natural that in the appended "List of works to be consulted" particular reference should be made to those writers—many of them rising stars, and some of them, indeed, stars that have as yet scarce risen above the horizon—with whom Professor Mackenzie finds himself in the closest personal sympathy. The effect of this, however, can only be to induce the student, before whose eyes the metaphysical methods of Aristotle and Hegel have been held up for special admiration, to follow up the track of their influence into current thought with its growing predilection for a genetic and quasi-psychological mode of procedure. After all, it is the main function of such a primer as we have here to encourage the learner to look forwards rather than back, and to do honour to the living spirit rather than to any dead or decaying forms. R. R. M.

FICTION.

The Life of John William Walshe, F.S.A. Edited, with an Introduction, by MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL, author of "In Tuscan," &c. (London: J. Murray.)

We are almost sorry that Mr. Carmichael's tasteful volume should be so soon advertised as a "new work of fiction." The uncritical reader would have liked it better as a genuine biography; and the critical reader would enjoy the task of deciding whether Philægidius's account of his father, John William Walshe, F.S.A., born in 1837 at Hale, near Manchester, "the son of John Walshe, a well-to-do merchant in grey shirtings," and died a Franciscan Tertiary at Assisi on July 2, 1900, is or is not a literary mystification. We need not now give all our reasons for coming to the conclusion that it is not, in spite of its circumstantiality, often apparently undesigned, a real memoir with disguised names; but we may mention that we noticed as one small point the statement that "Lord Frederick Markham" was the last Englishman to be

invested as a Knight of St. Stephen ere the suppression of that order of chivalry in 1859, whereas in the chapter on Pisa in his charming sketches of Tuscany, the author says that the last instances of *British names* were Laurie and Count O'Donnell, in 1851. Again, we hope that Mr. Carmichael has in manuscript some more of his hero's valuable works on matters Franciscan; but we fear that what he says about the Life of St. Clare of Assisi may be embarrassing if he comes to print that "most remarkable little book." The manner is, on the whole, skillfully adapted to promoting the illusion, though here and there the descriptive passages are too autobiographical, and a student would find throughout unmistakable traces of "the editor's" own style. But as a conception of the kind of English that might be written by a young man privately educated abroad, and associated with a half-educated mystic, it would be difficult to imagine anything cleverer than the earlier and later chapters, particularly the pages which describe the persecutions of "the little father of the desert" in his *laura*, the "ecstasies or raptures" in May 1890, and the "paradisical nostalgia" of the death-bed.

The work is, then, an imaginary sketch of the "true inward history of a soul" of the same kind as Pater's *Child in the House*, &c., though probably based on the literature of Franciscan mysticism rather than on personal experience. (Curiously enough, there was a Friar Walshe, but he was a seventeenth-century intriguer, and contributes nothing whatever to this portrait.) A lonely boy, influenced by Law, Taylor, &c., becomes a "child-mystic," with the natural results at school and in his father's counting-house; runs away to Italy, is protected by an aristocratic scholar settled near Lucca, becomes a Roman Catholic, marries his daughter and becomes his heir, and then settles down at Assisi to an uneventful life as a Franciscan Tertiary, student, ecstatic, and saint. Much space is given to his childish tribulations, and four chapters at his transplantation into the congenial soil of Italy. His opinions, family life, introductions to the Pope (which Pope?) and Count Joseph De Maistre, contributions to logical and controversial topics, and his "venial fault," a desire to prove himself of armerigerous or even noble family, are then introduced to give verisimilitude; but the real interest of the sketch is resumed in the narrative of his austerities, death, and burial. This summary of the book seems cold; we should have liked instead to quote at length to show the variety of matter which is included in the 250 pages. But we hope we have said enough to show that the work is thoroughly artistic, and to commend the first edition as likely to produce something of a new sensation even on most readers of religious biography or romance.

El Ombil. By W. H. HUDSON. (London: Duckworth & Co.)

These short stories are very well worth reading, and would justify us in applying to their author the compliment that he has paid to Mr. Cunningham Graham, in his dedication, that he "alone of European writers has rendered something of the vanishing colour of that remote life"; the life, that is to say, of the horsemen of the Pampas. Whether the author writes as the old shepherd Nicandro or throws himself into the character of the Jesuit missionary Sepulveda, or simply recounts the events that happened one evening in the kitchen of Gregory Gorostiaga, in every case his story carries conviction, and his characters live. If the "Greenback Library" keeps up to the standard set in this book, it will do well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Father Damien. By R. L. STEVENSON. *All's Well: being optimistic thoughts from the writings of Robert Browning.* Selected by GRAHAM HOPE. *Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun.* English version. By R. H. Pender from the *Journal of Amiel*. Arranged by D. K. PEFANO. *The Isle of Wight by Paul Bourget.* Translated by M. C. WARRILLOW. *Farther North than Nansen.* By H. R. H. the DUKE of the ABRUZZI. *Leaves in the Road.* By ERIC R. D. MACLAGAN. *Fulbeck: a Pastoral.* By J. W. WEST, A.R.W.S. With Illustrations by the Author. (London, New York, and Oxford: H. W. Bell.)

Some of this sheaf of booklets issued by the same publisher do not call for separate notice. They are mostly charming in

appearance both within the covers and without, though the title-page of *Farther North than Nansen* is disfigured by the misprint *from the voyage of the Polar Star*, and the other volumes are not free from misprints in the text. This book, by the way, contains no explanation of its genesis. Presumably it is a translation of an account by H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi and Commander Cagni of Arctic expedition; but the title-page gives no information on this point. The account is well written and—a great advantage over many similar works—short. The chief peculiarity of the reprints is the device of studding them, as it were, with quotations from other authors which may be supposed to have some appropriateness, often rather remote, to the main contents of the volume. They also contain essays, appended to the main contents, and somewhat absurdly called "Addenda": the name indeed is an obvious misnomer, and betrays ignorance of the meaning of that term. Thus the letter about Father Damien occupies less than half the volume bearing the title *Father Damien*: the greater part being filled with an essay on Stevenson by Professor Muirhead, and some anonymous "Edinburgh Notes." The other noteworthy point of all these publications is the affectation which denies to each and all of them anything of the nature of an index of contents. When the contents of the volume are so inadequately indicated on the cover, or when the volume is one so new, there seems no justification for this. Of the two new works, *Leaves in the Road* by Mr. MacLagan is a slender book of verses which give some promise of better things when the author's taste has matured and his knowledge increased: it would be a pity for any reader to judge them entirely from the very weak imitation of Swinburne which stands at the forefront of the little volume. *Fulbeck, a Pastoral*, is of quite a different style, pensive and amiable stanzas of the type of Gray's *Elegy* (only the first and third lines of Mr. West's stanzas sometimes rhyme, and sometimes do not, and are on one occasion *thaw and floor*)—without a spark of the divine fire; scarcely adequate as a text even for the pretty, if not very striking, drawings of the author.

University Magazines and their Makers. Being a paper read before the Sette of Odd Volumes. By HARRY CURRIE MAKILLIER. (London: H. W. Bell.)

While, on the one hand, to speak unkindly of this little work would render us rightly chargeable with ingratitude—"us," standing both for *The Oxford Magazine* in general, and for the present scribe in particular—seeing that we are treated in its pages with the most distinguished consideration, so, on the other hand, to indulge—as we are tempted to do—in unmeasured laudation might present an appearance of apocryphal and phority to be carefully avoided by a periodical noted as combining "high qualities of wit and learning with continuity of existence." Consequently we merely record the publication of this, like Dugdale's *Motacina*, most valuable and entertaining book, enriched with two Appendices containing lists of University Magazines and Periodicals of Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

Surrey Cricket. By LORD ALVERSTOKE and C. W. ALCOCK. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

Cricket Form at a Glance, 1878-1902. By HOME GORDON. (Westminster: A. Constable & Co.)

We are not particularly fond of the multiplication of the literature of athletics; games are better to play than to talk about, and it is better to talk about the games which one has played, than to write or talk about the games which one has not played and has not perhaps even seen. "Records," statistics, and averages are overburdening cricket and reducing it from a pastime to a nuisance: the statistician who was not there but yet can tell one exactly what such and such a player made in any one match in any particular year is as much of an excessiveness on the game as is the paid amateur. Of the two books under review *Cricket Form at a Glance* belongs to this somewhat objectionable class of literature: it is a mere table of statistics; it deals with averages and not with achievements; it does not call up to mind historic encounters (except in the case of the Australians, when it gives the teams which played against them in each match), and does not enable one to see what share a man had in winning any particular match. Also, there is something indecent about recording in cold print and making public the batting averages of some of our great wicket-keepers and

bowlers: what real interest can it be to any one to know that Mr. R. P. Lewis of this University had a batting average of 26 in 1884 and of 1 in 1895? Such figures bear no relation to a man's real value to his side, and the mere aggregating of totals seems to us a vain labour. At the same time the book will be of considerable value to journalists and "experts" who write articles dealing with these statistics, and it contains an interesting introduction by Lord Hawke.

The other work is of a different description: it is at least a book and not mere statistics; it is excellently got up and illustrated; and our only criticism is that to devote so much space and attention to a mere pastime makes one fit subjects for Mr. Kipling's censure. But the mania for cricket literature is otherwise harmless, and the part which the county of Surrey has played in the development of cricket is one which deserves to be recorded. In Lord Alverstoke and Mr. Alcock's volume one has accounts and scores of matches, not mere statistics and averages; one has a certain number of amusing and interesting incidents; one has some history of the game—which apparently was being played at Guildford in 1598; in a word, one has cricket literature of the better type.

The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Vol. ix. Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

We have received the ninth volume of this edition of Swift's prose works, containing his contributions to *The Tatler*, *The Examiner*, *The Spectator*, and *The Intelligencer*. Of these contributions those to *The Examiner* are at once the most numerous and the most important, and form the subject of the introduction, in which the editor discusses the statement that Swift was the Prince of Journalists, and speaks with high laudation of his work as a political writer and teacher. This volume is adorned with a portrait of the Dean "from the picture by Charles Jervas in the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

Our Public Schools. By J. G. COTTON MINCHIN. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.)

The object of this book is expressed by its secondary title, "their influence on English history." Mr. Minchin sets this influence forth by telling in the space of some 420 pages the story of the nine "Public Schools" of the Commission of 1861, omitting Shrewsbury as its story was being already told by another. He writes in a bright and pleasant way, and is eminently readable; the book may also be commended to those who wish to make historical allusions at Public School dinners and prize-givings. It has an excellent index, and is brought up to date by the inclusion of the names of those who fell in the first year (i.e. to December, 1900) of the late South African war. It must be added, however, that the book needs revision; Henry Cornish, the Whig executed under James II, is made a "victim of the infamous Popish Plot" (p. 253), and the two Trevors, John and Thomas, are curiously mixed (p. 258). Spellings like Vicesimus (p. 250), Fenton (for Felton, p. 250), and Talford (pp. 243, 256; it is spelt right in the index), show lack of careful revision. We regret not to have noticed this book before.

The Ancient East: No. IV, The Babylonian Conception of Heaven and Hell. By A. JEREMIAS, Ph.D. (London: D. Nutt.)

One of a small series of studies which are intended to summarize the results of modern discoveries in Babylonian, Assyrian, and Egyptian history, in so far as they bear upon traditional views. The present number is the work of a well-known Oriental scholar, and contains a most useful sketch of the Babylonian conceptions of the future life.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Hebrew Grammar. By A. DUFF. (London: A. & C. Black.)

This is a small book of eighty pages, intended for "Students and Ministers." For students of mature age it can be thoroughly recommended. It is written in a delightfully fresh and original style, marked by an occasional striving after effect. The general method of the book seems clear, and the writer's endeavour to bring the student into close touch with the Hebrew

Bible is excellent. But for younger students who are reading with a tutor, exercises and paradigms are desirable. That Professor Duff has older students in view is clear from his use of terms like "psychological" and his adoption of terms borrowed from critical writers on the Old Testament as, e.g., "the Yahvistic School," p. 56.

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